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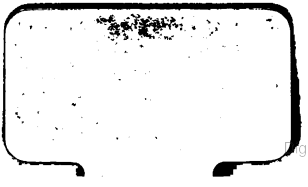

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MINUTES

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM,

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

AND OF THE

BRANCH COUNCILS

FOR

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND;

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

VOL. XIV.

LONDON:
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL OFFICE,
315, OXFORD STREET, W.
1877.

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LONDON : PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

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THE GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
FOR 1877.

President:—DR. HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND.

Dr. HENRY ALFRED PITMAN	Chosen by the	Royal College of Physicians of London.
Sir JAMES PAGET, Bart.		Royal College of Surgeons of England.
EDWARD BRADFORD, Esq.		Apothecaries' Society of London.
Dr. GEORGE ROLLESTON		University of Oxford.
Dr. GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY		University of Cambridge,
Dr. THOMAS THOMPSON PYLE		University of Durham.
Dr. JOHN STORRAR		University of London.
Dr. DANIEL RUTHERFORD HALDANE	Chosen by the	Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD		Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
Dr. JOHN GIBSON FLEMING		Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
WILLIAM TURNER, M.B.		Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.
Dr. ALLEN THOMSON		Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's.
Dr. AQUILLA SMITH	Chosen by the	King & Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland
RAWDON MACNAMARA, Esq.		Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
Dr. CHARLES HENRY LEET		Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Dr. JAMES APJOHN		University of Dublin.
Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Bart. M.D.		Queen's University in Ireland.
Dr. RICHARD QUAIN	Nominated by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council.	
Sir WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, Bart., M.D.		
JOHN SIMON, C.B.		
THOMAS PRIDGIN TEALE, M.A.		
JOSEPH LISTER, M.B.		
Dr. ALFRED HUDSON		

Treasurers of the General Council.

DR. RICHARD QUAIN. | DR. HENRY ALFRED PITMAN.

Registrar of the General Council.

WILLIAM JOHN CLARKE MILLER, B.A.
Medical Council Office,
315, Oxford Street, London.

Registrar of the Branch Council for Scotland.

DR. ARCHIBALD INGLIS,
33, Albany Street, Edinburgh.

Registrar of the Branch Council for Ireland.

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE,
35, Dawson Street, Dublin.

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LIST OF

PRESIDENTS, MEMBERS, TREASURERS, AND REGISTRARS OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,

FROM 1858 TO 1877.

PRESIDENTS.

NAMES.	Date of First Appointment.	Periods of Appointment, in Years.	Date of Termination of Office.	Reference to Vols. of *Minutes*.
BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt.	Nov. 23, 1858	5	June 21, 1860, Resigned	i. 2, 130, 147
GREEN, Joseph Henry, Esq.....	June 23, 1860	5	Dec. 13, 1863, Deceased	i. 156. ii. 332, iii. 6
BURROWS, George, M.D.	Jan. 13, 1864	5, 5	July 9, 1869, Resigned	iii. 6, vi. 302, vii. 72
PAGET, George Edward, M.D...	July 9, 1869	5, 5	July 18, 1874, Resigned	vii. 73, xi, 13, 88.
ACLAND, Hy. Wentworth, M.D.	July 18, 1874	5	In Office in 1877	xi. 89

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETEEN MEDICAL LICENSING BODIES, AND MEMBERS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY, WITH THE ADVICE OF HER PRIVY COUNCIL.

I.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

WATSON, Thomas, M.D.....	Oct. 22, 1858	5	May 25, 1860, Resigned	i. 1
BURROWS, George, M.D.	June 9, 1860	5	Jan. 13, 1864, El. Pres.	i. 79, iii. 6, vi. 302
ALDERSON, James, M.D.	Jan. 27, 1864	5	May 13, 1867, Resigned	iii. 396
BENNETT, James Risdon, M.D.	May 13, 1867	5, 5	May 16, 1876, Resigned	v. 6, xiii. 3
PITMAN, Henry Alfred, M.D. ..	May 15, 1876	5	On Council in 1877	xiii. 2, 4

II.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

GREEN, Joseph Henry, Esq.....	Nov. 11, 1858	5	June 23, 1860, El. Pres.	i. 1, 156
ARNOTT, James Moncrieff, Esq..	July 4, 1860	5	July 4, 1865.....	ii. 2, 332
HAWKINS, Cæsar Henry, Esq...	July 4, 1865	5	July 4, 1870.....	iv. 3, 392
QUAIN, Richard, Esq.	July 14, 1870	5, 5	June 14, 1876, Resigned	viii. 6, ix. 2
PAGET, Sir James, Bart.	July 13, 1876	5	On Council in 1877	xiii. 344, 373

III.—THE APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NUSSEY, John, Esq.....	Oct. 29, 1858	5	Mar. 21, 1862, Resigned	i. 1
COOPER, George, Esq.....	Apr. 19, 1862	5, 5	Jan. 14, 1872, Resigned	ii. 80
BRADFORD, Edward, Esq.....	Feb. 6, 1872	5, 5	On Council in 1877	x. 2

IV.—UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

ACLAND, Henry Wentworth, M.D.	Nov. 4, 1858	5, 5, 5, 5	July 18, 1874, El. Pres.	i. 1, iii. 330, vii. 141
ROLLESTON, George, M.D.	Dec. 10, 1874	5	On Council in 1877	xii. 2

V.—UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

BOND, Henry John Hayles, M.D.	Oct. 29, 1858	5	Oct. 29, 1863.....	i. 1
PAGET, George Edward, M.D. ..	Nov. 27, 1863	5, 5	July 9, 1869, El. Pres.	iii. 4, vi. 319, vii. 73
HUMPHRY, George Murray, M.D.	Nov. 2. 1869	5, 5	On Council in 1877	viii. 2

VI.—UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

EMBLETON, Dennis, M.D.	Nov. 2, 1858	5, 5, 5	Nov. 18, 1872, Resigned	i. 1, x. 14.
PYLE, Thomas Thompson, M.D.	Dec. 10, 1872	5	On Council in 1877	x. 74

VII.—UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

STORRAR, John, M.D.	Nov. 3, 1858	5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 etc.	On Council in 1877	i.

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NAMES.	Date of First Appointment.	Periods of Appointment, in Years.	Date of Termination of Office.	Reference to Vols. of *Minutes*.
VIII.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.				
WOOD, Alexander, M.D.	Oct. 12, 1858	5, 5, 5	Nov. 3, 1873	i. 1
HALDANE, Dan. Rutherford, M.D.	Nov. 4, 1873	5	On Council in 1877	x. 76
IX.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.				
WOOD, Andrew, M.D.	Oct. 8, 1858	5, 5, 2, 3, 3, 3	On Council in 1877	i. 1, xiii. 344
X.—FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.				
WATSON, James, M.D.	Oct. 4, 1858	5	June 15, 1860, Resigned	i. 1, 84
WATT, George, Esq.	June 15, 1860	5	May 23, 1863, Resigned	i. 88, ii. 149
FLEMING, John Gibson, M.D.	May 23, 1863	5, 5, 5	On Council in 1877	ii. 146, 149
XI.—UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; AND XII.—UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.				
SYME, James, Esq.	Oct. 8, 1858	5, 5	Oct. 18, 1868	i. 1.
MACROBIN, John, M.D.	Dec. 19, 1868	5	Oct. 19, 1873	vii. 4
TURNER, William, M.B.	Nov. 1, 1873	5	On Council in 1877	x. (S. Br.) 24, 27
XIII.—UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW; AND XIV.—UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.				
LAWRIE, James Adair, M.D.	Oct. 30, 1858	5	Nov. 23, 1859, Deceased	i. 2, 33
THOMSON, Allen, M.D.	Dec. 10, 1859	5, 5, 5, 3	On Council in 1877	i. 323, iii. 426
XV.—KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.				
SMITH, Aquilla, M.D.	Oct. 1, 1858	5, 1, 1, 1, &c.	On Council in 1877	i. 2
XVI.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.				
WILLIAMS, Robert Carlisle, M.D.	October, 1858	5	June 18, 1860, Deceased	i. 2, 108
PORTER, William Henry, Esq.	July 13, 1860	5	Apr. 28, 1861, Deceased	ii. 380
HARGRAVE, William, M.B.	May 10, 1861	2, 1, 1, 4, 5	Feb. 16, 1874, Resigned	ii. 411, iii. 462
MACNAMARA, Rawdon, Esq.	Feb. 16, 1874	1, 1, 1, 1,	On Council in 1877	xi. 3
XVII.—APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.				
LEET, Charles Henry, M.D.	Oct. 2, 1858	5, 1, 1, 1, 1, &c.	On Council in 1877	i. 2
XVIII.—UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.				
APJOHN, James, M.D.	Oct. 9, 1858	5, 5, 5, 5	On Council in 1877	i. 2
XIX.—QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.				
CORRIGAN, Sir D., Bart., M.D.	October, 1858	5, 5, 1, 1, 1, &c.	On Council in 1877	i. 2
XX.—MEMBERS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY, WITH THE ADVICE OF HER PRIVY COUNCIL.				
A.—FOR ENGLAND.				
CLARK, Sir James, Bart., M.D.	Nov. 13, 1858	5	June 28, 1860, Resigned	i. 2, ii. 332
BALY, William, M.D.	Aug. 1, 1860	5	Jan. 28, 1861, Deceased	ii. 332
SHARPEY, William, M.D.	Apr. 16, 1861	5, 5, 5	May 16, 1876, Resigned	ii. 2
HASTINGS, Sir Charles, Kt., M.D.	Nov. 13, 1858	5	Nov. 13, 1863	i. 2, iii. 5
PARKES, Edmund Alex., M.D.	Nov. 17, 1863	5, 5, 5	Mar. 15, 1876, Deceased	iii. 4
LAWRENCE, William, Esq.	Nov. 13, 1858	5	Nov. 13, 1863	i. 2, iii. 5
QUAIN, Richard, M.D.	Nov. 17, 1863	5, 5, 5	On Council in 1877	iii. 4
TEALE, Thomas Pridgin, Esq.	Nov. 13, 1858	5	Nov. 13, 1863	i. 2
RUMSEY, Henry Wyldbore, Esq.	Nov. 17, 1863	5, 5	Apr. 27, 1871, Resigned	iii. 4
GULL, Sir W. Withey, Bart., M.D.	June 29, 1871	5, 5	On Council in 1877	ix. 2
SIMON, John, C.B.	May 23, 1876	5	On Council in 1877	xiii. 2 5
TEALE, Thomas Pridgin, M.A.	May 23, 1876	5	On Council in 1877	xiii. 2, 5

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NAMES.	Date of First Appointment.	Periods of Appointment, in Years.	Date of Termination of Office.	Reference to Vols. of *Minutes*.
B.—FOR SCOTLAND.				
CHRISTISON, Sir R., Bart., M.D.	Nov. 13, 1858	5, 5, 5	Nov. 17, 1873, Resigned	i. 2, iii. 5
BEGBIE, James Warburton, M.D.	Nov. 17, 1873	5	Feb. 25, 1876, Deceased	x. (S. Br.) 24, 27
LISTER, Joseph, M.B.	Mar. 24, 1876	5	On Council in 1877	xiii. 2
C.—FOR IRELAND.				
STOKES, William, M.D.	Nov. 13, 1858	5, 5, 5, 5	May 1, 1877, Resigned	i. 2, iii. 5
HUDSON, Alfred, M.D.....	May 14, 1877	5	On Council in 1877....	xiv. 108
TREASURERS.				
NUSSEY, John, Esq.	Nov. 25, 1858	..	June 23, 1860, Resigned	i. 15, 155
GREEN, Joseph Henry, Esq. ...	Nov. 25, 1858	..	July 4, 1861, Resigned	i. 15, ii. 49
BURROWS, George, M.D.	June 23, 1860	..	Jan. 13, 1864, El. Pres.	i. 155, iii. 6
SHARPEY, William, M.D.	July 6, 1861	..	July 8, 1871, Resigned	ii. 72, ix. 35
QUAIN, Richard, M.D.....	Jan. 13, 1864	..	In Office at end of 1876	iii. 7
BENNETT, James Risdon, M.D..	July 8, 1871	..	May 16, 1876, Resigned	ix. 35, xiii. 3
PITMAN, Henry Alfred, M.D. .	May 24, 1876	..	In Office in 1877	xiii. 17
REGISTRARS.				
HAWKINS, Francis, M.D.	Nov. 25, 1858	..	Dec. 22, 1876, Retired	i. 14, xiii. 326, 363.
MILLER, W. J. C., B.A..... .	Oct. 27, 1876	..	In Office in 1877	xiii. 355, 363

MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION IN EACH YEAR, FROM THE PASSING OF THE *MEDICAL ACT* IN 1858 TO MAY 31ST, 1877.

No. of Meeting.	Date of first day of Meeting.	No. of days of Meeting.	Reference to Vols. of *Minutes*.
1	Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858	5	I. 1
2	Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859	1	I. 24
3	Wednesday, Aug. 3, „	8	I. 28
4	Thursday, June 14, 1860	9	I. 79
5	Tuesday, June 27, 1861	9	II. 1
6	Wednesday, May 14, 1862	7	II. 79
7	Tuesday, Oct. 28, „	1	II. 132
8	Monday, May 25, 1863	9	II. 146
9	Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864	1	III. 1
10	Monday, April 25, „	12	III. 9
11	Tuesday, April 4, 1865	11	III. 137
12	Thursday, May 17, 1866	11	IV. 1
13	Wednesday, May 29, 1867	10	V. 1
14	Wednesday, June 24, 1868	11	VI. 1
15	Thursday, July 1, 1869	10	VII. 1
16	Thursday, Feb. 24, 1870	5	VIII. 1
17	Thursday, April 28, „	6	VIII. 59
18	Tuesday, July 4, 1871	6	IX. 1
19	Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872	5	X. 1
20	Wednesday, March 26, 1873	9	X. 73
21	Thursday, July 9, 1874	9	XI. 1
22	Thursday, June 17, 1875	9	XII. 1
23	Wednesday, May 24, 1876	11	XIII. 1
24	Thursday, May 10, 1877	13	XIV. 9

Total Number of Days' Meetings :—188.

Average Number of Days for each Meeting :—7·8.

Meetings in Jan. : 1859, 1864 ;—in Feb. : 1870, 1872 ;—in March : 1873 ;—in April : 1864, 1865, 1870 ;—in May : 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1876, 1877 ;—in June : 1860, 1861, 1868, 1875 ;—in July : 1869, 1871, 1874 ;—in Aug. : 1859 ;—in Oct. : 1862 ;—in Nov. : 1858.

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MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND OF THE THREE BRANCH COUNCILS, IN EACH YEAR, FROM THE PASSING OF THE *MEDICAL ACT* IN 1858 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1876.

Year.	Ex. Committee.* Number of Meetings.	B. C. England. Number of Meetings.	B. C. Scotland. Number of Meetings.	B. C. Ireland. Number of Meetings.	Reference to Vols. of *Minutes.*
1858	3	2	2	2	I.
1859	16	9	12	22	I.
1860	5	2	5	10	I, II.
1861	5	2	4	5	II.
1862	12	0	2	4	II.
1863	9	4	3	3	II, III.
1864	8	3	5	6	III.
1865	9	4	3	6	III, IV.
1866	7	3	5	2	IV.
1867	4	3	7	4	V.
1868	4	2	4	1	VI.
1869	8	2	3	2	VII, VIII.
1870	9	2	3	4	VIII.
1871	3	2	3	5	IX.
1872	4	1	6	2	X.
1873	8	1	4	2	X.
1874	9	3	5	9	XI.
1875	5	0	2	2	XII.
1876	8	3	3	5	XIII.
Total No. of Days.	136	48	81	96	
Average in each year.	7·2	2·5	4·2	5·1	

* On May 29th, 1866, it was *Resolved* (IV, 302) :—"That the Executive Committee consist of six Members, exclusive of the President" (instead of four, as it was then constituted); and that of these six Members "four be chosen from the English, one from the Scottish, and one from the Irish Branch Council."

No. 56 of the *Minutes* of the Branch Council for Ireland was omitted in Vol. IV, and is printed on p. 309 of Vol. V.

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(*No.* 195.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, MAY 10TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. PYLE.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. STORRAR.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*:—The following Official Notification of the appointment of Sir JAMES PAGET, as the Representative, on the Medical Council, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England:—

July 13th, 1876.

WE, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Sir JAMES PAGET, Baronet, to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 13th day of July, 1876.

Signed on behalf of the Council, JAMES PAGET,
President.

Sir JAMES PAGET was then introduced by Sir WM. GULL.

3. The PRESIDENT then delivered the following Address to the General Medical Council at the opening of its 24th Session:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO COUNCIL.

"The Twenty-fourth Session of the Medical Council will find it engaged with subjects of no less interest, and with problems no less complex, than those presented at the first Session of its existence in 1858. To enable the public to distinguish between educated and uneducated Practitioners; to be responsible for the teaching and examination provided by nineteen Licensing Bodies; to further, in harmony with the Government, such measures as may promote these ends; and to watch the progress of events which affect personal or public health, in consequence of the

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development of our own empire, the demands of civilization, and international intercourse:—these are the chief aims which bring Members of the Council, at this season of the year, from important duties in their several Universities, or from their responsible private occupations; for every member of the profession of Medicine is now more or less intimately concerned with great questions of science and sociology.

"A statement is occasionally made, though only by the uninformed, that the Council has no objects adequate for its existence. Those better informed know that it has become impossible to discharge the duties expected of it by the legislature without great economy of its time and its finances. Entirely impossible it would be if it were not for the loyal manner in which the Universities and Corporations, in their respective spheres, co-operate with the combined endeavours of their representatives in the Council, and aid the Executive by willing correspondence in the interval between the sittings of the whole body.

"At the close of the last Session of the Council, a Report on the subject of Education was received. The nature of that Report, which was in fact a summary of a multitude of facts, and of much and various experience, induced the Council to decide that the subject-matter of that document should this year take precedence of all other questions. Although, no doubt, the decision of one Session cannot absolutely bind the actions of a succeeding one, it is not probable that in this instance the general feeling of the Council would be favourable to the reversal of their recorded opinion.

"Before, however, entering on what is expected to be the chief business of the Council in this present year, it may be well to pass in review several circumstances to which the attention of your Executive has been drawn since the last Meeting, as helping us to a general survey of the duties we have before us in the immediate future.

Vivisection Act.

"Two important Acts affecting especially the Medical Profession have passed since we separated in June of last year, each of them samples of the changes which quietly and almost insensibly steal over the fabric of English life. After a discussion marked by the usual extremes of statement on one side and on the other, the Vivisection Act became law. The moderate form which it assumed,

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by reason of the judicial firmness of Mr. Secretary Cross, influenced, I have no doubt to a considerable extent by the memorial presented to the Government by this Council, has placed biological inquirers under the protection of the Government, as the best means on the one hand of securing them against fanatical interference, and on the other of insuring to the feebler portion of the animal creation that tenderness and justice which the cultivated sense of society seemed unmistakably to demand. The division of 222 to 83 in the House of Commons on May 2nd against reopening this question shows unmistakably the determination of the country not to permit vexatious interference with the just liberty and conscience of honest scientific inquirers. The other Act has stilled the loud clamour which called for the admission of Women to equal rights with men as Medical and Surgical Practitioners. Women can now enter the Medical Profession through the College of Physicians in Ireland. But signs are not wanting that there are yet rocks ahead in this matter. Among other difficulties is one hardly yet realized. The Act took no steps towards solving the problem whether it would be just to Women and to the country to enable them to acquire a complete education for practice among their own sex, without undergoing the torture, which it would be to some, of making dissections, and being examined in operations on the male sex which, in after life, they would never have to perform. At present no such exemption is possible, yet it is probable that the general sense of society would be wholly against any Examining Board which enforced on a Woman, as it now must, the performance of operations on the male, against her protest that she had no intention to practise in that direction. It is quite possible that the advice of the Council may yet be sought on this difficult question. A third Act amending the Medical Act was passed to enable legally qualified Medical Practitioners to hold certain public appointments. These three Acts, however, being law, need not further occupy the time of the Council.

Medical Act abolishing restrictions of sex.

"As regards the future it may be noted, first—that circumstances connected with the conduct of the *Medical Register* must engage our immediate attention. This document is almost the *raison d'être* of the Council. It is that by which the Council professes to enable the world to judge between Practitioners legally qualified and unqualified to practise in England, and to know what are their legal qualifications. Not only, therefore, is

Medical Register.

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that a Bill was to be brought into the French Chamber of Deputies to restrict the privileges which had been accorded hitherto by the French Government to various English Practitioners settled in France. Before this Bill had attracted public attention in England, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had been already warned by H.M. Ambassador in France of the effect of the Bill, should it be passed. The correspondence on this Bill between Lord DERBY and Lord LYONS was forwarded through the Privy Council to the PRESIDENT of the Medical Council, with a question as to the state of the law, and the practice in England with regard to Foreign Practitioners. The answer to this question being urgently needed, it was drawn up the following day by the PRESIDENT and Mr. OUVRY, and put in the hands of members of the Council without delay. The history of the matter was succinctly related in a short memorandum, and it was added, in the spirit of the Council's long-continued endeavours to deal with justice and courtesy towards their brethren abroad, that a conference might readily decide the terms of an international or reciprocal law and usage, on a matter of much importance to the invalids of the respective countries. The French Government have expressed their disapproval of the Bill. The prompt action of Lord LYONS, and the courteous confidence of the Government, demand the gratitude of the Council. Since this correspondence took place, the English College of Physicians has discussed a Scheme by which Foreign Practitioners may be legalized in England. The following By-law has been passed :—

"'Any Candidate for the College License who shall have obtained a Degree in Medicine or Surgery at a British, Colonial, or Foreign University recognized by the College, after a course of study, and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on such subjects as shall in each case be considered unnecessary.'

"By means of this By-law, Foreign Practitioners can, on the judgment of the College, join the English College of Physicians, and so find entrance to the *Register*. It may be proper here to observe that the Medical Council will still retain the duty of accepting the conditions for admission to the *Register* of Foreign Graduates, or of representing the matter to the Privy Council. Considering the fact that the Board of Trade, the Foreign, Home, and Colonial Office, and the Privy Council, have all been appealed

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PRESIDENT directed the Registrar to inform the Board of Trade that the subject of Colonial Degrees had not escaped the notice of the General Council, and to intimate that it was part of a large question, *viz.*, that of Degrees in general, considered internationally.

"As far back as July 4th, 1861, and again in the years 1863, 1864, 1867, 1868, and other times up to 1876, the Council had occasion to consider the question of Colonial Diplomas. It agreed to a clause in reference to them in the Marquis of RIPON'S Bill in the year 1870. If only for this reason it was a misfortune that Mr. FORSTER was obliged to withdraw this Bill after it passed the House of Lords.

"The time cannot be far distant when the relation of colonial and foreign Graduates and Licentiates to legal Practitioners in England will be defined. It is hardly just either to them or the nation that their position should be so long a subject of discussion. A Committee of the Medical Council declared eight years ago, in its Report on the Amendment of the Medical Acts, that 'the Secretaries of State in successive Governments have pressed upon the Council the necessity of dispensing with or greatly relaxing its regulations in favour of persons holding Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees;' and they added that this condition appeared to be a *sine quâ non* to the consent of the Government to introduce any Bill for amending the Medical Acts*.

"Since the communication from the Board of Trade above referred to, correspondence has taken place between the various departments of the Government:—the Colonial, Foreign and Home Offices, the Board of Trade, Local Government Board, and Privy Council. The subject being now ripe for the consideration of the Council, this correspondence was forwarded by desire of the LORD PRESIDENT, on April 23rd, for your consideration; and his Grace awaits your reply. The supposed exclusion of Canadian Practitioners from practising in England has caused as much feeling in Canada as the discussion concerning the compelling English Practitioners to undergo a new Examination in France, though I am informed that English Practitioners are re-examined in Canada prior to their legal Registration in the Dominion. To the case of France your attention must now be drawn.

French Medical Bill.

"The public were surprised to find in the course of last winter

* Report, July 12, 1869.

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materially modified its views as expressed in their Report of 1870 in relation to Lord RIPON'S Bill. The Council then put forward several principles of legislation, *e.g.* that the Examinations of Licensing Bodies should be reduced by combination under Clause 19 of the Act, if not voluntarily, then by contingent and collateral coercion; that Colonial and Foreign Degrees should be accepted under conditions; that Public Health Diplomas should be recognized.

"Thus they clearly established that at the proper time a new and comprehensive Act had sooner or later to be prepared.

"The East London Medical Defence Association is urgent that one alleged incompleteness of the Medical Act should at once be remedied. They have therefore prepared a Bill on that point alone; *viz.* the prosecution of offenders.

"The Obstetrical Society sees the great need for better instruction of Midwives, and prepares a Bill advocated and supported by their President, Dr. WEST. Their Bill proposes to place the control of the Education and Examination of Midwives under the Medical Council. The Society having laid their views before the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council, he has referred their proposals to the consideration of the Medical Council. The document will be laid before you. There may be a difference of opinion as to the machinery: there can be none as to the want. No one engaged in practice but knows well the difficulty that there is in obtaining adequately educated and trustworthy Midwives and Nurses for the sick. It may or may not be desirable for the Medical Council to supervise their education. But the training and certificate are certainly needed. The very existence of such institutions as Miss NIGHTINGALE'S at St. Thomas', as Dr. SINCLAIR'S in Dublin, and as the Duke of WESTMINSTER'S in Bloomsbury, prove the want, and indicate ways of meeting it. It has been said that trained Medical Women of various qualifications are much needed in India. Sir SALAR JUNG, when in England, stated his views on this matter. His opinion was that it would be a great benefit to India,—a benefit which could not be exaggerated,—if English Medical Women, completely educated in England, could settle in the chief towns, to act as Teachers as well as Practitioners. He said that, in the rural districts, a class of ordinary female Practitioners, not of the stamp of teachers, would be very acceptable to the vast native populations. He was of

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opinion that both classes would obtain a suitable and honourable professional maintenance. And though it would be impossible to give any precise estimate of the required numbers, 250 of the first class, and 1000 of the second might be safely named. If the attempt were successful these numbers would probably prove wholly insufficient. An English lady, who has lately had the opportunity of examining many Zenanas under exceptionally favourable circumstances, confirms these statements in an emphatic manner. They are strongly supported by no less experienced a person than Dr. MACDOUGAL, Bishop of Labuan. They therefore deserve the serious consideration of the Women of England. Never, since England has had duties towards India, have these duties to the native peoples, to which reference is now made, been so manifest as now. It may be as well here to remark that Sir JOSEPH FAYRER has forwarded a communication regarding the recognition of Medical Education in the Universities of India.

"Whensoever therefore the Bill affecting the training of Midwives is brought before the Medical Council, it cannot fail to demand consideration under various aspects.

"A third Bill has been announced to me, like the other two, to be brought forward as a private Bill, requiring that no one shall be Registered unless he have a Qualification both in Medicine and in Surgery. The same Bill calls on the Medical Council to appoint an Examining Board for the purpose of constituting a new class of Medical Officers, who will be entitled to append to their names in the *Register* the letters C. M. B. (Civil Medical Board). All Medical Officers, either in the Military or Naval Services, or attached to public Medical Institutions in general will, by this Bill be required, to pass the Civil Board. It was once said that the Medical Council has nothing to do with the Medical wants of the Empire outside the four corners of the original Act, which Act had reference to the then existing nineteen independent Licensing Bodies. When we consider the state of feeling and knowledge as regards Medical legislation in 1877, that view can hardly be maintained. The wants of the future are as present to us as the traditions of the past.

"A scheme for a Combined Board of Examiners for England will be communicated to the Council. It has been prepared with the concurrence of every Licensing Body in England. Should the Council sanction the union of these Bodies for the purpose of

Conjoint Scheme for England.

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conducting one combined pass Examination for all England, a long series of negotiations will be concluded, which, but for the withdrawal of Lord RIPON's Bill might have been unnecessary as far back as 1872. This Scheme affects only Licenses obtained in England, leaving untouched the Examining Boards in Ireland and Scotland.

Government Grant for Private Research.

"The Government last year decided to give an annual grant of £5000 for the promotion of Physical Science, and placed it in the hands of the Royal Society, on the condition that heads of several bodies interested in Physical Science should be upon a Committee for the administration of £4000 thereof. Among these Bodies was the Medical Council. The Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, who are both on the Committee, together with Sir WILLIAM GULL and Sir JAMES PAGET, met at the Medical Council Office to consider in what way the interests of Biological, and specially Medical Science, could be best promoted by the Government grant; and your PRESIDENT attended the General and the Biological Committees to support the common view entertained by that Conference. The applications for the grant far exceeded its amount. Only a small portion was appropriated to subjects directly connected with Medicine.

"The Council having to lament the retirement of their valued Registrar, Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, instructed the Executive Committee to elect his successor. They have secured the services of Mr. W. J. C. MILLER. Mr. MILLER is well known in the scientific world as the Mathematical editor of the *Educational Times*, and as one long engaged in the practical work of general education. It cannot be doubted that his extensive acquaintance with scientific men in various nations, and his educational experience, will greatly aid the Medical Council in their revision of the Educational arrangements connected with Medicine through the kingdom.

"Mr. QUAIN having resigned the duties which he had so zealously performed here, the College of Surgeons has now added to the Council Sir JAMES PAGET.

"Dr. STOKES, the Crown Nominee for Ireland ever since the formation of the Council, has, from ill health, resigned his seat. It were hard to say whether, as we part, genius and culture, or endearing personal nature, will be most deeply impressed on our memories.

"There remains then the great subject of the Education of the

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Student of Medicine. Whether the Council is ripe for any special settlement of that question it would be presumptuous to say. Nor is this the occasion to inquire. No discussion within the Council, no criticisms without, will or can alter the fact that in harmonizing in their due proportion, the general, the scientific, the moral and the physical training of the Student consists the best education. So it has been from Plato and Hippocrates to the time of Milton and Locke, so it must remain. Do the methods change? Are the requirements of a youth altered? Have the Schools, the Hospitals, and the Universities kept pace with pædagogic knowledge? This is greatly to be doubted. The German educator would answer unequivocally that the arrangements for teaching in England are imperfect, or at least unsystematic. The Englishman would reply that, at all events, they have been made the subject of discussion, of inquiry and report, till the shelves groan beneath the load of the result. Are we in our department satisfied? Even in the Metropolis is no revision required?

"It is not for your PRESIDENT to answer these questions. A fund of knowledge and opinion is in our hands, whether derived from various Royal Commissions on general and on scientific training, or from the Reports and Answers given to this Council by Universities, Medical Corporations, Medical and Scientific Experts, and the Medical Teachers' Association of the Metropolis.

"The latest conclusions suggested for your consideration are to be found in a Report by Professor HUMPHRY about to be laid on the table, and prepared by your desire. It is not likely that the Report will contradict an often-expressed opinion that the foundation of the '*Mens Medica*' is laid in a liberal education; or that the corollary drawn by the Council from that conviction will be overthrown, *viz.*, that the great Educational Bodies are the fittest judges of the course and standard of liberal culture. On this topic one of our most honoured Presidents, JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, wrote thirty years ago:—

"'I hold it as little less than indisputable that the rightful claim of the profession to its due estimation by society at large can be dependent only upon science, and upon its cultivation in union with the liberal arts and sciences—therefore entitled "Liberal," because they are cultivated without hire or compulsion on the score of their own worth and dignifying influences. It is herein that we find the ground of a liberal education common to the Professions, and the

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gentry of a country—of an education fitted to maintain the continued succession of a class of *Viri Liberales*, of gentlemen, of men imbued with the liberal sciences, of Professional Men, who in the full possession of a liberal science, apply it to the needs and benefit of their fellow-citizens. Nor can it be deemed of slight importance, that those destined for our profession should partake of that education which is required for the liberal professions, as an integral part of the gentry of the country, with the sense and habits of a joint training in their duties moral and religious, in their obligations as citizens, and in their sentiments of honour as gentlemen.'

"A caution however is given by a not less illustrious President, Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE. Writing with the consummate knowledge of a life of observation and exertion he says:—

"'In accordance with your view of the matter, Sir WALTER SCOTT has somewhere observed, that "the best part of every man's education is that which he gives himself;" and I willingly admit that, among those whose intellect is of the higher order, there are many who would ultimately accomplish greater things if in earlier life they were left more to their own meditations and inventions than is the case among the more highly educated classes of the community.

"'Still, I do not mean to deny that there may be some defects in the prevailing systems of Education. It would be marvellous if it were otherwise, considering how imperfect all other human institutions are. I do not profess to point out what these defects may be, nor have I, indeed, that practical knowledge of the subject which would make me competent to do so. I may, however, venture to suggest whether, as regards the higher kind of education, too much is not attempted to be done, and whether it would not be better if the Students were left to accomplish more for themselves. But even as to this there can be no general rule; there being some who are incapable of learning anything except what they are actually taught, while there are others whose natural disposition it is to teach themselves, and think for themselves. Unfortunately, we have no means of distinguishing beforehand these two classes from each other; and even if we could do so, there would be a difficulty in varying our mode of proceeding so as to adapt it to each individual case.'

"If these suggestive utterances had their warning and significance thirty years ago, how much more now, when com-

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petition is sharper, distractions more numerous, and labour and self-command requisite for success greater than then. The Examinations, which we are bound by the *Medical Act* to supervise are, no doubt, the ultimate test of the attainments of Students. But they are no less an expression of the slowly maturing convictions of the Nation as to what is 'the best and noblest way' of discipline, culture, and knowledge in preparation for our noble Profession."

4. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *carried* by acclamation:—

"That the PRESIDENT's Address be entered in the *Minutes*."

5. *Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *carried*:—

"That the *Report* of the Executive Committee in reference to the election of Mr. MILLER as Registrar be received and entered in the *Minutes*."

REPORT.

The Executive Committee report that in pursuance of the Resolution of the General Council, passed on June 1st, 1876, which "delegated to the Executive Committee to elect, in October, a Registrar to the General Council" (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 201) they issued Advertisements as directed, and, after consideration of the applications received, elected Mr. W. J. C. MILLER as Registrar.

Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down:—

Majority, 20:—Dr. PITMAN, Sir JAMES PAGET, Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. HUMPHRY, Dr. STORRAR, Dr. HALDANE, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. FLEMING, Mr. TURNER, Dr. THOMSON, Dr. A. SMITH, Mr. MACNAMARA, Dr. LEET, Dr. APJOHN, Dr. QUAIN, Sir W. GULL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. TEALE, Mr. LISTER.

Minority, 1:—Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN.

Did not Vote, 2:—The PRESIDENT, Dr. PYLE.

6. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Sir W. GULL, and *agreed to*:—

"That a Business Committee be appointed, to consist of the following Members," *viz.*:—

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman*. Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. LEET. Dr. HALDANE. Dr. PYLE.

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7. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Mr. TURNER, and *agreed to* :—

"That a Finance Committee be appointed, to consist of the following Members," *viz.*:—

Dr. QUAIN, *Chairman*. Dr. PITMAN. Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. FLEMING. Sir JAMES PAGET.

8. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Mr. TEALE, and *agreed to* :—

"That, having regard to the good spirit in which the Visitations of Examinations and the Reports of the Visitors have been generally received by the Licensing Bodies, and to the improvements which have been made in all, or nearly all the Examinations for admission to the *Register*, it is desirable not to enter now into a discussion on the Reports of the Committee on the Visitations of Examinations and the Answers of the Licensing Bodies, but to send copies of the Report of 1876 to each of the Licensing Bodies for consideration."

9. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Mr. TURNER, and *agreed to* :—

"That the following *Report* of the Executive Committee, with the three Documents specified therein, be received and entered in the *Minutes*" :—

REPORT.

The Executive Committee, as was remitted to them by the Council (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 260) have obtained from the Licensing Bodies *Answers* in regard to the Results of Professional Examinations, and the Deficiencies in Preliminary Education, which they now submit to the Council. The Committee requested Dr. HUMPHRY, who acted as Chairman of Committee on Results, to prepare a *Report* on these *Answers*. This *Report* they have also now to submit for the consideration of the Council. In addition, Dr. AQUILLA SMITH has furnished the Committee with an *Analysis of the Annual Returns* of the Final Examinations furnished to the Council for a series of years, which they also submit to the Council.

The Committee recommend that these documents should be entered in the *Minutes*, and referred to the Committee on Recommendations of last year, which should, for that purpose, be reappointed and requested to report to the Council with all convenient speed.

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ANSWERS FROM MEDICAL LICENSING BODIES TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THEM BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

I.—Questions Proposed to the Licensing Bodies:—

(A) on Results of Professional Examinations;

(B) on Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

The General Medical Council, at its last Meeting (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 135), resolved to take up the consideration of a Table that set forth the Results for 1875 of the Professional Examinations conducted by the several Licensing Bodies, and determined that, in order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions as to the causes of the rejection of so large a number of Candidates in the Examinations, it would be necessary to obtain information and opinions on the subject from the several Medical Licensing Bodies. The Council delegated to the Executive Committee to do this, and to report thereon at the next Meeting of the Council (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 260).

The Committee, accordingly, in a Circular dated July, 1876, solicited, in regard to the subject, such information and opinions as the several Medical Licensing Bodies could give, directing attention more especially to the following series (A) of Questions:—

1.—In what subject or subjects are the rejections most frequent, and to what circumstances are these proportionately frequent failures of Candidates attributable?

2.—Are the rejections chiefly in the Written, the Oral, the Clinical, or the Practical parts of the Examinations?

3.—Is it desirable that any alterations should be made in the subjects of the Examinations, as to their number, range, division, or combination, or in the mode of conducting the Examinations; and, if so, what should these alterations be?

4.—In what respects is the Education of the Candidates found

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to be most defective? Do the defects show a want of proper Preliminary Education, or a want of proper Professional Education, or both?

5.—Does it appear that insufficient time is allowed for the study of the subjects of the respective Examinations?

6.—Does it appear that, on the whole, the attainments, general and professional, with which Candidates present themselves for Examination, are now higher than they were ten or fifteen years ago?

7.—Has your Body any suggestions to offer for the improvement of the present system of Professional Education?

(B). Moreover, on February 27th, 1877, a letter was sent to the several Medical Licensing Bodies to inquire whether they had any observations to communicate to the Medical Council in regard to the following Resolution (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 244), which was passed on June 5th, 1876, and sent to each Licensing Body on June 19th:—

"The Council desire to direct the attention of Licensing Bodies to the important fact that, from some of the Reports of Visitations, it appears that many Candidates still enter upon their Professional Studies who are very deficient in Preliminary Education."

II.—Answers from the Royal College of Physicians of London.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

1.—In the Examinations for the College License, the rejections have been most frequently founded on the Candidates' deficient knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, or Chemistry. The number of Candidates, however, examined on Anatomy and Physiology has been so small, that little importance can be attached to the result, for a Candidate who has been examined and approved by any one of the three Colleges of Surgeons is not re-examined by this College on those subjects.

In Chemistry a marked improvement has taken place in the present year, owing, probably, to a notice issued to all the Medical

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Schools in England, stating that the College expected Candidates for its License "to present themselves as well prepared on the subject of Chemistry in its applications to Pharmacy, Pathology and Toxicology, as on the other subjects of the Pass Examination."

2.—The decision is based on the entire result of the Examination, and it is generally found that a Candidate who fails in the Written Examination, fails also in the Oral and Practical parts of the Examination.

3.—So far as the College can answer this question, the answer will be found under No. 7.

4.—This question is in part a repetition of question 1, and will be found answered partly there. To the latter part of question 4, it may be stated that the defects show a want of Professional Education.

As regards Preliminary Education, the College desires to refer the General Medical Council to a letter [which follows this] addressed to them on the 21st instant on this subject.

5.—*See* answer to No. 7.

6.—As regards the Professional Examinations, this result is not apparent from the College statistics, but as the standard of the Examinations has been much raised during that period, while the per-centage of rejections has not been increased, it is reasonable to infer that the present attainments of the Candidates are higher.

7.—The College is of opinion that in addition to the subjects already required as part of the general Preliminary Education of Medical Students before commencing their Professional Studies, the elements of Natural Philosophy, of Botany, of Zoology, and of Chemistry, should be made compulsory as a part of their General Education, in order that sufficient time may be at the disposal of the Students for the acquirement of their practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Therapeutics.

The College considers it undesirable to reply further to these questions, in view of the probable establishment of a Conjoint Board.

December 30th, 1876. (Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN,
Registrar.

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(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

Sir, *December 21st*, 1876.

Referring to your communication of the 28th of June, addressed to the College by direction of the General Medical Council, in which the attention of the Licensing Bodies is drawn to the important fact that, "from some of the Reports of the Visitations, it appears that many Candidates still enter upon their Professional Studies who are very deficient in Preliminary Education," I am instructed to state, for the information of the General Medical Council, that in the year 1865 the College, at the request of the General Medical Council, discontinued to examine on the subjects of Preliminary Education, accepting only the Certificates of those Bodies which the General Medical Council recognize, as competent to grant such Certificates.

I am furthe rrequested to state that the College has no reason to believe (unless it be in rare exceptional instances) that Candidates who have presented themselves for the Professional Examinations at this College of late years have been deficient in Preliminary Education.

The Registrar *of the Medical Council.* (Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN, *Registrar.*

III.—Answers from the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

With reference to Dr. Hawkins' Letter of the 20th of July last, requesting on behalf of the General Medical Council certain information principally relating to the causes of the large proportion of rejections at Professional Examinations, I am desired to acquaint you that the Council having referred the several questions contained in such Letter to the Court of Examiners, and the Board of Examiners to Report thereon, and

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having considered the Report of these Bodies, has adopted the following answers to those questions :—

As regards questions 1 and 2, the Council finds that the failures of Candidates, whether at the Primary or at the Pass Examinations, are not particularly in any one subject or any one part of the Examinations, but are equally (or nearly so) in all the subjects and parts, and that the Candidates who fail in one subject or one part, are very generally found at fault in other subjects or other parts. The annexed paper gives some of the evidence on which the above statement is founded.

As regards question 3, the Council does not see in the above any reason for changing either the subjects or the conduct of the Examinations.

As regards question 4, the defects which lead to the rejection of Candidates are, exclusively, defects of professional knowledge; but these defects are evidently, in many cases, more or less attributable to the Candidate's having entered upon his professional studies at a time when his general Education was inadequate.

As regards question 5, the Council is not prepared to say that Students of average intelligence and fair industry cannot within the time now generally allowed qualify themselves to pass their Examinations; but the Council can easily suppose that the time is found insufficient in proportion as either the intelligence or the industry of the Student falls below a fair average.

As regards question 6, the Council is of opinion that the attainments, general and professional, with which Candidates present themselves for Examination, are now, on the whole, higher than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

As regards question 7, the Council has from time to time taken steps to promote such improvements of curriculum as it has thought necessary with regard to those parts of Professional Education for which it is more particularly responsible, and has not at present any suggestions to offer with respect to Professional Education in general.

(Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

January 29th, 1877.

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having considered the [illegible] following answers [illegible]

As regards [illegible] failures of Candidates [illegible] Examinations are [illegible] part of the Examination [illegible] subjects and [illegible] subject or one part [illegible] subjects or other parts [illegible] evidence on which [illegible]

As regards [illegible] any reason for [illegible] Examinations.

As regards [illegible] Candidates are [illegible] these defects are [illegible] to the Candidate [illegible] at a time when [illegible]

As regards [illegible] tudents of [illegible] e time now [illegible] amination: [illegible] found insufficient [illegible] istry of the [illegible]

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regards [illegible] to promote [illegible] ht necessary [illegible] tion for which [illegible] present any suggest[illegible] rion in general.

[illegible] EDWARD FRANKLAND.

[illegible] ary 29th, 1877. [illegible] Secretary.

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(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

Sir, *March 28th*, 1877.

I have laid before the Council of this College your letter of the 26th ultimo referring to Dr. Hawkins' letter of the 19th of June last, and accompanying Resolution of the General Medical Council directing the attention of the Licensing Bodies to the fact that "it appears that many Candidates still enter upon their Professional Studies who are very deficient in Preliminary Education," and as no answer has been received from this College in respect of such Resolution, inquiring whether the Council are desirous of making any observations thereon, and I am desired to acquaint you that the Council did not consider, when the Resolution was first submitted to them, that it called for any special remark from them, and that in my letter to you of the 29th of January last, on the subject of the causes of rejections at Professional Examinations, the opinion of the Council has been expressed in the answer to question 4,—"that the defects that lead to the rejection of Candidates are exclusively defects of Professional Knowledge, but that these defects are evidently, in many cases, more or less attributable to the Candidates having entered upon their Professional Studies at a time when their general education was inadequate."

I am to add that the Council do not consider themselves called upon to make any further observations on the subject.

W. J. C. Miller, Esq. (Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

IV. — Answers from the Apothecaries' Society of London.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

To the Master & Wardens *of the Society of Apothecaries:*—

In reply to the questions proposed by the General Medical Council, dated July 1876, the Court of Examiners of the Society

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of Apothecaries submit to the Court of Assistants the following observations :—

1.—In Chemistry and Pharmacy in the First Examination. In Medicine and Midwifery in the Second.

2.—In the First Examination both in the Oral and the Written parts, and in the practical parts; in the Second Examination chiefly in the Oral, and in the Clinical and other practical parts.

3.—The Court of Examiners think it undesirable at present to make any further alteration either as to the number of subjects or as to the mode of conducting the Examinations, seeing that they have very recently remodelled their system of Examination.

4.—In the First Examination defects of Elementary Professional Education are most apparent. In the Second Examination the Court have chiefly noticed a want of proper Professional Education in practical subjects.

5.—The Court unanimously agree that four years of Professional study is insufficient. (Further remarks are made on this subject under No. 7.)

6.—The Court of Examiners consider that the Professional attainments of the Candidates are higher in the theoretical parts of Medicine but lower in the practical departments than they were fifteen years ago.

7.—The Court offer their decided opinion that since the abolition of the Apprenticeship, the study of the fundamental subjects for the First Professional Examination has been greatly neglected, and they regret to observe that the evil is aggravated by the waste of time on the part of many Medical Students during their first year after entering at the Medical Schools.

SUGGESTIONS.

The Court of Examiners suggest that the present system of Medical Education would be improved by the Students receiving Professional instruction for at least one year before entering the recognized Medical Schools, and that such instruction should comprise the following subjects:—

a. The elements of Osteology.
b. The outlines of Physiology and Histology.
c. Elementary Chemistry.
d. Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacy.

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The Court is also of opinion that the Second portion of the Professional Examination would be passed more satisfactorily than it is at present if more attention were paid to Clinical Instruction on the part of the Students, and less to attendance on systematic Lectures.

(Signed) THOMAS PEREGRINE,
Chairman of the Court of Examiners.

December 8th, 1876.

(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

Sir, *March 19th*, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 26th of February, in reference to the deficiency of the pupils in Preliminary Education, the Court of Examiners beg to refer the General Medical Council to the Report of its Visitors on the occasion of their visit to the Examination in Arts, in January, 1867 (*Minutes*, Vol. V, pp. 30–38), and to inform the General Medical Council that the Society has continued uninterruptedly to require, from those presenting themselves at this Examination, evidence of an adequate general education in the sense that commanded the approval of the Visitors in 1867. Thinking no observation to be needful on the resolution of the General Medical Council of 1876, the Society did not reply to the letter of Dr. Hawkins, of June 19th of that year, forwarding that resolution.

(Signed) RICHARD H. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

To W. J. C. Miller, Esq.

V.—Answers from the University of Oxford.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

With regard to the questions of July, 1876, relative to Medical Education, submitted by the General Medical Council to the University, the Medical Committee of the Hebdomadal Council report as follows:—

1, 2, 4.—Though, within the last few years, the number of

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Students examined in Oxford for the Degree of M.B. has materially increased, amounting in the last two years to about 20 in each year, nevertheless we do not think that these numbers, as compared with those of Students examined by some other Licensing Bodies, furnish adequate data for statistical conclusions with respect to Medical Education in general. And it is even of more consequence to remark, that the Candidates for the Medical Degree at Oxford are almost wholly men who have obtained Honours in the Natural Science School. Subsequently they must, by statute, have studied in one or other of the great Hospitals or Schools for at least four years.

As regards the causes of failure, rejected Candidates have, in the greater number of cases, failed in two or even more subjects. Occasionally, however, a Candidate who has shown himself to be possessed of adequate knowledge in all but a single subject, has been rejected for failure in that one subject.

3, 7.—Whenever it is decided that there shall be a Conjoint, or a State Examination, the bearing upon the Oxford Medical Statute will be immediately considered. It seems, therefore, inexpedient as yet to discuss the subject as regards this University; and as regards a Conjoint, or a State Examination, present discussion is unnecessary. For the details will be settled by general consent of the combining Bodies, approved by the whole Medical Council, or by Act of Parliament.

5. The time required by the University for Medical Study,—*viz.*, four years after the completion of the Arts' course,—seems to be sufficient, if the Students have taken Honours in the Natural Science School, and have therefore studied seriously some portions of Physics, Chemistry, or Biology, previous to the commencement of the period of Professional Study. Otherwise, with the present standard, it is insufficient.

6. The attainments of the Students who pass in this University have, as has already been implied in the first answer, generally kept pace with that development and progress of the Scientific Study of Medicine which has taken place in the last twenty-five years. How far the actual Clinical results have improved in that

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period is a question too wide for present decision. In 1860 the Examinations in Oxford became essentially practical in every subject. The standard has been steadily raised as the opportunities for gaining knowledge have improved; *e.g.*, in Microscopy, Histology, Practical Chemistry, Hygiene, and the means of Physical Diagnosis, whether in Medicine or in Surgery.

(Signed) J. E. SEWELL,

March 5th, 1877. *Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.*

VI.—Answers from the University of Cambridge.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

1.—On examination of results of the three Examinations for the degree of M.B., it is found that:—

In the First Examination, which includes the subjects of Chemistry, Heat, Electricity and Optics, Mechanics and Hydrostatics and Botany, the rejections are most frequent in Chemistry.

In the Second Examination, which comprises Human Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology, the rejections are about equally frequent in Human Anatomy and in Physiology, and by far more frequent in these than in either of the other two subjects. In the Third Examination the rejections are four times as numerous in Pathology and Practice of Physic (including Surgery and Midwifery) as they are in Medical Jurisprudence.

Thus the general result is that rejections are most frequent in those subjects in which the Examination is most extensive:—

For in the First Examination the extent of the examination in Chemistry (theoretical and practical) is greater than in the other subjects. The range of examination in the several subjects is limited by Schedules of which copies have been remitted to the Medical Council on a former occasion.

In the Second Examination the extent of examination in Human Anatomy and in Physiology is much greater than in the

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other subjects; the examination in Comparative Anatomy being limited by a Schedule, and that in Pharmacology being exclusive of Therapeutics.

In the Third Examination the extent of the examination in Pathology and the Practice of Physic is of course far greater than in Medical Jurisprudence.

The general result above stated seems to be in accordance with what might reasonably be expected, particularly when examinations are in subjects the mastering of which depends in so great a degree on the memory. Candidates deficient in capacity or industry are most liable to fail in those subjects in which the examination is most extensive.

2.—In the First Examination the rejections in the written and practical parts are more frequent than in the oral part.

In the Second Examination the rejections are equally frequent in the written and in the oral parts, and more frequent in each of these than in the practical part, which consists of dissection and microscopical work.

In the Third Examination the rejections are more frequent in the oral part than in either the written or clinical part.

3.—It does not appear to us desirable that any alteration should be made in the subjects of the Examinations in this University; but we think, that, in conducting the Examinations, the examination in Midwifery and Surgery should be more distinctly divided from those in Pathology and Practice of Medicine, with which they have hitherto been combined. Regulations for effecting this have been drawn up, and would long ago have been enforced if it had not been for the expectation that the scheme of Conjoint Examinations would ere this have come into operation.

Considering the great strain on the memory in acquiring all the minute details of Human Anatomy, as at present taught and tested by examination, and the large portion of such knowledge which is only transiently retained, and the continually extending range of other necessary subjects, as Physiology and Pathology, it seems worthy of consideration whether examinations in Human

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Anatomy are not sometimes carried into details more minute than is necessary or serviceable for educational purposes, more particularly if such details have no immediate relation to Physiology or Medicine. It is desirable that Human Anatomy should be studied not as a mere collection of facts, but in more immediate connection with science and practice.

4.—The defects in Preliminary Education can best be judged of in Cambridge by the results of "the Previous Examination," which students have to pass in an early part of their academical course, and before they begin their Medical Studies. The rejections in this Examination are exceedingly numerous. The defects are not very apparent when the Candidates enter on their Examinations for Medical Degrees.

We have not to complain of a want of proper Professional Education. Candidates are as a rule found to be fairly trained in principles as well as details. Cases are rare in which a Candidate, in other respects well informed, fails in the Clinical Examination.

5.—This University *requires* five years' study from all, except those of its Candidates who have taken academical honours. As a matter of fact few if any of the Candidates have studied less than five years, and most of them a much longer period, before taking the degree of M.B.

We are of opinion that when the subjects of Examination are so many as they are here, four years are not a sufficient period for the acquisition of all the subjects in their due completeness by a Candidate of average intelligence. The shortness of the time must be apt to induce *cramming* and learning by rote, instead of cultivating habits of observation and independent judgment.

6.—The professional attainments are on the average much higher.

7.—This is a large question. The following suggestions are offered for the consideration of the Medical Council:—

I.—The general adoption of Schedules limiting the range of examination in the preliminary Scientific Subjects and Materia Medica, with the view of economizing the

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time of students by directing their reading to what is necessary and most instructive; due care being taken that the Schedules shall include a full exposition and adequate illustrations of the principles of the several subjects. The remarks made as to Human Anatomy in answer to question 3 are more or less applicable to most of the subjects of Medical study.

II.—The desirability that no person should be registered as a duly qualified Medical practitioner until he shall have had some practical experience in charge of patients either in an Hospital or elsewhere, under the supervision of a competent Medical practitioner of a certain standing.

January 31st, 1877. (Signed) G. E. PAGET,
Chairman of the Board of Medical Studies.

(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

Sir,

The Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge having referred to the Board of Medical Studies the subjoined Resolution [B] of the General Medical Council, I have the honour to inform you that the Board of Medical Studies have no observations to offer in reply to this communication.

March 14th, 1877. (Signed) G. E. PAGET,
Chairman to the Board of Medical Studies in the University of Cambridge.

VII.—Answer from the University of Durham.

Sir, *March 19th*, 1877.

There were no rejections in this University Medical Examinations during the year 1875.

The Registrar
of the Medical Council. (Signed) LUKE ARMSTRONG, M.D.,
Registrar of the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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VIII.—Answers from the Council of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

The Council of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, have had under their consideration the series of questions prepared by the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in reference to the Table showing the Results of Professional Examinations in 1875. The Council regret that they are unable to furnish exact numerical statements in reference to some of these questions, but the subjoined answers convey, as they believe, the impression which has been made on the mind of the Examiners during recent examinations.

1.—It comparatively seldom happens that Candidates are rejected on account of failure in a single subject. In the First Professional Examinations, the knowledge of Chemistry is, as a rule, exceedingly defective, but rejections do not take place on account of failure in that subject alone, unless either the ignorance displayed of it has been very gross, or the replies in Anatomy and Physiology have also been unsatisfactory. In the case of the Final Examination, the Candidates are, as a rule, rather better informed in regard to Surgery than as to either Practice of Medicine or Midwifery; in the latter subject in particular the appearance of Candidates is often far from creditable.

The Council are disposed to attribute a great part of the ill success of the Candidates to the unsatisfactory character of the Professional Education they have received. While there may be a certain knowledge of details, there is a lamentable deficiency in the comprehension of principles. The Council cannot but think that if due care were exercised by the teachers of Candidates in testing their progress by means of Class Examinations, so many would not appear before the Examiners in an unprepared state.

2.—The majority of rejections take place in the Oral Examination. A comparatively small number are rejected in the Written Examination alone, as the Examiners find that a good many

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Candidates fail on account of an inability to express themselves clearly in writing in a limited time. In regard to the Practical and Clinical parts of the Examinations, the Examiners do not yet feel themselves in a position to attach so much importance to them as they would wish to do, seeing that in some Medical Schools a minimum of Practical, and little or no systematic Clinical instruction is imparted: and the Examiners are unwilling to visit too severely upon the Candidates the faults of their defective education.

3.—In reference to this subject the Council have no special suggestions to offer. They would however beg to direct the attention of the Committee to the accompanying Report, which embodies Resolutions come to by Representatives of this College, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and which have been agreed to by these Bodies.

4.—The Council regret to be obliged to state that both the Preliminary and Professional Education of many of the Candidates is very defective. The deficiency in Professional Education is sufficiently indicated by the Table showing the Results of Professional Examinations in 1875, from which it will be seen that about 45 per cent. are rejected for the First, and 36·7 per cent. for the Final Examination. In regard to the condition of Preliminary Education among Candidates the Council judge in two ways; first, from the amount of information displayed by Candidates, who appear before the Examiners of the College, in General Education; and second, from the character of the written answers at the Professional Examinations of Candidates who have passed a Preliminary Examination elsewhere, and in virtue of it have been enrolled on the Register of Medical Students.

5.—As a matter of fact a certain and perhaps an increasing number of Candidates devote more than the prescribed period of four years to the acquirement of Professional knowledge. While the Council would certainly encourage this, they would not be prepared to make the extension of the period of study obligatory.

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The talents of Candidates vary, and many may profit as much from a curriculum of four years, as others from a period of study extending over five years or even longer.

6.—In reference to the general attainments of the Candidates, the Council regret to be obliged to state that, in the opinion of their Examiners, little or no improvement has taken place within the last ten or fifteen years. The standard of Preliminary Education adopted by the College is the minimum fixed by the General Medical Council. There are five obligatory subjects, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin; and there are four optional subjects, Greek, French, German, and Natural Philosophy, of which one must be selected. This standard is not high, but it is strictly adhered to; and it says little for the knowledge of the Candidates that it is quite exceptional for a Candidate to pass the Examination on the first or even on the second trial. The Council are disposed to attribute the great deficiency in general knowledge rather to imperfect Education than to idleness or incompetence on the part of the Candidates. There seems to be a most insufficient grounding in the various Preliminary Subjects, more particularly in Latin, which points to a very unsatisfactory state of Secondary Education throughout the country. In regard to the Professional attainments of Candidates the Council are inclined to hope that a slight improvement has taken place. The proportion of rejections is no doubt as high as ever, but as the Standard of Examination has been a little raised during the last ten years, this is not inconsistent with a certain degree of improvement. There is still however a great deal to be desired in this respect.

7.—The Council have only to express their full concurrence in the Recommendations of the General Medical Council, that Professional Education should be made as practical as possible, and that a system of Class Examinations should be universally established.

December 30th, 1876. (Signed) JOHN WYLLIE,
Secretary.

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IX.—Recommendations of Conference of Representatives of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, in regard to Improvements in the Examinations for their Diplomas.

1.—That in preparing the List of Candidates for the Examiners at each examination period, the Inspector of the Course of Study shall place after each name, in an appropriate column, the name of the Board or Boards before which the Candidate had passed his examination in General Education; and that it shall be the duty of the Examiners to report to the Colleges all cases in which the Candidate displays ignorance in General Education, and the name of the Board by which he was passed, with the view of reporting such cases, if deemed advisable, to the General Medical Council.

2.—That at each Oral Professional Examination the papers of each Candidate's corresponding Written Examination, with the numbers of marks obtained by the Candidate in that Examination, shall be placed on the table for the inspection of the Oral Examiner; and that the Scrutineers of the Written Papers shall be required to mark conspicuously, with red ink, on the papers, such parts of the Written Examination as appear defective.

3. That, at the first Professional Examination, in order to give time for rendering it more practical in all its departments, half-an-hour, instead of twenty minutes as at present, shall be devoted to each subject of examination—Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry.

4.—That, for the Examination in Anatomy, an adequate supply of recently dissected parts, in good condition, shall be provided and uniformly made use of. That Candidates may, in cases where the Examiners judge it expedient, be called on to perform dissection on the dead body, and to perform surgical operations.

5.—That in the Examination on Physiology the microscope shall be uniformly made use of.

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6.—That the Examination in Chemistry shall be restricted to the general principles and important facts of the science, and their practical applications to Physiology, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence, and that a programme be prepared and printed, defining the area of the Examination on this subject. That this Examination shall include in all cases practical testing.

7.—That in order to meet the additional cost necessarily involved in carrying out these arrangements, the Fee for the Single Diploma of each Licensing Body shall be raised from £10 (its present amount) to £15 15s.; and the Fee for the Double Qualification Diplomas be raised from £16 to £21.

X.—Answers from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

The Royal College of Surgeons having had under their consideration the Questions relating to the results of Professional Examinations by the various Licensing Bodies during the year 1875, transmitted to the College by the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, have prepared the following Answers, which they now beg leave to submit to the Executive Committee:—

1.—The subjects in which the College have found that rejections have been most frequent are Anatomy and Surgery, the latter including Surgical Anatomy. The frequency of rejections in these subjects has arisen from the want of sufficiently thorough knowledge on the part of the Candidates.

2.—The rejections have been chiefly in the Oral part of the Examinations.

3.—The College have already adopted the alterations and improvements in the mode of conducting their Examinations recommended by the General Medical Council, and have at present no further alterations to suggest.

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4.—Besides the want of knowledge of Professional subjects which has been the ground of rejection at the Examinations, the results of which have been communicated to the General Medical Council, the written papers of Candidates not unfrequently show that there has been also a deficiency in their Preliminary Education. The College having only been requested to communicate the results of their Professional Examinations, the deficiency in General Education does not directly affect the Return made by them. The College have to remark that, while a large proportion of the Candidates who present themselves at the Professional Examinations have passed their Preliminary Examination before some other Board than that formed jointly by this College and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, they have found that the Candidates who are deficient in General Education are most frequently those whose Professional Knowledge is also defective.

5.—The College are of opinion that the minimum time allowed for the study of the subjects of the respective Examinations is not sufficient.

6.—The College are of opinion that, on the whole, the attainments of the Candidates, both General and Professional, are now higher than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

7.—The College having, as stated in their reply to question 3, already adopted the Recommendations of the General Medical Council, have no further suggestions to offer in regard to the Professional Examinations; but, as shown in their Answer to question 4, it is evident that some measures should be taken to secure that the Examinations in General Education by the various Boards should, in all possible cases, be passed previous to commencing Professional Study, and shall be sufficiently stringent to the extent required by the Medical Council. The College are also of opinion, as shown in the reply to question 5, that a larger amount of the four years required after Registration should be spent in certified Medical Study.

In Name and by Authority of the College:—

(Signed) HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN, M.D.

January 8th, 1877. *President.*

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XI.—Answers from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

Dear Sir, *January 31st*, 1877.

In answer to your letter of the 1st instant, I have to state as follows:—

That the Faculty have had under consideration the queries respecting rejections propounded by the Executive Committee in the Circular of date July, 1876. While admitting that it would be a matter of great importance to be able to give correct answers to these questions, the Faculty regret that they have not before them sufficient data on which to form a reliable judgment in regard to many of the points raised in these queries. In the absence of adequate data, the Faculty feel that it will be better to give no opinion at all, than to hazard opinions that might mislead.

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
Secretary.

W. J. C. Miller, Esq., B.A.

(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

The attention of the Council of the Faculty having been directed by the General Medical Council to the "important fact that from some of the Reports of the Visitations it appears that many Candidates still enter upon their Professional Studies who are very deficient in Preliminary Education," the Council have to remark,—

1.—That it is apparent to all who have had experience as Examiners in the Professional Subjects, that occasionally Candidates not only enter upon Professional Study, but complete their Course of Study at a Medical School, with a defective knowledge of the English language. Deficiencies in other branches of Preliminary Education, especially in the knowledge of Latin, are sometimes apparent: but, from the nature of the case, the defects which most commonly obtrude themselves on the notice of Professional Examiners are those which evince, on the part of the

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Candidate, a want of knowledge of English, especially in the Elementary matters of Grammar and Spelling.

2.—That this circumstance raises a doubt whether at the Preliminary and Matriculation Examinations sufficient stress is at present laid upon the paramount importance to the Candidates of their being well tested in the English language, and not permitted to pass without showing a sound knowledge of its grammatical structure.

3.—That it might be well that the General Medical Council should specially direct the attention of all the Bodies whose Certificates they accept to this matter, or in some other way endeavour to have the Standard in English considerably raised, so as to have the Examinations in this branch made a more efficient test of the fitness of the Candidate for entering upon Professional Studies.

4.—That the Council have reason to believe that, at present, Examiners on the Professional Subjects, in assigning values to the written papers of Candidates, are sometimes puzzled to know whether they ought or ought not to take into account obvious literary demerits. Some Examiners consider themselves precluded from noting such defects, on the ground that the Candidates have already been tested in subjects of general Education. The Council, however, would suggest that, in all cases, Professional Examiners ought to have and to exercise the power of taking into accouut such literary deficiencies as, in their opinion, ought to unfit the Candidate for entering the Medical Profession.

April 7th, 1877. (Signed) ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
Secretary.

XII.—Answers from the University of Edinburgh.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, of date 27th January, 1877.

The Senatus approved of the following Report of the Medical

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Faculty, on the Questions put by the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council relative to Examinations for Degrees in Medicine in this University, and instructed the Secretary to transmit a Copy thereof to the General Medical Council.

January 31st, 1877. (Signed) JOHN WILSON.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

1.—The rejections are most numerous in the subjects of the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. At this Examination the inferior men are weeded out, so that only the more competent Candidates pass on to the later stages of the Examinations. In the later stages the Candidates are older, their minds are more matured and disciplined by study, and the proportion of rejections is consequently smaller.

2.—The rejections are almost equal in number in the Written and Oral stages of each Examination. The Oral Examination in almost all cases includes the practical. The Clinical Examination comes last, and whilst it is as searching as in the other departments, yet for the reason given in Answer 1, the rejections are few.

3.—The Medical Faculty is not prepared at this time to reply to this question, as the whole subject of the Examinations in the Scottish Universities is now under the consideration of a Royal Commission.

4.—As it is more immediately the duty of the Examiners in the Faculty of Arts, to conduct the Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge, the defects in Preliminary Education do not come so directly under the notice of the Medical Faculty.

The defects in the Professional Education are those to which their attention is especially directed. These defects are not due to a want of the means of imparting instruction in the University, as the various departments are organized so as to give both theoretical and practical instruction.

5.—Taking the curriculum as a whole, the general feeling of

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the Faculty is that an increase in the time devoted to Medical study is desirable. By a recent change of the ordinances of the University, sanctioned by the Privy Council, students have been encouraged to commence their studies in May, and thus to add a summer session to the previous four years curriculum.

6.—The attainments of the Candidates both in general and professional knowledge have unquestionably improved during the past few years, the improvement dating from the year 1861, when the ordinances of the Scottish University Commissioners came into operation.

7.—For the reason given in the answer to question 3, the Medical Faculty is not at present prepared to enter into the large subject raised in this question.

January 27th, 1877.

(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

The Medical Faculty have every reason to be satisfied with the Preliminary Examinations of the University of Edinburgh, as conducted by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts, along with non-professional Examiners, appointed by the University Court, &c. But of the efficiency of the Examination of Students, who join this University, after having passed a Preliminary Examination and spent one or two years of study elsewhere, the Medical Faculty have no means of judging.

March 2nd, 1877. (Signed) J. H. BALFOUR,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

XIII.—Answers from the University of Aberdeen.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

The Medical Faculty having, at the request of the Senatus Academicus, considered the Questions submitted by the General Medical Council to the University, in regard to the Results of the Professional Examinations in 1875, by the several Licensing

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Bodies, with particular reference to the proportion of rejections, beg to Report as follows :—

1.—In regard to this question the Faculty think that details could not furnish sufficient ground for drawing conclusions, unless extended over a series of years and accompanied by various explanatory considerations. Circumstances to be alluded to under No. 3 have no doubt an influence in increasing the number of failures in some of the subjects.

2.—Comparatively few are rejected on the Written Examinations alone, that is, are refused admission to the Oral Examination. Our rule is (the pass-line being drawn at 50 per cent.) that if the Answers in two subjects do not come up to 25 per cent., the Candidate is refused admission to the Oral Examinations. The final result is determined by the combined results of the Written, Oral and Practical Examinations. Some whose Written Answers are between the 25 and 50 per cent., redeem themselves by passing a good Oral and Practical Examination. This is the case with those whose Written Answers are deficient from want of power of expression rather than from actual errors, but who come out well in the cross-examination of the Oral and Practical parts. But generally a poor paper is followed by a poor Oral Examination It occasionally happens that a fair paper is followed by an inferior appearance at the Oral and Practical parts, and in such a case the result is determined mainly by the Oral and Practical parts. A good paper will not secure a pass if the Oral and Practical parts are not themselves passable.

A satisfactory return on the subject of rejections would require to give the number of these which were cases of re-examination, and also to give not merely the simple fact of failure or success but the degree of failure or success as shown by the per-centage of marks. In this School the ambition of the students is not merely to pass but to pass with good marks, as the marks determine the honours at the end.

3.—Our Professional Examinations are at present arranged as follows. *First Examination* (not allowed to take place before the end of the second year of Medical Study) :—Chemistry, Botany,

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Elementary Anatomy, and Materia Medica. *Second Examination* (not before the end of the third year):—Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery. *Third Examination* (not before the end of the fourth year):—Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, General Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence.

The Faculty hope to be able soon to obtain a rearrangement of the subjects, by which those belonging to the departments of Botany, Natural History, and Chemistry will be allowed to be taken earlier, and the subject of Materia Medica later; also that the Thesis at present required for the Bachelor's degree may be transferred to the Doctor's degree.

The Faculty think that much yet remains to be done in regard to limiting and defining the range of Examination in the departments in which limitation and definition have already been recommended by the Council, and that a more specific recommendation of that nature by the Council would be beneficial.

In respect to the combination of several subjects in one Examination, it is a question of importance whether failure in one subject should involve rejection in the others, or whether a good appearance in one or more of the subjects should not entitle the Candidate to an exemption from re-examination in that subject or in these subjects. If for instance, 50 per cent. being the pass mark, 60 per cent. is attained in any subject, whether there might not be exemption in that subject, although the Candidate failed in one or more of the other subjects. Some subjects, as Anatomy and Physiology, hang pretty closely together, but others, as Chemistry and Anatomy, Zoology and Surgery, are not so closely related, and if the Examiners in one of these subjects are satisfied, and have confidence in their Examination, it appears unreasonable to remit the Candidate on that subject on account of deficiency in a non-allied subject. Although in the majority of cases a Candidate is either good or deficient all through, it is this failure in one or in two subjects of the four which so largely increases the number of rejections at each Examination. The rearrangement of the subjects of our Examinations, above alluded to, would

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to some extent, with us, tend to remedy this; but still, it does not appear why a Candidate should not pass in for instance Botany or in Natural History although he fails in Chemistry, or in Anatomy although he fails in Materia Medica, and *vice versâ*.

4.—Although instances are occasionally met with of defective General Education, which ought to have been checked by the Licensing Board before which the Candidate had appeared for Preliminary Examination in General Education, the Faculty has on the whole little ground to complain of defective General Education. The necessity of passing a Registration Examination in General Education before Medical Study can be recognized, has doubtless had an important effect in checking the admission of those whose General Education was defective. The large number of such Examinations, conducted by the various Licensing Bodies, is a source of weakness and uncertainty. Although uniformity in the subjects of General Education is not desirable, there would be greater security for the standard being good if the Examinations in General Education of several of the Licensing Bodies in each division of the kingdom could be combined, giving scope for variety among the optional subjects.

5.—There can be no doubt that the amount of knowledge required from Candidates is much greater now than it was some years ago, although the period of study has not been extended. At the same time it has to be borne in mind that the Student has now better opportunities afforded him of obtaining the knowledge by instruction in practical rooms or laboratories, and by improved methods of Clinical Instruction. The Examinations have, perhaps, of recent years, been overburdened by less distinction being made than formerly between the more important and the secondary subjects.

The Faculty observes that the proportion of rejections at the Final Examinations of most of the Universities is less than at the Final Examinations of the Colleges of Surgeons. That this difference is not so observable in the earlier Examinations becomes the more noteworthy when it is considered that, besides probably maintaining a higher standard in the fundamental sciences, the

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Universities include the subjects of Natural History and Botany in their Examinations. The systematic training in the sciences afforded by the Universities must be considered in relation to this point. The shorter curriculum of the Medical and Surgical Corporations has to be borne in mind. Although four years are in all cases required to elapse before the termination of what is termed Medical Study, it appears that only three years' attendance at a Medical School is required by the Surgical Corporations, while the Universities define Medical Study as attendance at a Medical School. The First Examination at the Medical and Surgical Corporations may, therefore, take place after two years' attendance, and the Final Examination after three years' attendance. It is evident that this disparity must be taken into account in any comparison of the number of rejections by the several Boards, and the question may well be asked whether the four years of Medical Study ought to be considered as begun except by attendance at a Medical School, with Anatomical and other studies.

6.—The change which has taken place in the method of Examination, by which the Examinations are now conducted much more practically, renders it difficult to compare the attainments under the two systems. The kind of knowledge now possessed by Candidates is much more real than that which the former Examination system required; and it may be said with confidence that, in the experience of the Faculty, there is a very marked improvement in the attainments of Candidates, both general and professional, within the time mentioned.

7.—The Faculty may remark, in regard to Medical Education generally, that the great change which has been made in recent years by the introduction of a larger amount of practical teaching has not been accompanied by much, if by any, reduction in the number of Lectures required to be attended; that the number of Lectures in some subjects might with advantage be diminished, and that for any practical courses which have been or may be added to the curriculum there should be a corresponding diminution in the number of Lectures in such subject or subjects; that all teaching should be accompanied by a regular system of Class-

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examination, oral and written, and the results recorded; and that there appears to be room for considerable improvement in the method of Hospital Instruction, by distribution of the pupils among the several Physicians and Surgeons, with a system of ascertaining attendance and progress.

December 15th, 1876. (Certified) WM. MILLIGAN,
Secretary of the University of Aberdeen.

(B). ON DEFICIENCES IN PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

SIR, *March 14th*, 1877.

In reply to your letter of February 27th, I beg to refer you to the Report of the Visitors of Examinations of this University (*Minutes*, Vol. XII, *App.* pp. 102—117), from which it will be seen that no comment was made by the Visitors as to any deficiency in the General Education of Candidates undergoing Professional Examination at this University.

I may also refer you to the reply by this University, of December 15th, to No. 4 of the Queries of the General Medical Council, of July 1876, in which the experience of the Medical Faculty of this University in regard to the Preliminary Examinations in General Education is stated, and a suggestion made for improving the system by combining the Examinations of several of the Licensing Bodies, by which such Examinations are at present conducted separately.

W. J. C. MILLER, ESQ. (Signed) JAS. S. BRAZIER,
Secretary to the Medical Faculty.

XIV.—ANSWERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

(A). ON RESULTS OF PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

So far as relates to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, at the University of Glasgow, &c., during the year 1875, the Medical Faculty beg leave to make the following statement:—

1.—With respect to the relative frequency of rejection in the

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several subjects of Examination, the Medical Faculty would remark that Candidates for the Medical Degree in this University are rejected or passed on the result of their Examination on the whole subjects of each division, and that any report upon the result of Examination in individual subjects in one year would not give reliable information; they may state, however, in general, that much the greatest number of rejections belongs to the preparatory subjects. The failure of Candidates in those subjects which are mainly of a preparatory character, is attributable to the want of time involved in the present arrangement of the curriculum, which allows or necessitates the Candidate being engaged in the study of more advanced subjects before he has made himself thoroughly master of elementary ones. With respect to the rejections in the more advanced or practical subjects, they are to be attributed mainly to the want of information and other ordinary causes of failure.

2.—With respect to whether the rejections are chiefly in the Written, the Oral, the Clinical, or Practical parts of the Examination, it would be difficult to give a definite answer, because, the judgment upon the qualifications of each Candidate is given upon a consideration of the whole merit in all the different tests. It has not been the practice in the Medical Examinations of this University to reject upon the Written alone, unless in obvious instances of incompetence; but on the whole, it may be stated that deficiencies are more frequent in some of the Practical work than in the other parts of the Examination.

3.—The Medical Faculty are not disposed at present to suggest any great alteration as to the number or nature of the subjects of Examination required for the degree, beyond those comprised in the present Regulations of the University, with the exception of the addition of Organic Chemistry, Practical Physiology, and Operative Surgery. But with respect to the scientific preparatory subjects of Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, from the immense range to which they now extend, the Faculty approves of the attempt to limit the range by defining the topics on which the Examination is to be conducted. With respect to the distribution

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of the subjects in the several divisions of the Examinations, the Medical Faculty have to state that the University has taken steps to obtain an alteration of the Ordinances, by which the Examinations will be conducted in four separate divisions, one at the end of each year of study, by which it is hoped to lessen the burden which falls upon the Candidate, especially at the Final Examination, and to lead to greater efficiency, both of study and Examinations.

4.—The Education of the Candidates, where defective, may have been wanting in more respects than one. Occasional instances occur in which the Candidates show a deficient school education. In others showing defects in the Professional Education, the want of due preparation by scientific training is among the most prominent causes of these defects. But, as regards these as well as any imperfection in the proper Professional Education it is the endeavour of the Medical Faculty and of the University to remedy them so as to maintain the highest standard of efficiency.

5.—With respect to the time allowed for the study of the subjects of the several Examinations, the Medical Faculty would remark that the term of four Years is, on the whole, too short for the full study of the range of subjects now comprised in the curriculum, and more especially as regards the preparatory subjects, which, in the early part of the course, are too often prematurely set aside to give way to others belonging to a later stage of the curriculum, and before the Candidate is thoroughly prepared in the earlier subjects.

6.—The Medical Faculty have no hesitation in stating that, on the whole, the attainments of Candidates for degrees, general and professional, are now higher than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

7.—Any suggestions for the improvement of the present system of Professional Education which the Medical Faculty has at present to offer are already embodied in their answers to the foregoing questions.

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(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

The Medical Faculty is fully aware of the fact that the standard of Preliminary Education for entrance to the Medical Profession is not so high as it might be. It has for years been endeavouring to remedy this defect by increasing stringency in its Examinations, and there is reason to believe that its efforts have not been without effect. Looking back on the experience of the last ten years, the Medical Faculty can speak to a general improvement in the acquirements of Candidates, of which the best evidence is the increased number of those who are qualified to pass in all the five subjects at their first trial. The Medical Faculty anticipates still further improvement from two kinds of new arrangements connected with the University:—

1.—The institution of Medical Bursaries, such as the Macfarlane, to be gained by the best among those Candidates who pass all the subjects in Preliminary Education, required for the Degree of M.B. at the entrance Examination.

2.—The institution of Local Examinations by the University; the Senior or Honour Certificates granted at such Examinations being such as the General Medical Council may fairly recognize as equivalent to the Entrance or Preliminary Examination. The Local Examinations commence this summer, and application will be duly made to the General Medical Council for recognition of such Certificates after the precedent established in the case of the Edinburgh Local Examinations.

The Medical Faculty would further suggest that, with a view to check the practice, common among Candidates, of trying several Examinations in succession, facility for this practice being afforded by the difference of date at which these Examinations are held, the Examining Boards should be enjoined to circulate lists of the Candidates with names and addresses. This Faculty suggested, a few years ago, to the University of Edinburgh, and again to one of the Visitors recently sent by the General Medical Council, the propriety of circulating lithographed copies of the holograph signatures of Candidates. The arrangements for such an inter-

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change are simple, and if the proposal were carried into effect, the risk of personation would be entirely obviated. This Faculty now renews the suggestion to the General Medical Council as, in addition to the protection afforded against fraud, it would protect each Examining Board from having to bear the discredit of the ignorance of Candidates who have, by proxy obtained elsewhere, the certificate entitling to registration.

March 9th, 1877. (Signed) ALLEN THOMSON, M.D.
For the Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow.

XV.—Answers from the University of St. Andrew's.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

Sir, *January 9th*, 1877.

In reply to the Circular addressed by the General Council of Medical Education to our Registrar, regarding the Results of Professional Examinations in 1875, I beg to state as follows:—

That the experience of the Faculty, as regards the number of rejections for the M.B., C.M., and the causes thereof, is so very limited, and altogether so exceptional, that they do not deem it advisable to submit any opinion.

W. J. C. Miller, Esq. (Signed) J. BELL PETTIGREW.

(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

Sir, *March 19th*, 1877.

Your letter of Feb. 27th was duly received and laid before the Senatus. I am instructed to state in reply

1.—That very few Candidates for the M.D. "enter upon their Professional Studies" here.

2.—That such Candidates as present themselves for the M.B. and C.M. Degrees are thoroughly tested as to their "Preliminary Education" before being admitted for an Examination for these Degrees.

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3.—That in the case of the Registered Medical Practitioners who present themselves for the M.D., evidence is furnished to the University of these Practitioners having passed the necessary Preliminary Examinations before they entered upon their Medical Studies.

W. J. C. MILLER, Esq. (Signed) ROBERT WALKER,
Registrar.

XVI.—ANSWERS FROM THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

(A). ON RESULTS OF PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

With regard to questions 1, 2, 3, the College regret, that, for want of proper statistics upon which to frame a trustworthy and accurate reply, they are unable to give any definite answer. They trust, however, to be able to do so at the close of next year.

In reply to question 4, the College are of opinion that Candidates for their Licences are defective in both Preliminary and Professional Education, and more especially in proper Preliminary Education.

As to question 5, the College consider that the period allowed for the study of the subjects of the Examinations would be sufficient, were the Student of Medicine to devote himself more to practical study, and to depend less upon the aid of private teachers.

In reply to question 6, the College are of opinion that there is a marked improvement in the attainments of the Candidates within the last fifteen years.

As to question 7, the College in reply beg leave to refer the General Medical Council to their opinion, which has been already expressed in the accompanying Report, as to the best way of improving the present system of Professional Education.

December 16th, 1876. (Signed) J. MAGEE FINNY, M.D.,
Registrar.

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XVIa.—Report of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland on the *Recommendations and Opinions* of the General Medical Council.

I. The College offer no comment on the subjects dealt with in this part of the *Recommendations*, except with regard to the Preliminary Examination (page 5), on which the College would observe that they reserve to themselves their right to resume the holding of a Preliminary Examination in Arts at a future time, should they see fit to do so; and are further of opinion that all Preliminary Examinations which do not include Greek as a compulsory subject are defective.

II. and III. No observations made.

IV. 1.—The College consider "three Winter and two Summer Sessions" too short a period of study in the Clinical wards of an Hospital, and beg to refer the Council to the following Regulation of the College:—"That each Candidate for the License of the College shall produce Certificates of having attended for twenty-seven months a recognized Medico-Chirurgical Hospital."

2.—The College concur with the Recommendation of the General Medical Council (June 26, 1875), "that the instruction in Pharmacy should be separated from that in Therapeutics, and that the former should be obtained at an early, and the latter at a later period of the Professional Curriculum"; and with regard to the subjects for Education and Examination, as tabulated in Part IV., No. 2, and Part V., No. 1, the College would observe that Certificates of all the ten subjects contained in the Schedule are required of Candidates by the By-laws of the College, with the exception of "General Anatomy and Practical Pharmacy."

The College make no observations on any other clause of Part IV., with the exception of No. 5, which entirely meets the approval of the College.

V. 1.—The suggestion "that it is desirable that the different Licensing Bodies should combine their Examinations," meets entirely with the approval of the College; as the King and Queen's

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College of Physicians have repeatedly put upon record their desire to have a conjoint Board of Examiners established for Ireland.

2-5.—No comment made.

6.—The College approve the principle involved in the Recommendation that there should be "two Examiners, or one Examiner with an Assessor, present at every Oral Examination."

8.—In preference to this proposal, the College would adopt the plan of setting the Candidate twice as many printed Questions as he is required to give Answers to, in order to allow him a sufficient choice of subjects to answer.

9.—In preference to this Recommendation, the College are of opinion that it would be far better that there should be additional Examiners in each subject.

10-16.—No observations offered.

17.—With regard to this paragraph, the College would beg to observe, that, while they approve the occasional Examinations of Students by the Teacher whose Course of Lectures they are attending, they entirely disapprove the Recommendation "that each Certificate should include a Statement from the Teacher or Teachers that the Candidate had satisfactorely attended Examinations, from time to time, held on the subject of study to which the Certificate relates."

Recommendations 19, 20, 21, meet the approval of the College.

22.—The College entirely disapprove of this Recommendation, as they believe that Dissections and Operations upon the dead body should be *compulsory* upon every Candidate.

VI. On the subject of the supervision of Examinations, the College abstain from making any comment, as they are informed by their Representative on the General Medical Council that the subject is engaging the consideration and attention of the Executive Committee of the Council.

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XVII.—Answers from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

Sir, *March 8th*, 1877.

I am directed by the President and Council of this College, to forward to you the following answers to the questions addressed to them by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, in the Circular of date July 1876, in respect to the Results of Professional Examinations in 1875, with particular reference to the proportion of rejections, and their opinion thereon.

1.—Analysis of the rejections shows that the most deficient answering, in 1875, was in Anatomy and Histology (*written*), Anatomy (*oral*), and in Surgery (*written*).

These failures are chiefly attributable to want of diligence on the part of the Students.

2.—The following table contains the answers to this question.

ANALYSIS

Of the Rejections (131 *in number*) *in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, commencing* 30*th November*, 1874, *and ending the* 11*th December*, 1875.

	JUNIOR CLASS.								SENIOR CLASS.							
	Dissections.	Written Anatomy and Histology.	Written Physiology.	Written Materia Medica.	Written Chemistry.	Oral Anatomy.	Oral Physiology.	Oral Materia Medica & Chemistry.	Written Surgery.	Written Practice of Medicine.	Written Medical Jurisprudence.	Written Prescriptions.	Oral Surgery.	Oral Practice of Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Operative Surgery.
1st Quarter.	2	4	3	2	3	6	3	6	6	4	5	5	2	1	—	4
2nd Quarter.	7	17	3	4	9	11	4	3	3	8	4	6	—	1	2*	1
3rd Quarter.	—	6	3	3	4	4	5	8	7	—	1	1	1	1	—	2
4th Quarter.	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	—	5	4	2	5	—	1	—	2
	12	29	10	11	18	24	13	17	21	16	12	17	3	4	2	9

* Bad bandaging.

The total number of each column represents the deficiencies of the rejected Candidates a few of whom were bad in all the subjects of each portion of the Examination. It should be borne in mind that Candidates may be stopped or rejected in our College on any portion of the Examinations.

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3.—We are not inclined to make any change, particularly as some portions of our Examinations are, to a certain extent new.

4.—Several of the rejected Candidates were deficient in both Preliminary and Professional Education.

5.—We consider four Years amply sufficient for the purpose.

6.—On the whole they are higher and in this College must be of necessity higher, the subject area of Examination having been much expanded within the last ten years.

7.—Having so recently enlarged the area of our Examinations, we do not offer, at present, any suggestions on the subject, with the following exception, *viz.* :—

That some additional steps should be taken to diminish the number of multiple rejections of Candidates, which are so demoralizing to the pupils.

To meet this evil, the Candidate should be referred to his Studies for an additional three months after each rejection. Thus, after a first rejection, the Candidate, as at present, may be allowed in for Examination at the expiration of a period of three months' study, but in case of a second rejection, he should not be allowed to present himself for Examination until six months of study, and after a third rejection, not until nine months have expired, and so on.

W. J. C. MILLER, Esq. (Signed) J. STANNUS HUGHES,
Secretary of Council.

XVIII.—ANSWERS FROM THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

(A). ON THE RESULTS OF PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

1.—Rejections are most frequent in the *Practical* subjects, which may be owing to the greater strictness of this form of test, or to the inadequacy of the prevailing system of tutorial instruction.

2.—Chiefly in the practical parts.

3.—Competent knowledge of all the subjects specified is

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necessary for successful practice, but the area of some might be restricted to narrower limits by requiring only so much of each as is actually essential, or by the exclusion of what is needlessly minute.

This remark especially refers to Botany, Chemistry, Anatomy and Materia Medica. A considerable portion of the first two subjects might be advantageously relegated to the Preliminary Course, and as regards Anatomy, it seems to be unreasonable to exact a minute knowledge of every part of the human body, while the Materia Medica should certainly be dealt with apart from Therapeutics, and the latter subject reserved for the Final or Pass Examination.

4.—In 1875, seventeen per cent. of the Preliminary Education Candidates were found very deficient in Classics or Mathematics, or in all the subjects of the course, and a still larger per-centage exhibited a want of proper Professional training.

The Preliminary Examination at the Hall is on an extensive scale, and is conducted with scrupulous care, so that no Candidate is permitted to enter on his Medical Studies with defective General Education, and the Professional Education is in accordance with the Recommendations of the Medical Council.

5.—The time allowed for the purpose would be sufficient, provided the alterations suggested under observations No. 3, and the full period of *four* years study were duly attended to.

6.—The attainments in both departments are generally higher now.

7.—The Council of the Hall considers that an improvement is imperatively called for in the Hospital training of Students, so that every Student during attendance at Hospital shall be required to investigate, under competent supervision, cases of disease and accident for himself, with the view of exercising his own faculties of observation and judgment thereon, and in this way of becoming better fitted to practise his profession upon his own responsibility.

The Council at the same time suggests the desirableness of instituting some general supervision over the Medical Schools of the country, but above all it holds it to be essential to any

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improved system of Medical Education that the several Licensing Bodies, in each division of the United Kingdom, should combine for conjoint action and examination.

December 30th, 1876. (Signed) J. O'FLAHERTY,
Governor.

(B). On Deficiencies in Preliminary Education.

Sir, *March 6th*, 1877.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Resolution which was adopted by the General Medical Council, on the 5th of June, 1876, in regard to the subject of Preliminary Examinations; and, on the part of the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, I am instructed to say that there does not appear any way of obviating the evil complained of, except by *all* the Licensing Authorities agreeing to carry out the Recommendations of the Council as to the Registration of Medical Students, and by instituting, at the same time a *Special* Board for conducting the Preliminary Examinations in each division of the Kingdom:—the Board to be composed of competent persons, chosen in equal numbers by each of the Licensing Bodies, and to hold quarterly Examinations at stated periods in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

W. J. C. Miller, Esq. (Signed) C. H. LEET,
Secretary.

XIX.—Answers from the University of Dublin.

(A). On Results of Professional Examinations.

Sir, *January 12th*, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, in reference to the seven questions as to Examinations, forwarded July, 1876, I have to state as follows:—

(*a*). The Trinity College Returns, forwarded at the close of each year, contain all the information required as to our Half M.B. Examination, as the rejections in each of the five subjects are separately detailed.

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(*b*). It is not possible to furnish similar Returns of the Final Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, as the Candidates are passed or rejected by the vote of the whole Court, and the motives that influence each vote cannot be made the subject of a Statistical Return.

(*c*). The remaining questions involve so much that is mere matter of opinion, and so little of what is matter of fact, that to answer them would involve the writing of a Thesis or Prize Essay, a task which I feel no ambition to undertake.

W. J. C. MILLER, Esq. (Signed) S. HAUGHTON, *Clerk*, M.D.,
Medical Registrar.

(B). ON DEFICIENCIES IN PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

SIR, *March 14th*, 1877.

I am instructed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to send the following reply to the Resolution (B) of the General Medical Council, of 19th June, 1876:—

It is the opinion of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, that Students of Medicine should be required to follow a prescribed Curriculum in Arts as well as in Medicine; and that the defects in Preliminary Education referred to in the Resolution of the General Medical Council will continue to exist so long as Preliminary Education is tested by a single Examination, subject to considerable fluctuation of standard.

It is the practice of the University of Dublin to require a Curriculum of two years in Arts, involving five Examinations, from all Candidates for Licences in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.

And it is the practice of the University to require a Curriculum of four years in Arts, involving nine Examinations, from all Candidates for Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.

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During the five years ending 31st December, 1876, the following numbers matriculated in Medicine in Trinity College:—

Arts Students	325
Extern Students	49
	374

The 325 Arts Students, on matriculating, had completed from one to four years of the Curriculum in Arts, and their names were returned to the General Medical Council at the close of each year, classified according to their Arts standing, viz.:—

1. Junior Freshmen . . . First year.
2. Senior Freshmen . . . Second year.
3. Junior Sophisters . . . Third year.
4. Senior Sophisters . . . Fourth year.
5. Graduates in Arts . . . Fifth year and upwards.

The 49 Extern Students, without exception, had all passed some one or other of the Preliminary Arts Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council; but, in consequence of their not having completed the University Curriculum in Arts, they are not entitled to present themselves for Examination for the University Licences or Degrees, and are obliged to seek Qualifications to Practise from other Corporations.

Until some such course as is pursued in the University of Dublin is followed by the general body of Licensing Corporations, the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College are of opinion that defective general education will continue to be a characteristic of the Medical Profession.

W. J. C. Miller, Esq.,
Registrar of the General Medical Council.

(Signed) SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Medical Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin.

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DR. HUMPHRY'S REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE ANSWERS FROM MEDICAL LICENSING BODIES TO THE QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THEM BY THE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the request of the Executive Committee at its last Meeting,* I make to the Committee the following Report on the Answers from the Licensing Bodies to the Questions on Professional Examinations and Education, which were proposed to them by the Committee in July last.

Answers, containing more or less valuable information and suggestions, have been received from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland; the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Ireland; the Apothecaries' Society of London, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; also Recommendations from the Conference of Representatives of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow "regret that they have not before them sufficient data to form a reliable judgment in regard to many points raised in these queries;" and "the experience of the Faculty of the University" of St. Andrew's "is so very limited and exceptional that they do not deem it advisable to submit any opinion." From the letter sent by the Medical Registrar of the University of Dublin it is to be inferred that the Questions have not been submitted to the Authorities of the University, and that they have, therefore, not had an opportunity of giving to the Council the benefit of their experience and opinion.

The subjects will be most conveniently considered under three heads:—(1) Preliminary Education and Examination; (2) Professional Examinations; (3) Professional Education.

* [See *Minutes* for March 9th, 1877, Section 10, Resolution 2.]

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(1). PRELIMINARY EDUCATION AND EXAMINATIONS.

The deficiencies in Preliminary Education noticed by several of the Bodies (Coll. Surg. of England, Edinburgh, and Ireland; Coll. Phys. of Edinburgh and Ireland, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow*) demand the serious consideration of the Council. They are the more difficult to provide against, forasmuch as they point, as remarked by the College of Physicians of Edinburgh (*Answers*, p. 38), to "a very unsatisfactory state of Secondary Education throughout the country," which view is confirmed by the numerous rejections in the "Previous Examination" at Cambridge (p. 34), as well as in various other Preliminary Examinations recognized by the Council, even in those in which a very moderate standard of education is required. A good school-training in Classics, Mathematics, or other subjects, is, undoubtedly, the best preparation for Medical Education; and the defects in Professional knowledge shown in the Examinations are, as stated by the College of Surgeons of England (p. 28), "evidently, in many cases, attributable to the Candidate's having entered upon his Professional Studies at a time when his general knowledge was inadequate." This, indeed, may be regarded as the root of the evil which leads to insufficient Professional knowledge and to rejection in the Examinations. Unless a youth has acquired a fair amount of general knowledge, precision of thought, and habits of industry, at the period of commencing Professional Education, it is doubtful whether he ever will do so. At any rate, he starts at a great disadvantage, and is scarcely likely to master the details of the various Professional Subjects, and to acquire a sufficient knowledge of them to be able to pass the Examinations at the expected time. The fault is often less in himself, and in his Professional Teachers, than in the early training which he has received.

The Medical Council can hope to bring about an improvement in

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* The last Body, in a letter dated April 7, 1877, calls particular attention to the "want of a knowledge of English, especially in the Elementary matters of Grammar and Spelling," shown by the Candidates.

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this respect only through the medium of the Preliminary Examinations. It is an important step gained, in the first instance, that Students should be required to pass an Examination in general subjects before commencing their Professional Education. It now remains to provide that this Examination fulfils the desired purpose of insuring the requisite amount of knowledge in those who pass it. A difficulty in this has always been felt to be caused by the fact that the Examinations are conducted by so many different Bodies, the requirements of which vary; and the standard is thereby lowered. The opinion was early enunciated in the Council and never departed from, that "the Examination in subjects of General Education should ultimately be left to the National Educational Bodies" (*Minutes*, VI, 251). This maxim was held strongly by the Committee on Preliminary Education in 1868, from the Report of which the above extract is taken, though the doubt was expressed "how far this would be expedient in the present state of education in the kingdom." A further Report of that Committee in the ensuing year was followed by a Resolution of the Council "that the attention of the Medical Corporations be drawn to the Recommendation 'that the Examination in General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of the National Educational Bodies recognized by the Medical Council,' and that their opinion be asked, whether the time has not now arrived when this Recommendation should be carried into effect." Assenting to this Recommendation of the Medical Council, the College of Physicians of London has discontinued to Examine in the subjects of Preliminary Education.

In order to promote this end, and to effect a reduction in the number of Examinations now held and recognized, it will be desirable to communicate further with the Licensing Bodies on the subject. This duty the Council may probably think fit to delegate to the Executive Committee. In the meantime certain other steps may be advised.

In its last Session (*Minutes*, XIII, 244) the Medical Council passed a Resolution directing "the attention of the Licensing Bodies to the important fact, that from some of the Reports of the Visitations, it appears that many Candidates still enter upon their Professional Studies who are very deficient in Preliminary Education." This Resolution did not call upon the Licensing

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Bodies to take any steps in the matter, or make any suggestions which might lead to an improvement. The *Answers* now furnished, directing more especial attention to this serious evil, suggest a reconsideration of the Resolution, proposed by Dr. HALDANE, and seconded by Dr. STORRAR (*Minutes*, XIII, 243), the spirit of which is in accordance with the Recommendation of the Conference of Representatives of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (*Answers*, p. 39), *viz.*, that the Licensing Bodies should report to the Council any case of ignorance in General Education, together with the name of the Board by which the Candidate has been passed. Such a course might be expected to act as a healthy stimulus to promote a more careful scrutiny, and would therefore prove, to a certain extent, beneficial.

A letter might, with advantage, be addressed to each of the Examining Boards whose Certificate is accepted as a test of Preliminary Education by this Council, directing attention to the complaints that have been made by several of the Licensing Bodies with regard to the insufficiency of the General Education of many Candidates presenting themselves for their Examinations.

There does not appear to be any sufficient reason for altering or adding to the subjects required at the Preliminary Examination; and the suggestion of the College of Physicians of London that the elements of Natural Philosophy, of Botany, of Zoology, and of Chemistry, should be made compulsory as a part of General Education, in addition to the subjects already required in the Preliminary Education, is scarcely to be recommended, at any rate for the present, because it does not appear that those subjects are yet sufficiently well and generally taught at schools to admit of such a requirement. It may be apprehended that evil, rather than good, would result from the diversion to them of a part of the pupils' time and attention, which, under the existing circumstances, might more profitably be devoted to the ordinary school studies. Regard should be had, not so much to the particular subjects, or the number of the subjects, of the Examination, as to the manner in which they have been learned; forasmuch as the real value of the Education, as a preparation for Medical, or any other study, consists, whatever the subjects taught, in the training being such as to enable the student to apply his mind well to the acquisition of fresh knowledge, and the appreciation of new facts and thoughts.

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Natural Philosophy is, perhaps, more suitable for School Education than any of the other subjects of Natural Science; and when it has been brought fairly within the school range, as it probably ere long will be, it may, perhaps, with advantage, be placed among the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination.

(2). PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

A careful analysis of the Annual Returns of the Final Examinations by the several Licensing Bodies, during fifteen years, for which the Council is indebted to Dr. Aquilla Smith, shows that the number of rejections in that Examination has steadily increased throughout the period of his investigation. Whereas in 1861 they were only 12·4 per cent., in 1875 they amounted to 23·2 per cent. The increasing ratio is observable in the Examinations of each of the several Licensing Bodies, with one or two exceptions; and the table for 1876 shows that the proportion of rejections has by no means diminished during the past year. This growing proportionate number of rejections proves that the requirements in the Examinations have increased in greater proportion,—in much greater proportion, in fact,—than the attainments of the Candidates. The rejections are attributed by the Licensing Bodies, in their Answers, to the imperfect knowledge of the Candidates, resulting, in the main, from want of diligence. The recent Visitations of the Examinations by the Medical Council did not disclose any unfairness or undue severity on the part of the Examiners, or give rise to any suggestions for lowering the standard of the Examinations. It is clear, therefore, that the efforts of the Council must be directed, not to lower the standard of the Examinations, but to raise the standard of the Education of the Candidates more nearly to a level with them.

The imperfection was found, according to the *Answers*, in most instances, to be in two or more subjects of the Examination; and those who failed in the written part, commonly failed also in the practical and the oral parts. The rejections do not, therefore, appear to be owing to especial difficulty in certain subjects, or in certain methods of conducting the Examinations, but to the generally indifferent preparation of the Candidates. Some Students are unable, in a short time, to express themselves clearly in writing; and some have the same difficulty orally. Those who show the

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one deficiency commonly show the other; and either is usually combined with, or proceeds from, a want of clear apprehension of the subject.

In their Answers to the third question,—respecting any suggestions for alterations in the Examinations,—the Universities of Cambridge (*Answers*, p. 33), Aberdeen (p. 47), Glasgow (p. 51), and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland (p. 60), suggest the advisability of a limitation of the range of certain of the subjects by schedule, so as to direct the attention of the Students to the more important parts of them. A similar recommendation was made by the Medical Teachers, Association, at page 21 of their *Report*, which was published by this Council, together with the *Report of the Committee on Professional Education* in 1869; and limitations of this kind are to some extent made by certain of the Licensing Bodies. Having regard to the enlarging area of Medical Study, especially, of late, in the direction of Physiology and Pathology, it is extremely desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the range of the Examination, in certain of the subjects,—such as Physics, Chemistry, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy,—should be limited, and that the limitation should be made known. The Student will thus be able to direct his attention more definitely to the acquisition of those parts of the subjects which are of most importance, and time will not be lost, as it now too often is, in vague, desultory, superficial reading.

In the case of Anatomy and the other subjects, the limitation of the Examination by schedule is attended with greater difficulty. It may not, perhaps, be possible to do much more than carry out the opinion expressed by the University of Cambridge, that the Examination should be such as will cause them to be "studied in more immediate connection with science and practice." The burdening of the memory with mere facts, which have no direct or obvious connection with science or practice,—with facts, that is, unassociated with ideas or practical ability,—is, on the whole, of little value, educationally or otherwise, and such facts make but a transient impression on the memory. Laboriously crammed together, with efforts worthy of a better purpose, they are with difficulty held till the Examination crisis and, then, quickly escape with little regret at their departure. Indeed, the Examination in each subject of Professional study should be restricted to the general principles and the more important facts of the science, and

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should be of such a character as to induce Students, in their preparation for it, to observe and think for themselves more than is now commonly the case. The Examinations should be regarded from an educational point of view, with reference, that is, to the influence which they are likely to exert upon the character, the education, and the mental training of the Students who are to come after, as well as with reference to their being a test of fitness for admission to the *Medical Register*. Herein,—in accomplishing this double duty,—lies the great difficulty in the task of the Examiner, especially when the time allotted to the Examination is so short, and the ground to be covered is so large. The limitation of the subjects will do something to meet the difficulty. It may be necessary to allow more time for the Examination,—the *vivâ voce* part more particularly,—but much must rest with the Examiners, whose labours become more and more responsible as Examinations acquire a growing influence over education.

The evils of multiple rejections are referred to by the College of Surgeons of Ireland (p. 59). To avert this evil it is suggested that the Candidate should be referred to his studies for an additional three months after each rejection,—three months after a first, six months after a second, and so on. The data are not sufficient for an opinion to be formed on this point.

(3). PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

It is satisfactory to find that, although the rejections at the Examinations are so numerous, there is a concurrence of opinion on the part of most of the Authorities that the attainments of the Candidates have increased during the last ten or fifteen years. This is, in itself, a sufficient evidence that the growing disproportion between the requirements of the Examinations and the attainments of the Students indicated by the rejections, is not due to a diminution of efforts on the part of the Teachers, or of diligence and ability on the part of the Students, but to the increased stringency and widened area of the Examinations.

An improvement has taken place in Professional Education, as well as in the Examinations; but the Examinations being the more easily modified, the improvement in them has outstripped that in the Education; and the problem which presents itself is, by what means can an additional impulse be best given to the Education, so as to bring it up to the level of the Examinations.

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The improvement in the Examinations is, doubtless, to some extent, attributable to the Visitations of Examinations, which have been made under the direction of the Council; and a corresponding benefit might be expected to result from similar Visitations of those Medical Schools in the United Kingdom, the Certificates of which are received by any of the Licensing Bodies, so as to ascertain the opportunities afforded for instruction, and the method of instruction employed in each. The Medical Council, it is true, has no legal authority to institute such Visitations of Medical Schools, but it may be assumed that its Members, if appointed for this purpose, would be well received, and would have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining the required information.

Some of the Licensing Bodies (the Apothecaries' Society of London, the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow) express, more or less strongly, the opinion that the period,—four years,—of Professional Study is insufficient. On the other hand, the College of Surgeons of England (p. 27) "is not prepared to say that Students of average intelligence and fair industry cannot within the time now generally allowed qualify themselves to pass their Examinations." The College of Physicians of Edinburgh (p. 37) "would not be prepared to make the extension of the period of Study obligatory." The College of Surgeons of Ireland regards the four years to be amply sufficient. The University of Aberdeen, the College of Physicians, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, take the same view; and consider that the time allowed would be sufficient, if the full period of four years were well employed.

However desirable it may be, in many instances, that a longer period should be employed in Professional Study, it certainly seems only fair and reasonable that the opportunity should be offered to those who can accomplish it, to obtain their qualification to practise at the expiration of four years. If a longer period were rendered compulsory, there is too much reason to fear that the tendency to waste the early part of the time would be even stronger than it now is.

To insure the better employment of that early period is one of the great desiderata.

To this, nothing would contribute more effectually than an improvement in school training, and greater care in the conduct of

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the Preliminary Examinations, as suggested in the first part of this Report.

The end would be further attained by requiring the Student at, or before, the end of his first year of Professional Study, to pass an Examination in Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Anatomy, and Pharmacy. This Examination, in what may be called "first year's subjects," might be passed at any time during the first year. The opportunity of passing the Examination at an early period would thus be afforded to those Students who had included one or more of the subjects of it in their Preliminary Education; but the second year of Professional Study should not be computed till this Examination has been passed.

An early, or "first," Examination of this kind is held at the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and at the Queen's University in Ireland. At Glasgow and Aberdeen, Elementary Anatomy is one of the subjects; and this is found to work well in both instances, and to secure a better and more abiding knowledge of that subject which is of fundamental importance, and the acquaintance with which can only be obtained in a Medical School. In the *Report of the Medical Teachers' Association* (pp. 18 and 23), such an Examination, in Chemistry, Physics, and the Anatomy of the Bones, Ligaments, and Muscles, is recommended.

This should be followed, at some time during the second year of Professional Study, by the "second" Professional Examination, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica; and the third year of Professional Study should not be computed till this second Examination has been passed.

The "third" Examination, in Pathology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, would not take place till after an interval of two years from the Second Examination, and till after the completion of the four years of Medical Study.

Such a plan must, sooner or later, be generally adopted. It would regulate the Course of Study, and insure application to it through the whole period of Professional Education, and especially in the first part of it, more than can at present be done, or than can be done in any other way. Moreover, the Student would not be allowed to enter upon the later periods of his time till he had shown a proper acquaintance with the subjects which should be pursued in the earlier periods. Hence that accumulation of work

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and Examination towards the end of the term of Professional Study, which necessitates cramming, and which is a fertile source of rejections, and of indifferent Professional Education, would be prevented.

The University of Glasgow (p. 52) has gone even further in this direction than is here proposed, and "has taken steps to obtain an alteration in the ordinances, as a result of which the Examinations will be conducted in four separate divisions, one at the end of each year of Study. It is thus hoped to lessen the burden which falls upon Candidates, especially at the Final Examination, and to lead to greater efficiency both of Study and of Examinations."

The College of Physicians of Edinburgh observes that "a system of Class Examinations should be universally established." The University of Aberdeen remarks that "all teaching should be accompanied by a regular system of Class Examination, oral and written, and the results recorded." The College of Physicians of Ireland "approves occasional Examinations of the Students by the Teacher," but entirely disapproves the regulation requiring a Certificate that the Candidate has satisfactorily attended such Examination. In 1869 the Committee on Medical Education (*Minutes*, VII, 93) recommended "that the Schools institute Class Examinations in all their subjects (the several subjects of Professional Education) and that the Certificate of Study shall attest that the Student has undergone these Examinations." In 1870 (*Minutes*, VIII, 14) the Committee appointed to confer with the Licensing Bodies recommended that the custom of Class Examinations should be "put in force in all Schools, and shall be certified by the Teachers on the Certificates of Attendance." There can be no doubt of the importance of this recommendation. Examination, especially *vivâ voce* Examination, is one of the very best methods of teaching, or adjuncts to teaching. Indeed, teaching cannot be properly and effectively conducted without it. Unquestionably, private tuition, whatever may be its evils, has won its way with Students, and been successful, partly, in consequence of the opportunities for this method of teaching which it affords, and the close acquaintance with the mind and progress of the Students which is so obtained. It is, and has long been, adopted by many Teachers in Medical Schools, and invariably works well; and there seems no good reason why the Certificate of the Teacher should not in each

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instance,—and this applies to Clinical as well as to other teaching,—attest that the Student has, from time to time, undergone Examination in the subject specified.

The more practical character which is now given to the Examinations of the several Licensing Bodies, is the best means of insuring that extension of teaching in this direction, the need of which is expressed by the Apothecaries' Society of London (p. 30) and the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. It does, however, seem desirable that the suggestion made by Cambridge (p. 34) and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland (p. 61),—which is in accordance with a recommendation forming an important feature in the Reports of the Education Committee (*Minutes*, VII, 89, and VIII, 14),—should be adopted by the Council, *viz.*, "that every person admitted to the *Register* should have had some practical experience in charge of patients, either in Hospital or elsewhere, under the supervision of a competent Medical Practitioner." By good arrangements in the distribution of Dresserships and Clinical Clerkships in the London and Provincial Hospitals, and by better utilization of the Out-patient Department for teaching purposes, there need be no difficulty in providing means for carrying out such a recommendation efficiently. The compliance with a regulation of this kind is required by the College of Surgeons of England and some other Bodies, and should be enforced in all cases.

The Apothecaries' Society of London and the University of Aberdeen express the opinion that the Courses of Systematic Lectures should be reduced, in consideration of the greater amount of Practical teaching which is instituted. This must, without question, be done. Systematic Courses of Lectures have their value, especially if associated with Class Examinations, in carrying the Student through the several subjects, or certain parts of them, in an orderly manner, in directing his attention to the more important features of each, and, more especially, as a means of instructing him in the principles of the several Sciences. But their number should be reduced. The handbooks and treatises on the various subjects render it quite unnecessary to attempt to cover the whole ground of any one in a Course of Lectures. In a good system of teaching, the three methods,—by Lectures, by Practical Work and by Reading,—must be combined and adjusted so that they balance and supplement one another. Some Students learn best

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in one way, some in another; and some teachers are most successful in Lecturing, some in the conduct of Practical Instruction. It does not, therefore, appear to be desirable to make any special recommendation under this head; but, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Education (*Minutes*, VII, 93), the exact order, number of Lectures, and amount and kind of Practical Instruction, should be left to the schools, a guide being furnished to them by a definition of the area in each subject over which the Examination will extend.

In accordance with these views the following Recommendations might be proposed for the sanction of the Council:—

1. That it is desirable that the Examinations in subjects of General Education should be now left to the National Educational Bodies, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on this subject, and to report to the Council at its next Meeting.

2. That it be Recommended to the various Licensing Bodies, to instruct their Examiners in Professional Subjects to report to them any cases of decided ignorance in General Education displayed by the Candidates, with the name of the Board or Boards before which the Preliminary Examinations have been passed; and that the Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit such Reports to the Registrar of the General Medical Council.

3. That a Letter be addressed to each of the Examining Boards whose Certificate is accepted as a test of Preliminary Education by this Council, directing attention to the complaints which have been made by several of the Licensing Bodies, with regard to the insufficiency of the General Education of many of the Candidates presenting themselves for their Examinations.

4. That it be a Recommendation to the Licensing Bodies that there be in future three Professional Examinations; the "first" to be passed before the end of the first year of Professional Study; the "second" to be passed before the end of the second year; and the "third" to be passed after the completion of four years of Professional Study.

5. That the First Examination be in Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Human Anatomy, and Practical Pharmacy. That the Second Examination be in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica; and that the Third Examination be in the other subjects of Medical Study.

6. That a Committee be appointed to consider the Subjects of the Professional Examinations to be required, and the limitation of the range of the Subjects by Schedule; to draw up such Schedules in the instances in which it may seem appropriate; and to make, with reference to

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the Subjects of the Examinations, such suggestions as may appear desirable.

7. That a Visitation of the several Medical Schools, the Certificates from which are received by any of the Licensing Bodies, be made during the ensuing year; and that the Reports of such Visitations be laid before the General Medical Council at its Meeting next summer.

8. That two Members of the Council be appointed Visitors of the Medical Schools, and that their payment be the same as in the case of Visitors of Examinations.

9. That the Appointment of the Visitors, and the Arrangements for the Visitations, be left to the Executive Committee.

10. That Certificates of Study, Attendance at Lectures, and Hospital Practice, be accompanied by evidence of attendance at Examinations, from time to time, in the several subjects.

11. That every Candidate for the Final Professional Examination be required to give evidence that he has had practical experience in charge of patients, during six months, in Hospital, or elsewhere, under the supervision of a competent Medical Practitioner.

(Signed) G. M. HUMPHRY.

April 12th, 1877.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ANNUAL RETURNS OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS,

BY AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.

HAVING undertaken to make an Analysis of the Annual Returns of the "Results of the Examinations for Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences," I present to the Executive Committee the following introductory explanation of the plan I adopted, along with the series of Tables as a contribution towards drawing up the Report to be presented at the next Meeting of the Medical Council.

Seeing in the Returns for the first six years (1861-66), that the Qualifications obtained by the Candidates are not specified, and that the gross numbers only are given of those who were examined, passed, and rejected, I constructed the following Table with an additional column for the per-centage of rejection.

TABLE I.

Minutes of Council.	Examined.	Passed.	Rejected.	Rejected %.
1861 Vol. II page 127	1609	1409	200	12·4
1862 „ II „ 222	2446	2151	295	12·0
1863 „ III „ 132	1929	1707	222	11·5
1864 „ III „ 279	1965	1738	227	11·5
1865 „ IV „ 281	1762	1531*	231	13·5
1866 „ V „ 240	1706	1457*	249	14·5
	11,417	9,993†	1,424	75·4
Average	1,902·8	1,665·5	237·3	12·5

*The separate Examinations for Licences in Midwifery, in these Returns, are not taken into account in this or in any subsequent Tables.

†This number includes the higher Degrees, Fellowships, &c., which were conferred after the Candidates had obtained a Qualification for Registration.

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In 1867 a great improvement was introduced by obtaining separate returns of the number passed, and rejected, of the Candidates examined for the different Degrees, Licences, Memberships, and Fellowships; and the same form of return has been continued up to the present time.

The following Table is a summary of the Returns for nine years (1867-75) on the same plan as Table I:—

TABLE II.

Minutes of Council.	Examined.	Passed.	Rejected.	Rejected %.
1867 Vol. VI page 295	1734	1476	258	14·8
1868 „ VII „ 119	1705	1409	296	17·3
1869 „ VIII „ 104	1518	1272	246	16·2
1870 „ IX „ 51	1605	1299	306	19·0
1871 „ X „ 150	1715	1430	285	16·6
1872 „ X „ 150	1850	1492	358	19·3
1873 „ XI „ 66	1782	1428	354	19·8
1874 „ XII „ 18	1824	1437	387	21·2
1875 „ 1876 „ 135	1891	1452	439	23·2
	15,624	12,695	2,929	167·4
Average	1,736	1,410·5	325·4	18·6

In this Table, which is a summary of nine years, I have taken account only of the *Final* Examination in each of the Licensing Bodies, for a qualification which confers the right of being entered in the *Medical Register*.

The next step was to construct nine Tables for the years 1867-75, in which I omitted the additional Qualifications, Fellowships, Licences in Midwifery, and separate Degrees in Surgery, given by some of the Universities, the number being so small in proportion to the Primary Qualification for Registration conferred by the three Royal Colleges of Surgeons, it did not seem necessary to tabulate them.

The following Table for 1875 shows the Qualifications taken account of, and the particulars as set forth in the other eight Tables, from which series the subsequent Tables IV to X, have been constructed:—

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Table III.

Licensing Bodies, 1875.	Qualification.	Exam'd.	Passed.	Rej'd.	Rej'd.%
R. Coll. Phys. England . .	Licence	107	86	21	19·6
„ Edinburgh .	Licence	158	98	60	37·9
K. & Q. Coll. Phys. Ireland .	Licence	83	67	16	19·2
R. Coll. Surg. England . .	Member	498	369	129	25·9
„ Edinburgh .	Licence	63	45	18	28·5
„ Ireland . .	Licence	159	122	37	23·2
Faculty of Glasgow . . .	Licence	35	21	14	40·0
Apothecaries, London . .	Licence	235	226	9	3·7
„ Dublin . . .	Licence	27	23	4	14·8
R. C. Phys. & R. C. Surg. Edin.	Double Licence	111	71	40	36·0
R. C. Phys. Edin. & Fac. Glasg.	Double Licence	30	20	10	33·3
University of Cambridge ,	M.B.	12	6	6	50·0
„ Durham . .	M.B.	2	2	0	0·0
„ London . .	M.B.	28	19	9	32·1
„ Oxford . . .	M.B.	6	6	0	0·0
„ Aberdeen . .	M.B., M.C. & M.D.	73	60	13	17·8
„ Edinburgh .	M.B., M.C. & M.D.	94	84	10	10·6
„ Glasgow . .	M.B., M.C. & M.D.	51	42	9	17·6
„ St. Andrews .	M.B. & M.D.	0	0	0	0·0
„ Dublin . . .	M.B.	46	39	7	15·2
Queen's University, Ireland	M.D.	73	46	27	36·9
		1,891	1,452	439	23·2

Table IV.

	R. Coll. Phys. Eng. Licence.		R. Coll. Phys. Edin. Licence.		K. & Q. Coll. Phys. Irel. Licence.	
Year.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.
1867	80	11·2	165	15·7	78	11·5
1868	95	13·6	299	26·7	112	10·7
1869	85	18·8	160	20·6	105	8·5
1870	64	20·3	137	21·8	108	10·1
1871	85	9·4	174	22·9	108	10·1
1872	72	11·1	181	30·9	99	26·2
1873	88	13·6	180	26·6	91	19·7
1874	99	14·1	171	24·5	105	14·2
1875	107	19·6	158	37·9	83	19·2
	775	131·7	1,625	227·6	889	130·2
Aver'g	86·1	14·6	180·5	25·2	98·7	14·4

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TABLE V.

	R. Coll. Surg. Eng. Member.		R. Coll. Surg. Edin. License.		R. Coll. Surg. Irel. License.	
Year.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.
1867	405	12·8	57	17·5	101	15·8
1868	404	15·5	46	13·0	116	8·6
1869	320	13·4	45	17·7	109	10·0
1870	371	17·2	50	18·0	112	14·2
1871	397	20·6	47	12·7	131	8·3
1872	480	22·0	31	19·3	138	13·0
1873	470	21·4	46	23·9	150	12·6
1874	478	26·9	50	26·0	114	20·1
1875	498	25·9	63	28·5	159	23·2
	3,823	175·7	435	176·6	1,130	125·8
Aver'g	424·7	19·5	48·3	19·6	125·5	13·9

TABLE VI.

	Faculty of Glasgow. License.		Apothecaries, London. License.		Apothecaries, Dublin. License.	
Year.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.
1867	50	44·0	284	10·5	33	18·1
1868	54	33·3	78	0·0	33	24·2
1869	50	48·0	199	8·5	23	13·0
1870	50	52·0	250	18·4	19	0·0
1871	30	40·0	262	12·9	20	0·0
1872	52	38·4	258	13·9	36	16·6
1873	26	34·6	204	12·2	36	16·6
1974	25	40·0	205	7·3	30	9·9
1875	35	40·0	235	3·7	27	14·8
	372	370·3	1975	87·4	257	113·2
Aver'g	41·3	41·1	219·4	9.7	28·5	12·5

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Table VII.

	R. Coll. Phys. & R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh. Double License.		R. Coll. Phys. Edinburgh and the Faculty of Glasgow. Double License.	
Year.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.
1867	127	20·4	34	14·7
1868	107	30·8	31	41·9
1869	114	25·4	47	40·4
1870	114	20·8	29	34·4
1871	81	24·6	34	23·5
1872	103	22·3	34	23·5
1873	101	24·7	33	33·3
1874	128	34·3	39	41·0
1875	111	36·0	30	33·3
	986	239·3	311	286
Average	109·5	26·5	34·5	31·7

Table VIII.

	Oxford. M.B.		Cambridge. M.B.		Durham. M.B.		London. M.B.	
Year.	Exam'd.	Rej'd. %.	Exam'd.	Rej'd. %.	Exam'd.	Rej'd. %.	Exam'd.	Rej'd. %.
1867	4	50	9	11	0	0	25	12
1868	3	0	5	20	0	0	23	8·6
1869	2	0	14	21·4	0	0	18	5·5
1870	2	0	16	31·2	1	0	24	0
1871	2	50	8	12·5	1	0	23	17·3
1872	2	0	13	7·6	0	0	28	10·7
1873	3	33·3	9	22·2	1	0	27	18·5
1874	1	0	13	0	2	0	25	24
1875	6	0	12	50	2	0	28	32·1
	25	133·3	99	175·9	7	0	221	128·7
Av'g	2·7	14·8	11	19·5	0·7	0	24·5	14·3

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TABLE IX.

	Aberdeen.		Edinburgh.		Glasgow.		St. Andrews.	
Year.	Examined.	Rej'd.%.	Examined.	Rej'd.%.	Examined.	Rej'd.%.	Examined.	Rej'd.%.
1867	M.B. 46	10·8	M.B. M.C. M.D. 99	11·1	M.B. M.C. M.D. 34	14·7	M.D. 10	0
1868	M.B. M.C. M.D. 76	5·2	M.B. 59	15·2	M.B. 44	13·6	9	0
1869	M.B. M.C. 39	12·8	M.B. M.C. 57	12·2	41	14·6	10	0
1870	38	15·7	73	20·5	54	20·3	10	0
1871	41	7·3	82	8·5	52	9·6	10	20
1872	56	14·2	79	6·3	45	8·8	10	0
1873	68	17·6	88	12·5	M.B. M.C, 51	15·6	M.B. 1	0
1874	63	14·2	102	13·7	57	17·5	0	0
1875	73	17·8	94	10·6	51	17·6	0	0
	500	115·6	733	110·6	429	132·3	60	20
Av'g.	55·5	12·8	81·4	12·2	47·6	14·7	6·6	2·2

TABLE X.

	University of Dublin. M.B.		Queen's University. M.D.	
Year.	Examined.	Rejected %.	Examined.	Rejected %.
1867	36	5·5	57	31·5
1868	44	0·0	67	26·8
1869	46	4·3	34	2·9
1870	33	6·0	50	16·0
1871	48	25·0	79	22·7
1872	47	10·6	86	22·0
1873	44	20·4	65	32·3
1874	53	7·5	64	31·2
1875	46	15·2	73	36·9
	397	94·5	575	222·3
Average	44·1	10·5	63·8	24·7

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A summary of Tables IV to X is given in :—

TABLE XI.

Licensing Bodies.	Examined.	Average.	Sum of Rejections.	Average.	Rej. % in 1875.
R. Coll. Phys. England . .	775	86·1	131·7	14·6	19·6
„ Edinburgh .	1625	180·5	227·6	25·2	37·9
K. & Q. Coll. Phys. Ireland .	889	98·7	130·2	14·4	19·2
R. Coll. Surg. England . .	3823	424·7	175·7	19·5	25·9
„ Edinburgh .	435	48·3	176·6	19·6	28·5
„ Ireland . . .	1130	125·5	125·8	13·9	23·2
Faculty of Glasgow . . .	372	41·3	370·3	41·1	40·0
Apothecaries, London . . .	1975	219·4	87·4	9·7	3·7
„ Dublin . . .	257	28·5	113·2	12·5	14·8
R. C. Phys. & R. C. Surg. Edin.	986	109·5	239·3	26·5	36·0
R. C. Ph. Ed. & Fac. Glasgow	311	34·5	286·0	31·7	33·3
University of Cambridge .	99	11·0	175·9	19·5	50·0
„ Durham . .	7	0·7	0·0	0·0	0·0
„ London. . .	221	24·5	128·7	14·3	32·1
„ Oxford . . .	25	2·7	133·3	14·8	0·0
„ Aberdeen . .	500	55·5	115·6	12·8	17·8
„ Edinburgh .	733	81·4	110·6	12·2	10·6
„ Glasgow . .	429	47·6	132·3	14·7	17·6
„ St. Andrews .	60	6·6	20·0	2·2	0·0
„ Dublin . . .	397	44·1	94·5	10·5	15·2
Queen's University, Ireland.	575	63·8	223·3	24·7	36·9
	15,624				

This Table exhibits the gross number of Candidates examined by each of the 21 Licensing Bodies in nine years, and the average for each year, it also shows the sum of the per-centage of rejections in nine years, and the average for each year. The additional column from Table III serves for comparing the high per-centage of rejections in 1875 with the averages of the nine years.

The most remarkable fact in this Table is that the per-centage of rejections in 1875 by the Society of Apothecaries of London is so low as 3·7 compared with 9·7 the average of nine years, and on referring to Table VI it will be seen that in 1870 the per-centage of rejections was 18·4, from which it has fallen from year to year to the minimum of 3·7.

Taking into account that 1975 Candidates were examined in nine years (*see* Tables VI and XI), that number is much greater than was examined by any other of the Licensing Bodies, except the Royal College of Surgeons, England (*see* Tables V and XI). The

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ratio of rejection is so small, it demands special inquiry, because the Candidates must either have been exceptionally well prepared for the Examinations, or the standard on which they were passed must be very low indeed.

Statistical tables are generally and often justly received with distrust, I therefore invite criticism as to the accuracy of my figures, and the correctness of the calculation of the averages and per-centages, carried to only one decimal, which is sufficiently precise for the object of this investigation.

From the summary in Table II it appears that the ratio of rejections in 1867 was only 14·8 per cent., and that in 1875 it attained the maximum of 23·2 per cent. It becomes of great importance to inquire whether this remarkable increase has deterred Candidates from presenting themselves for Examination, or has caused a diminution of the entries in the *Medical Register*.

Before entering more particularly into this inquiry, it is desirable to ascertain the number of practitioners in the United Kingdom at the passing of the Medical Act in 1858, registered at a fee of £2 up to the end of 1875. The exact number is shown in—

TABLE XII.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1859	12,302	1,690	2,089	16,081
1860	333	30	56	419
1861	420	51	60	531
1862	183	15	27	225
1863	99	13	21	133
1864	96	7	21	124
1865	79	5	10	94
1866	46	5	4	55
1867	35	5	4	44
1868	37	...	3	40
1869	22	5	2	29
1870	33	5	2	40
1871	26	8	1	35
1872	25	7	...	32
1873	23	5	3	31
1874	23	4	2	29
1875	20	2	1	23
	13,802	1,857	2,306	17,965

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In the first volume of the *Medical Register*, 16,081 were enrolled, and the additional number of 1,884 in subsequent years, making a total of 17,965. The exact number of practitioners in the *Medical Register* published in February 1876, is 22,200, which shows an increase of 4,235 in seventeen years.

The following Table shows the number of practitioners entered in the Register, at a fee of £5, from the 1st October, 1858, to the end of 1875 :—

TABLE XIII.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1859	280	79	50	409
1860	256	95	72	423
1861	354	107	109	570
1862	413	104	127	644
1863	489	158	153	800
1864	498	162	177	837
1865	413	115	140	668
1866	425	119	150	694
1867	448	126	155	729
1868	471	150	164	785
1869	435	119	143	697
1870	447	140	205	792
1871	413	117	162	692
1872	626	139	209	974
1873	499	169	150	818
1874	523	164	186	873
1875	584	177	151	912
	7,574	2,240	2,503	12,317
Average	445·5	131·7	147·2	724·5

This proves that there has been no reduction in the annual registration, for the average of 724·5 registered in seventeen years is 213 *higher* than the average of the entries in the first four years (1859 to 1862), and it is 169·9 *lower* than the average of the entries in the last four years (1872 to 1875).

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Further important evidence is furnished by dividing the years in Table II into triennial periods:—

TABLE XIV.

Triennial Periods.	Examined.	Passed.	Rejected.	Rejected %.
1867, 1868, 1869	4957	4157	800	48·3
Average	1652·3	1385·6	266·6	16·1
1870, 1871, 1872	5170	4221	949	54·9
Average	1723·3	1407	316·3	18·3
1873, 1874, 1875	5497	4317	1180	64·2
Average	1832·3	1439	393·3	21·4

There has been a progressive increase in each period of the number examined and passed, and a more remarkable increase in the ratio of rejections; the difference between the first and third periods being 5·3 per cent.

The preceding series of Tables will be useful as standards of comparison with future returns, and supply facts for the discussion of questions which must engage the attention of the Medical Council.

AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.

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10. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH :—

"That the documents referred to in the preceeding Report of the Executive Committee be referred to the Committee of Recommendations of last year, which should, for that purpose, be reappointed, and requested to report to the Council with all convenient speed."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. TURNER, and *seconded* by Mr. MACNAMARA :—

"That the Council discuss on Saturday, May 12th, as the first business of the day, Dr. HUMPHRY'S Report to the Executive Committee, together with the accompanying Documents."

The Amendment was *Carried* and, having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *agreed to*.

11. The PRESIDENT stated that certain Communications had been received on the subject of Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Degrees.

Moved by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *agreed to* :—

"That a Committee be appointed with reference to Amendments (if any) which may have to be recommended in the Medical Acts, and that the Communications received with reference to Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Degrees, be referred to this Committee for consideration. The Committee to consist of the following Members," *viz.* :—

Mr. SIMON, *Chairman*.	Sir W. GULL.	Dr. PITMAN.
Mr. TURNER.	Dr. A. THOMSON.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. APJOHN.	Dr. STORRAR.	

12. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to* :—

"That it be an instruction to the Medical Acts' Committee to consider the provisions of RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act, as compared with the Recommendations made by the Council at its last Session, with regard to the Bill which was then before Parliament, and to report to the Council on the legal bearing of the provisions as they stand."

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13. *Moved* by Dr. PITMAN, *seconded* by Dr. PYLE, and *agreed to* :—

"That the question as to the recovery of Penalties under Clause XLII of the *Medical Act*, be referred to the Medical Acts' Committee."

14. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *agreed to* :—

"That the Table of Results of Professional Examinations for Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses, granted in 1876 by the Bodies in Schedule (A) of the *Medical Act*, be received and entered in the *Programme of Business*."

15. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH, and *seconded* by Mr. MACNAMARA :—

"That the following addition be made to Chap. XIII, Section 7, of the *Standing Orders* :—

"'In all cases in which additional Qualifications are to be Registered, they must be entered in the *Local Register* in which the Practitioner was first Registered.'"

The Motion was *negatived*.

16. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to* :—

"That the following *Report* of the Executive Committee on the *Standing Orders* be adopted, and the sanction of the Council thereby given to the revised edition of the *Standing Orders*." (For this "Revised Edition," see Appendix I, at the end of this Volume of the *Minutes*.)

REPORT.

The REGISTRAR having called the attention of the Committee to some discrepancies, repetitions, and errors of arrangement in the *Standing Orders*, the Executive Committee have deemed it their duty to prepare a revised edition of the *Standing Orders*, which they now submit to the Council, and in which they have to state that no material alterations have been made.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 11th, 1877.

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(*No.* 196.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, MAY 11TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. HALDANE.		

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The PRESIDENT stated, in answer to a question by Mr. TURNER, that the *General Index* to the First Ten Volumes of the *Minutes* was complete and in type, but awaiting final correction, and would, before long, be ready to be placed in the hands of the Council.

3. *Read* :—The following Communications :—

(1). Communication from the Queen's University in Ireland, with respect to the non-Registration of "Honorary Degrees in Medicine granted by the Queen's University."

(2). Application of date May 2nd, 1877, from RICHARD EUSTACE, Esq., Honorary Doctor of Medicine of the Queen's University in Ireland, that his Honorary Degree may be Registered as an additional Qualification.

(3). Counsel's Opinion thereupon, given to the REGISTRAR of the English Branch Council.

(4). Joint request, from Dr. ACLAND and Dr. G. E. PAGET, that the title of M.D. of the University of Dublin be removed from their names in the *Register* on the first convenient occasion, pending the decision by the General Council of the question as to the legality and expediency of Registering such additional titles.

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Moved by Dr. THOMSON, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *carried*:—

"That Mr. OUVRY be requested at once to state his views on the subject that is before the Council."

Mr. OUVRY having made his statement, it was

Moved by Sir W. GULL, and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That the documents relating to the Registration of the Degree of M.D. *honoris causa*, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, on RICHARD EUSTACE, Esq., having been read, and the advice of the Solicitor of the Council having been heard, it is the opinion of the Council that the Degree in question cannot be Registered."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. TURNER, and *seconded* by Dr. QUAIN:—

"That the Solicitor be requested to obtain the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown of England as to the power of the Council to register Honorary Degrees."

The Amendment was *carried* and, having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *agreed to*.

4. *Moved* by Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, *seconded* by Mr. LISTER, and *agreed to*:—

"That the consideration of the request from Dr. ACLAND and Dr. PAGET,—'that the title of M.D. of the University of Dublin be removed from their names in the *Register* on the first convenient occasion, pending the decision by the General Council of the question as to the legality and expediency of Registering such additional titles,'—be deferred till after the Opinion of Counsel on this subject shall have been received."

5. *Moved* by Mr. MACNAMARA, and *seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN:—

"That the Cases and Opinions concerning the Honorary Degree conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland be entered in the *Minutes*."

The Motion was *negatived*.

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6. *Read*:—The following Certificate by the Clerk of the Crown of the conviction of GEORGE STRATTON SYMMONS," *viz.*:—

County Pal. of Lancaster. } I, THOMAS STARKIE SHUTTLEWORTH, Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Delivery of the Gaol in and for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and having the custody of the Records of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, holden in and for the said County Palatine, do hereby Certify that at the Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, held at the Assize Courts in Liverpool, in and for the said County Palatine, on Saturday, the Fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, before Sir JOHN MELLOR, Knight, and Sir ROBERT LUSH, Knight, and others, their Companions, Justices and Commissioners, assigned to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and Misdemeanors, and also to deliver the Gaol of the said County Palatine of the Prisoners being therein, GEORGE STRATTON SYMMONS was duly convicted upon an indictment then and there depending of attempting to commit Sodomy, and was thereupon ordered for the said offence to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction at Kirkdale, for two years; which said conviction still remains in full force, and not reversed or made void.

Given under my hand this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) T. S. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Resolved:—That the name of GEORGE STRATTON SYMMONS be erased from the *Medical Register*.

7. The Returns,—sent by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the Army Medical Department,—of Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of Her Majesty's Army, who presented themselves for Examination on September 14th, 1876, and on February 12th, 1877, were submitted, and ordered to be inserted in the *Programme of Business*.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 12th, 1877.

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(*No.* 197.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, MAY 12TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. HALDANE.		

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *seconded* by Mr. MACNAMARA:—

"That the Council now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council, for the purpose of discussing Dr. HUMPHRY's Report to the Executive Committee on the Answers from the Licensing Bodies."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. TURNER, and *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:—

"That as Recommendations 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, in Dr. HUMPHRY's *Report* to the Executive Committee, refer to subjects on which Recommendations have been made by the Committee of Recommendations, their consideration be deferred until the Report of that Committee comes before the Council."

The Amendment was *negatived.*

The Original Motion was then put to the vote, and *carried.*

3. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *seconded* by Mr. TEALE:—

"That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left, so far as it can be, to the Examining Boards of the National Educational and Examining Bodies recognized by the Medical Council, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies, for the purpose of carrying out this object."

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Amendment:—*Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, and *seconded* by Mr. SIMON:—

"That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies for the purpose of carrying out this object."

The Amendment was *carried.*

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the Amendment, and of those who did not vote, be taken down:—

Majority, 11:—Dr. PITMAN, Sir JAMES PAGET, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. HUMPHRY, Dr. STORRAR, Dr. LEET, Dr. APJOHN, Dr. QUAIN, Sir W. GULL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. TEALE.

Minority, 9:—Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. HALDANE, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. FLEMING, Mr. TURNER, Dr. THOMSON, Dr. A. SMITH, Mr. MACNAMARA, Sir D. CORRIGAN.

Did not Vote, 2:—The PRESIDENT, Mr. LISTER.

Absent, 1:—Dr. PYLE.

The Amendment having been put as a Substantive Motion, the following Amendment was

Moved by Dr. THOMSON, and *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE:—

"That it is desirable that the Examinations in General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of the National Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination recognized by the Medical Council, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to communicate with the various Licensing Bodies as to the manner in which this may be carried out."

This Amendment was *negatived.*

On the Motion of Mr. MACNAMARA, the further consideration of Dr. HUMPHRY'S *Report* was adjourned till Monday.

The COUNCIL then resumed, and adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 14th, 1877.

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(*No.* 198.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, MAY 14TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. HALDANE.		

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to* :—

"That the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council, for the further consideration of Dr. HUMPHRY'S *Report*."

In considering this *Report*, the Council then resumed the Debate on the following original Amendment, now become the Substantive Motion, *viz.* :—

3. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, and *seconded* by Mr. SIMON :—

"That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies for the purpose of carrying out this object."

Amendment :—*Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, and *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD :—

"That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be

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approved by this Council, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on the subject."

This was *carried*, and having then been put as a Substantive Motion, the following Amendment was *moved* by Dr. STORRAR, and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON :—

"That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Arts Faculties of the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on the subject."

This Amendment was *negatived*.

The Amendment *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN was then put to the Vote as a Substantive Motion, and *carried*.

4. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE, and *agreed to* :—

"That it be recommended to the various Licensing Bodies, to instruct their Examiners in Professional Subjects to Report to them any cases in which decided ignorance in General Education has been displayed by the Candidates, with the name of the Board or Boards before which the Preliminary Examinations have been passed; and that the Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit such Reports to the Registrar of the General Medical Council."

5. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *agreed to* :—

"That a Letter be addressed to each of the Examining Boards whose Certificate is accepted as a test of Preliminary Education by this Council, directing attention to the complaints which have been made by several of the Licensing Bodies, with regard to the insufficiency of the General Education of many of the Candidates presenting themselves for their Examinations."

6. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Mr. TEALE, and *carried* :—

"That it be a Recommendation to the Licensing Bodies that there be in future three Professional Examinations."

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7. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, *seconded* by Mr. TEALE :—

"That the 'first' Examination be passed before the commencement of the second year of Professional Study; the 'second' before the commencement of the third year; and the 'third' after the completion of the fourth year of Professional Study."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Dr. ROLLESTON, and *seconded* by Sir WILLIAM GULL :—

"That these Examinations be passed in a certain order, approved by the Council, a Student being allowed to present himself for either of the two later Examinations on a Certificate of having passed the preceding Examination or Examinations."

The consideration of this Amendment was deferred.

The COUNCIL then resumed.

8. *Read*:—The following Official Notification of the reappointment of Sir WILLIAM GULL as a Member of the General Medical Council :—

Council Office, Whitehall, *June 29th*, 1876.

SIR,

I am directed by the LORD PRESIDENT of the Council to transmit to you, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern, the enclosed Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 27th of June instant, appointing Sir W. W. GULL, Bart., M.D., to be again, for the term of five years from this day, a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) E. HARRISON.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of June, 1876. Present:—
The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 29th day of June, 1871, Her Majesty was pleased, under or by virtue of the provisions of the *Medical Act*, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to nominate and appoint WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, Esquire, M.D., now Sir WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, Bart., M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom:

And whereas under or by virtue of the provisions of the said *Act*, the said Sir WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, Bart., will cease to be a Member of the said General Council on the 29th day of June instant:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth, under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf

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contained in the said *Medical Act*, nominate and appoint the said Sir WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, Bart., M.D., to be again, for the term of five years from the 29th day of June instant, a Member of the said General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 15th, 1877.

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(*No.* 199.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. HALDANE.		

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. Mr. TEALE asked the PRESIDENT the following question:—

"Whether, as the recess of Parliament begins on Friday, and as it is of great consequence that the opinion of the Council on important legislative matters should be ascertained and communicated to the Government before they disperse, the Medical Acts Committee are prepared to give in either a partial or a complete Report on the matters which have been submitted to them."

The PRESIDENT answered as follows:—

"After communication with the Chairman of the Medical Acts Committee, I have to state that the Committee has not yet prepared a *Report*, but that there is reason for supposing that a *Report*, partial or complete, will be ready not later than Thursday."

3. Mr. TEALE asked the PRESIDENT "if he was prepared to state what are the Parliamentary matters requiring the opinion of the Council during the present Session, which most urgently demand consideration."

The PRESIDENT answered as follows:—

"Applications have been made by the Government for the

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opinion of the Council on two subjects:—(1) Foreign and Colonial Degrees; (2) Education and Registration of Midwives.

"Two subjects have been referred to the Council from other sources, *viz.*:—The East London Medical Defence Association, and the Obstetrical Society. The last of these is that referred to by the Government in relation to Midwives. All these are referred to the Medical Acts Amendment Committee. The Amendment of RUSSELL GURNEY'S Bill as to Women, and the Amendment of the Lunacy Acts in a particular case known to the Council, have also to be considered."

4. *Moved* by Sir JAMES PAGET, *seconded* by Mr. SIMON, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following Documents, relating to a legal difficulty hindering the College of Surgeons from taking part in a Conjoint Examination for the Examination of Women-Candidates for a License in Midwifery, be referred for consideration and report to the Medical Acts Committee," *viz.*:—

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

MEMORANDUM BY THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE COUNCIL.

On the 27th instant, various questions are about to come before the Council of the College, with regard to the granting of professional qualifications to persons of the female sex; and the President and Vice-Presidents believe that the discussion of these questions may be facilitated by their submitting to the Council the following statement in introduction to it.

I. The question which the Council will probably find it convenient to consider first, is this:—WHETHER, referring particularly to the provisions of the *Act* 39 and 40 Vict. Cap. 41, commonly known as RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act, *the Council is prepared to admit Women-Candidates to the respective Examinations for the Membership and Fellowship of the College?*

In considering this question, the Council will have to bear in mind that RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act does not provide for the creation of any new registrable title or titles, with reference to which the Licensing Bodies might, if they so wished, establish special Examinations for women; but, that if women are to obtain admission to the *Medical Register* by means of qualifications granted by the College of Surgeons, they can, in the present state of the law, only do so by becoming, in express terms, Fellows or Members, or Midwifery-Licentiates of the College.

A question may arise, whether the College, if it admitted women to qualification as Members or Fellows, could, under RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act, assign to them any other relation to the government and proceedings of the College than such as would be had by the other Members and Fellows. Last summer, at the time when the Bill of RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act was before

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Parliament, communications distinctly referring to that question passed between the General Medical Council and the promoters of the Bill, and certain amendments were in consequence made in the Bill before it became law; the intention of which amendments seems to have been, that registrable qualifications conferred by any of the Authorities on women should, as such, be merely titles to registration with a view to practice, and should not, unless with a further optional act of the conferring Authority, give any right to take part in the government or proceedings of the Corporation. If, however, this was the intention agreed upon between the General Medical Council, and the promoters of the Bill, the language now embodied in the statute represents it but very imperfectly and ambiguously; and, this being the case, the President and Vice-Presidents would not think it safe for the Council to act under the provisions of RUSSELL GURNEY'S *Act* in respect of the Membership and Fellowship of the College, unless the Council meant, without reserve, that all the powers and privileges of present (male) Members and Fellows should be equally had by women who might hereafter be admitted Members and Fellows.

II. When the Council shall have decided as above, whether it will, in its separate capacity, admit women to the Examinations which are now holden under its direction for the Membership and Fellowship of the College, the next question is as to the course it would be prepared to take in regard of women, if the College were acting in combination with other Authorities to constitute a sole Examining Board for England: particularly WHETHER, if the Scheme which is now under consideration for a Joint Examining Board in England be brought to bear as proposed, with the College of Surgeons taking part in it, *Women shall be admitted on the same footing as Men to the Ordinary Examinations of the Joint Board?*

Distinct inquiry with regard to this matter was addressed to the Council some months ago by the Conference of the Representatives of the Medical Authorities engaged on the Scheme for an Examining Board for England, and the present seems the suitable occasion for deciding how that inquiry shall be answered. The Conference had resolved that the opinion of the several co-operating Authorities should be ascertained with regard to the general question of admitting women to the Joint Examinations, and also with regard to a particular proviso (as follows) under which it was suggested that this might be done: *viz.*—"That, if it be hereafter decided that women are to be admitted to examination by the Conjoint Board, they shall not, on passing, be entitled to more than a License to practise and admission thereby to the *Register*, nor shall be made Members of any one of the combining Bodies without the special permission of that Body."

As regards the particular proviso here suggested, the President and Vice-Presidents think it evident that (except with new legislation) the proviso could not be made applicable to the case of the College of Surgeons, because the enabling *Act* of 1875, which governs this matter, expressly provides that every person who passes the Examinations in which the College takes part, under that *Act*, shall be entitled to become a Member of the College; and this express enactment could, of course, not be superseded by any mere agreement between the co-operating Medical Authorities. If, then, the suggested proviso be set aside as inapplicable to the case of the College, the

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narrow question on which it is more immediately necessary that the Council should decide its answer to the Conference of Representatives is, in effect, this:—DOES *the College of Surgeons agree to admit Women to its Membership by the proposed machinery of Joint Examinations?*

If the Council of the College decides to answer that question in the negative, this decision will of course be formally communicated to the Conference of Representatives; and it would seem desirable that one of the College Representatives in the Conference should then, at the first opportunity, move that the present terms of Section X of the Draft Scheme be expressly limited to Male Candidates.

This course, if taken, would not imply that the College of Surgeons resisted unconditionally the admission of Women to Examinations under such a Joint Board as is proposed. Suggestion might (in the Council or elsewhere) be made, that, subject to proper legal sanction, a rider to the amended Section X should provide specially for the case of Women-Candidates, if any, by allotting to them special examinations, and to those who passed these examinations a distinctive registrable title, not including the Membership (though it might include the Midwifery License) of the College; and the Council of the College might, subject to the removal of certain existing legal difficulties, be willing to approve such an arrangement. Any discussion, however, which the Council may wish to have on this possible aspect of the matter will, it is believed, be had with most convenience when the Council shall be considering the question of the Midwifery Examinations and Midwifery License of the College.

III. Thirdly, it having been "referred to the President and Vice-Presidents to take into consideration and to report to the Council on the appointment of a Board of Examiners in Midwifery," the President and Vice-Presidents take this opportunity to submit to the Council the suggestions which, after careful consideration, they believe to be the most pertinent to that difficult matter of reference.

In the first place, adverting to circumstances which are well known to every Member of Council, the President and Vice-Presidents would express their opinion that no satisfactory new Board of Examiners for the Midwifery License can be formed till the Council shall be in a position to declare that the grant of the License will in future be under improved conditions; for that, were it intended by the Council that Examinations on the old footing should be resumed, the Council could not, in the opinion of the President and Vice-Presidents expect that persons of credit in the Profession would be found willing to take office at the Board.

The accident, a year ago, that three Women-Candidates were about to avail themselves of the existing regulations of the College to present themselves for the Examination in Midwifery, drew attention to a radical fault which till then had been unnoticed (but happily had also been almost absolutely inoperative) in those regulations, or perhaps rather in the Law which they represented: the fault, namely, that the Midwifery Certificate of the College, though testifying only to a sectional proficiency in practice, and though obtainable by persons with no other qualification under the *Medical Act*, would by itself entitle the holder to be Registered as a legally-qualified Medical Practitioner. As regards the registrability of

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partial professional qualifications, the common consent of professional and public opinion has long felt it as unfortunate that even the two larger (but incomplete) qualifications, which are separately given in the respective departments of Medicine and Surgery, should be registrable independently of each other; and *à fortiori*, when attention was drawn to the case of the Midwifery Certificate, there could be no difference of opinion as to the extreme unfitness of a system under which persons (whether male or female) might pass on to the *Medical Register* by virtue of that fragmentary qualification. Whether the three Examining Physicians of the late Board, who had for years been serving the College in that capacity, and might be supposed to have known from the first the law and regulations under which the License was awarded, were individually entitled, in respect of the reasons alleged by them, to cause serious embarrassment to the College by their sudden resignation of office at the moment when the above difficulty arose, is a merely personal question, on which the President and Vice-Presidents do not think it necessary to enter; but, whatever may be their opinion, or that of the Council, as to the act by which the present vacancies were so abruptly created, the Council will probably recognize as a certainty, and as one which is creditable to the Profession, that, while the faulty regulations remain unamended, any candidature of other persons for the vacant offices would be generally disapproved by the Profession.

As regards the three ladies who were seeking the Midwifery License of the College a year ago, and whom the Council had then consented to admit to examination, the Council must, of course, regret that, under the circumstances, no possibility was left to it to fulfil the intentions which it had expressed to them. So far as the personal hardship is concerned, the President and Vice-Presidents cannot suggest to the Council any honourable way by which an examination on the old footing could now be provided for those ladies. They have no reason to believe that the ladies themselves would be likely to accept, any more than the Council could consent to offer, the unworthy expedient of a makeshift revival of the old examination; and they can only hope, with regard to the personal disappointment, that RUSSELL GURNEY'S *Act* may have enabled the ladies to obtain elsewhere more satisfactory credentials for public confidence than a mere Midwifery License, under the old regulations, would constitute.

As regards any revival of the old system, whether it were for male or for female candidates, the President and Vice-Presidents would report to the Council that, in their opinion, the objections to such a course are insuperable. Not referring exclusively to the difficulty in which the College has been placed by the retirement of the Examining Physicians of its Board, but looking also to the public interests in the matter, the President and Vice-Presidents would remind the Council that the registrability of Midwifery Licenses, independently of qualifications to practise Medicine and Surgery, has been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government by the General Medical Council as "a serious error in the *Medical Act* . . . calculated to be injurious to the public interests," and an error which "should be corrected by legislation."* And in view of all the circumstances, the

* *Minutes* of the General Medical Council for June 3rd, 1876, Vol. xiii, p. 231.

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opinion which the President and Vice-Presidents have formed, and which they would now submit as their recommendation to the Council in this matter, is: THAT, except so far as the College may be coerced by any positive injunction of a Court of Law, *no fresh action whatever should be taken under section* 17 *of the Charter of* 1852, *till the Law shall have been amended or declared in a sense which will allow the College to proceed satisfactorily under that section.*

The President and Vice-Presidents have carefully considered whether they should go further than that recommendation intends, and should recommend to the Council to take steps for permanently relieving the College of its present responsibility in regard of separate Midwifery Licenses. Had the Council to consider only the case of male candidates for admission to the ranks of the Profession, much might be urged in favour of that course; for, with the improved system of qualifications, which, it is hoped, will soon be established in England by co-operation of all the Medical Authorities in one Examining Board, every man who thereafter enters the Profession will, no doubt, have undergone an examination in Midwifery, equivalent to that which has been necessary for obtaining the Midwifery License of the College; and the Diploma of the College may thenceforth properly be understood as having absorbed, and as including the College's Certificate of pass-qualification in Midwifery. If, however, Women-Candidates are not to be eligible to become Members and Fellows of the College, it would clearly be prejudicial to their aims, and would probably be deemed unjust in relation to them, that the College should seek to abolish (though it must under the circumstances claim to amend) the particular registrable qualification which it has declared to be, in principle, open to women. And in view of the express stipulations by which the enabling Act of 1875 binds the College not to exercise its powers of combination under that Act in a way to exclude women from any examination to which they would otherwise be entitled, the College will apparently not be able to take part in any Joint Board for the qualification of only male candidates in all the departments of practice, unless collateral arrangements are at the same time in force under which the Midwifery License of the College shall be obtainable by Women-Candidates.

Considering this legal aspect of the case as regards the College of Surgeons, and considering that, in relation to the claims of Women-Candidates, the case of the Society of Apothecaries is probably almost the same as that of the College, the President and Vice-Presidents are of opinion that it might be well for the two Bodies to consult together, and to see whether they could concur in promoting at the General Conference (subject to such statutory sanction as would eventually be wanted in the matter) the adoption of special Joint Scheme Rules having reference to the Qualification of Women.

Reverting to a point which was incidentally raised in an earlier part of this Memorandum, the President and Vice-Presidents would observe that, in their opinion, the College might properly, if permitted by law, take part, on the following basis, in special joint-arrangements for the examination and qualification of Women-Candidates; *viz.* THAT, the conditions concerning education and examination being in other respects the same (or as nearly as

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practicable the same) for women as for men, *the Committee of Reference should, in respect of the final examination, have authority to appoint, in agreement with the Licensing Bodies concerned, a modified examination for Women,*—such examination not to require a knowledge of major surgical operations, nor a knowledge of diseases special after infancy of the male sex; and *that every Woman-Candidate, who finally passed this examination should, subject to the By-laws of the Licensing Bodies, be entitled to receive the Midwifery-License of the College of Surgeons, and the License, for general medical practice, of such one or more of the Medical Licensing Bodies as had been willing to take part in the arrangement.*

The President and Vice-Presidents are not only of opinion that arrangements to the above effect, if permitted by law, would be such as the College of Surgeons might properly take part in establishing. They are also of opinion that the creation of such arrangements would be of public and professional advantage, as tending to close, on just terms, the controversy which has so long been raging as to the claims of women to try their fortune in the practice of medicine. And they farther believe, as regards the particular reference on which they are now reporting to the Council, that in such arrangements the Council would find the only satisfactory solution of the serious difficulty in which the College is now placed in respect of its examinations in Midwifery.

In order, however, that the suggested arrangements should be made part of the Joint Scheme now under consideration, or should be adopted in any other effectual way, a small amendment of law would, it is believed, be indispensable: for, just as Section 19 of the *Act* of 1858 proved to be by itself insufficient for the general purposes of the Joint Scheme, so it would by itself prove insufficient for the special purpose now in question; and unfortunately the *Act* of 1875, which enabled the College to make effectual combination arrangements in respect of its Membership, omitted (apparently in inadvertence) to give a like enablement with regard to the License in Midwifery. If the Council should approve of the suggestions which are made, the *President and Vice-Presidents will ask for authority from the Council to take such steps as may be found necessary to promote the required amendment of the Law.*

EDWARD TRIMMER,

March 23rd, 1877. *Secretary.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, 27th March, 1877.

Resolutions adopted by the Council:—

(*a.*) That (1) the Council of the College of Surgeons regards women as not eligible to become Members or Fellows of the College, and is therefore not prepared to admit them to be examined for those qualifications, whether at the examinations as now conducted, or with the proposed machinery of Joint Examinations; but (2) that the Council, if legally authorized, would be

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willing to take part in special joint-arrangements under which women should be able to acquire other registrable titles for practice.

(*b.*) That, with regard to the Midwifery Board and Midwifery License of the College, the Council approves and adopts, in principle, the Report this day read of the President and Vice-Presidents, and authorizes the President and Vice-Presidents to take such steps as they may find expedient in order to promote the suggested amendment of law, and otherwise to give effect to the suggestions of the Report.

(*c.*) That, copy of the above Resolutions, and of the Memorandum of the President and Vice-Presidents, be communicated (but not for publication) to the Conference of Representatives on the Conjoint Scheme.

EDWARD TRIMMER, *Secretary.*

5. *Read* :—The following *Memorial* of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in regard to Dental Surgeons:—

The Royal College of Surgeons, *Edinburgh, May 9th*, 1877.

To the PRESIDENT and Members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom :—

The Memorial of the President's Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh,

SHEWETH,—

That your Memorialists have had their attention drawn to certain proposals at present before the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to the effect that those persons only who possess the qualification of Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England "shall be entitled to use the designation of Dental Surgeon, Surgeon Dentist," &c.; also "that a special Schedule be added to the *Medical Act* for the registration of Dental Surgeons as such;" as well as to certain other suggestions that those only who possess the said qualification of Licentiate in Dental Surgery shall be entitled to hold Dental appointments in Hospitals, or to sign Schedules, or grant Certificates of Attendance to Dental Students.

That your Memorialists are of opinion that the suggestions and requirements to the Royal College of Surgeons of England regarding registration of Dental Surgeons, and otherwise, could only receive effect under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and that such legislation, as creating a monopoly of teaching and registration of Dental Surgeons, would be injurious to the interests of the other Surgical Corporations recognized by the *Medical Act*, and an interference with the rights and privileges of the Members or Licentiates of these Bodies.

That your Memorialists are further of opinion that if the separate registration of Dental Surgeons in the *Medical Register* should be found to be either necessary or expedient, the right to such registration should not exclusively be confined to the Members or Licentiates of one Corporation, but be extended to all the Institutions who at present grant Diplomas in Surgery.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that the sanction of the General Medical Council shall not be given to any application for power to register the

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Qualifications of Dental Surgeons, without obtaining the approval, or the views of all the Licensing Bodies, under the *Medical Act*, possessing an interest in the matter referred to.

In name of the Council,
(Signed) HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN, M.D.,
President.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH, and *carried*:—

"That this *Memorial* be referred to the *Medical Acts'* Committee."

6. The Council having considered the application of Mr. JOHN JOSEPH MULLEN to have his name restored to the *Register*,

Resolved:—That the name of JOHN JOSEPH MULLEN, Lic. R. Coll. Surg., Irel., 1860, Lic. K. Q. Coll. Phys., Irel., 1861,—which had been erased in conformity with Clause XIV of the *Medical Act*,—be restored to the *Medical Register*.

7. The Council resolved, after consideration, that, as it had been proved to the satisfaction of the General Medical Council that the entry in the *Register* of the name of THOMAS RICHARDSON was "fraudulently or incorrectly made," the Council does, by this Order in writing, direct his name to be erased from the *Medical Register* in conformity with Clause XXVI of the *Medical Act*.

8. The Council, having considered the cases of MICHAEL MANUS SHEEDY and JAMES MEEHAN, whose names were erased from the *Register* on the 17th of June, 1875, in consequence of their conviction of a misdemeanour,

Resolved:—That their names be restored to the *Medical Register*.

9. *Resolved*:—(1). That the Council, having considered the application of SAMUEL LEVENSTON to have his name restored to the *Medical Register*, decline to accede to it, unless the said SAMUEL LEVENSTON shall furnish to the Executive Committee satisfactory evidence of character.

(2). That the Council delegate to the Executive Committee the duty of inquiring into and deciding on the case, having regard to the requirement of the Council.

10. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Mr. TURNER, and *agreed to*:—

"That the *Standing Orders* be suspended till the Council has considered HENRY PEARSON'S application."

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11. The Council having considered the application of HENRY PEARSON, to have his name restored to the *Medical Register*,

Resolved:—That the Council do not see fit to make any Order for the restoration of the name of HENRY PEARSON to the *Medical Register*.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.
President.

May 16th, 1877.

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CONFIDENTIAL.]
(*No.* 200.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. HALDANE.		

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*:—The following official notification of the appointment of ALFRED HUDSON, M.D., for five years from May 14, 1877, as Crown Nominee for Ireland on the Medical Council, in place of Dr. STOKES, resigned.

Council Office, Whitehall,
15*th May*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern, the enclosed Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 14th of May instant, nominating Dr. ALFRED HUDSON to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for Ireland, in the place of Dr. WILLIAM STOKES, resigned.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.*

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,
The 14th day of May, 1877.

PRESENT—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Her Majesty was this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the 4th and 8th sections of the 21st and 22nd Victoria, chapter 90, to nominate ALFRED HUDSON, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, of Merrion Square, Dublin, to be,

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for five years, a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for Ireland, in the place of Dr. WILLIAM STOKES, resigned.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

Dr. HUDSON was then introduced to the Council by Dr. ROLLESTON.

3. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of Dr. HUMPHRY'S Report."

4. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. A. THOMSON; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Professional Examinations be arranged in two divisions; the first division to embrace the more elementary subjects. The first division may be completed at or before the close of the second year of professional study, but the second division not till the expiration of two years after the passing of the first division, nor before the completion of the fourth year of study."

5. *Moved* by Sir W. GULL; *Seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the following rider be added to the foregoing Resolution, *viz.*:—

"That the Examinations, and the subjects included in each, be such, and in such order, as may insure, so far as possible, a due continuity and sequence of study."

6. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY, and *Seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That the 'first' Examination be passed before the commencement of the second year of Professional Study; it being hereby intended that no time which may elapse after the first year of Professional Study shall count until the first Professional Examination shall have been passed."

The Motion was negatived.

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7. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *Seconded* by Mr. TEALE; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Committee on Recommendations of last year be re-appointed, and that Proposals Nos. 5, 6, 10, 11 of Dr. Humphry's *Report* be referred to that Committee for consideration, *viz.*:—

"5. That the First Examination be in Physics and Chemistry, Elementary Human Anatomy, and Practical Pharmacy. That the Second Examination be in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica; and that the Third Examination be in the other subjects of Medical Study.

"6. That a Committee be appointed to consider the Subjects of the Professional Examinations to be required, and the limitation of the range of the Subjects by Schedule; to draw up such Schedules in the instances in which it may seem appropriate; and to make, with reference to the Subjects of the Examinations, such suggestions as may appear desirable.

"10. That Certificates of Study, Attendance at Lectures, and Hospital Practice, be accompanied by evidence of attendance at Examinations, from time to time, in the several subjects.

"11. That every Candidate for the Final Professional Examination be required to give evidence that he has had practical experience in charge of patients, during six months, in Hospital, or elsewhere, under the supervision of a competent Medical Practitioner."

8. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Committee on Recommendations consist of the following Members," *viz.*:—

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*	Dr. HUMPHRY.	Mr. TEALE.
Mr. LISTER.	Dr. HUDSON.	Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. APJOHN.		

The Council then resumed.

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9. *Moved* by Dr. ROLLESTON; *Seconded* by Dr. PYLE; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the returns from the Army Medical Department be inserted in the *Minutes*, and that the best thanks of the Council be given to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department for his courtesy in sending these returns."

Army Medical Department, War Office,

SIR, 18*th September*, 1876.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement showing the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of Her Majesty's Army who, on the 14th ultimo, presented themselves for Examination.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) WM. MUNRO, S.G., *For Director-General.*

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STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who, on the 14th of August, 1876, presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the several Licensing Bodies.

Names of Licensing Bodies	Qualifications						Remarks
	Number of Qualifications			Deficient in			
	Total	No. passed	No. failed	Anatomy	Surgery	Medicine	
Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh . . .	10	6	1	...	...	1	
Ditto Surgeons, ditto . . .	8	5	1	1	1	...	
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, London	8	7	...	...	...	...	Total Number of Candidates . . 41
K. and Q. Coll. of Physicians, Ireland . . .	8	7	...	...	...	...	
Society of Apothecaries, London	10	9	...	...	...	...	
Trinity College, Dublin	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland	12	10	...	...	...	...	Found physically unfit 5
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow	1	...	...	...	...	...	Disqualified, not having attended
University of Edinburgh . . . . M.B.	2	1	...	...	...	...	the whole of the Examination . 1
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.Ch.	2	1	...	...	...	...	Failed to appear at the Examina-
University of Dublin . . . . . M.B.	4	4	...	...	...	...	tion 1
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.Ch.	3	3	...	...	...	...	Unsuccessful 1
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.D.	2	2	...	...	...	...	Successful 33
Queen's University, Ireland . . . . M.D.	5	4	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . M.Ch.	5	4	...	...	...	...	Total . . 41
University of Aberdeen . . . . . M.D.	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.B.	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.Ch.	2	2	...	...	...	...	
University of Glasgow . . . . . M.B.	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.D.	7	1	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . . M.Ch.	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total	90	73	2	1	1	1	

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Army Medical Department, War Office,

SIR, *5th March*, 1877.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement showing the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of Her Majesty's Army, who, on the 12th ultimo, presented themselves for Examination.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.*

(Signed) W. M. MUIR,
Director-General.

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STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who, on the 12th of February, 1877, presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the several Licensing Bodies.

Names of Licensing Bodies	Qualifications						Remarks
	Number of Qualifications			Deficient in			
	Total	Number passed	Number passed	Anatomy	Surgery	Medicine	
Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh . . .	6	3	3	3	1	...	Total number of Candidates . . 25
Ditto Surgeons, Edinburgh	7	4	3	3	1	...	
Royal Coll. of Physicians, London	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ditto Surgeons, London	2	2	...	...	...	...	Found physically unfit 1
K. and Q. Coll. of Physicians, Ireland . .	4	4	...	...	...	...	Failed to appear at the Examination 1
Society of Apothecaries, London	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Society of Apothecaries, Dublin	1	...	1	...	1	...	Unsuccessful 6
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland	5	5	...	...	...	...	Successful 17
University of Edinburgh . . . . M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . M.Ch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total . . 25
University of Dublin . . . . . M.B.	2	1	1	1	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . . M.Ch.	1	...	1	1	...	...	
Queen's University of Ireland . . M.D.	9	7	2	...	2	...	
Ditto ditto ditto . . M.Ch.	8	6	2	...	2	...	Two of the Candidates failed in both Anatomy and Surgery.
Total .	47	34	13	8	7	...	

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10. *Read*:—The following communications from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination, *viz.*:—

Royal College of Surgeons of England,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
12th day of December, 1876.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 21st of June last, forwarding a copy of a Resolution adopted by the General Medical Council on the 5th of June last, on the subject of Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination, I am desired to acquaint you that the Council of this College determined, on the 9th ultimo, that in future all Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination should be such as would qualify the holders to contract as Public Vaccinators under the regulations at the time in force of the Local Government Board, and in accordance with such determination resolved that all Candidates presenting themselves for the Final Examination for the Diploma of the College be required, on or after the 1st of May, 1877, to produce Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination as above described.

(Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER.

The REGISTRAR *of the*
General Medical Council.

University of Edinburgh,
24th February, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

Your notice in regard to Vaccination was duly received, and has been attended to by the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh.

(Signed) J. H. BALFOUR,
Dean.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the foregoing documents be entered in the *Minutes*."

11. *Read*:—The following *Report* by the Executive Committee, with reference to a resolution of the Branch Council for England (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, pp. 377, 378) in regard to the Lunacy Acts:—

REPORT.

The Executive Committee have to report that, in their opinion, the difficulty can only be remedied by legislation in some such way as is suggested by the Lunacy Commissioners in their letter

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of November 24th, 1876, and they recommend that, on any occasion when either the Medical or Lunacy Acts are under consideration of Parliament, the requisite Clauses be introduced.

Moved by Dr. HUMPHRY; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :—

"That, as it appears that there is at present sitting a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Lunacy Laws, the President be requested to draw the attention of the Chairman of that Committee to the subject of the above Report.'

12. *Read* :—The following Correspondence with the Registrar-General, on the subject of the Forgery of Death-Certificates :—

Somerset House, *December 12th*, 1876.

MY DEAR DR. ACLAND,

Several Registered Medical Practitioners are induced to give certificates of cause of death, to be recorded in the Civil Register Books of Deaths, in cases where they have really not seen the deceased, stating that they have attended them, and certifying as to the fatal disease.

If any flagrant case were brought before your Council, would the offenders be considered guilty of *infamous conduct*, and have his name erased from your Register under the 29th Section of your Act?

(Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM.

Dr. H. W. ACLAND.

Medical Council Office, *January 23rd*, 1877.

SIR,

With respect to your letter of the 12th ultimo, wherein you state that several Registered Medical Practitioners are induced to give certificates of cause of death in cases where they have not seen the deceased, and inquire further, whether, if any flagrant case were brought before the Medical Council, the offender's name would be erased from the *Register*, I am instructed by the President of the Medical Council to inform you that any case so brought forward would be duly laid before the Council, but that it would be impossible to say beforehand what, in any special case, they would consider sufficient cause to induce them to order the offender's name to be erased from the *Register*. I am also directed by the President to ask whether, in reference thereto, you have any case that you would wish to submit to the Executive Committee at its next meeting on the 30th instant.

(Signed) W. J. C. MILLER,
Registrar of the Medical Council.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

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Somerset House, *January 26th*, 1877.

SIR,

When in my letter of 12th December, 1876, referred to in your communication of 25th instant, I spoke of Registered Medical Practitioners giving certificates of cause of death, and stating that they had attended the deceased when in reality they had never seen them, I thought there was a case before me which it would be desirable to bring under the consideration of the Medical Council.

Since that time explanations have been given which I have been induced to consider satisfactory, and I will not now trouble the Medical Council with it.

If any *flagrant* case comes under my notice—and at present there is no such case—I will at a future time acquaint you with the particulars, to be submitted to the consideration of the Medical Council.

(Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

The REGISTRAR *of the Medical Council.*

Whitehall, *February 20th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith, with reference to your letter of the 30th September last, a copy of an Opinion by Mr. POLAND on the question of its being advisable to proceed with the Prosecution which the Treasury Solicitor was instructed to undertake against EDMUND JOHNSON, should it appear, on inquiry, that there was sufficient evidence to support such Prosecution under Sec. 40 of the Act, 37, 38, Vic. cap. 88: and to inform you that, under the circumstance, the Secretary of State does not propose to pursue the case any further.

(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

DR. H. W. ACLAND.

February 23rd, 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing to me the Opinion of Mr. POLAND on the case of EDMUND JOHNSON, of whom I wrote to Mr. SECRETARY CROSS, on September 30th last, and informing me that the case cannot be further pursued.

I desire to thank Mr. SECRETARY CROSS and yourself for the attention which you have given to a matter which has long been a source of anxiety to the Medical Council. And although this particular case has failed, yet the observation at the conclusion of Mr. POLAND'S Opinion, and your own attention to the subject, will materially strengthen the hands of the

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Registrar-General, and assist the Medical Council also in the discharge of one portion of its duties.

(Signed) HY. W. ACLAND.

The Hon. A. F. O. LIDDELL.

[Concluding sentence of Mr. POLAND's Opinion.]

"I think that it is desirable, if a clear case can be made out, to put a stop to the practice which prevails of unqualified Medical Men forging, for their own purposes, the names of qualified Medical Men to Certificates of Death."

(Signed) HARRY BODKIN POLAND.

February 15th, 1877.

Medical Council Office, *March 21st*, 1877.

SIR,

In accordance with a recent *Minute* of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council [Resolution 2 of *Minutes* for March 9th, 1877], I enclose herewith (1) a copy of the correspondence to which that *Minute* refers, and (2) an extract from the *Minutes* for Oct. 20th, 1876 [Vol. xiii., p. 347], which contains the original correspondence relating to the subject, and completes the case of EDMUND JOHNSON.

(Signed) W. J. C. MILLER,
Registrar of the Medical Council.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

March 24th, 1877.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and I will thank you to assure the General Medical Council that, if a clear case be reported to me of an unqualified Medical Man forging for his own purpose the name of a Registered Medical Practitioner; in the hope of obtaining a conviction, as an example to deter others from similar misconduct, I will take the opinion of the legal authorities serving under the Lords of the Treasury whether legal proceedings should not be instituted.

A prosecution by Her Majesty's Government *without a conviction* is much to be avoided.

(Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.*

The Council then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 17th, 1877.

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(*No.* 201.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee be received and considered."

3. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council, for the consideration of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee."

4. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *Agreed to*:—

"That Section (A) of the *Report* be read and considered."

5. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:—

That the Council would approve of amendments of the *Medical Act* to the following effect, *viz*:—

(*a*) "That Medical Qualifications granted under legal "authority in any part of Her Majesty's dominions "outside the United Kingdom, and entitling to prac-

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"tise in such part, should be registrable within the "United Kingdom on the same terms as Qualifications "which are granted within the United Kingdom, but "in a separate alphabetically arranged section of the "*Register*."

Amendment: *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, and *Seconded* by Mr. LISTER:—

That the words, "but in a separate alphabetically arranged "section of the *Register*" be omitted.

The amendment was negatived.

The original motion was then put to the vote, and *Carried*.

6. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"(*b*) That the General Medical Council should have authority to establish, *under conditions*, in the *Medical Register*, a distinct alphabetical section for 'Foreigners practising in the United Kingdom, with Qualifications granted in foreign countries, and entitling to practise in those countries respectively.'"

"(*c*) That the Council should have authority to cause to be registered, in this section of the *Register*, such Qualifications as it may in its discretion (having regard to the conditions under which they are granted) judge to be sufficient guarantees of "the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient Practice of the Profession.'"

7. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Council would not approve, as a general rule, that British subjects should be allowed registration in the United Kingdom on the basis of Foreign Qualifications; but the Council would approve the granting of a limited authority to the Council to permit, in particular exceptional cases, and by way of special grace, the registration of persons long established in practice in Foreign Parts, and of proved character and attainments, but not possessed of registrable qualifications."

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8. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Council would not approve that Foreign Qualifications should be registrable, as 'additional qualifications' under the *Medical Act*, by persons primarily registered under British Qualifications."

9. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That Section (B) of the *Report* be read and considered."

10. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That, with regard to the legal difficulties under Act 39 and 40 Vict., Cap. xli., Clause 1 (Russell Gurney's Act), the Council would recommend that the Proviso in Clause 1, beginning 'Provided always' should be amended as follows, viz.:—

"'That if any University or Medical Corporation, which has not before the passing of the Act examined Women for Qualifications as aforesaid, shall at any time after the passing of the Act see fit so to examine Women, no Woman obtaining such Qualification shall, in respect of it, except at the further discretion of the University or Medical Corporation granting the same, be entitled to take any part in the government, management, or proceedings of the University or Corporation.'"

11. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the Council concurs with the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the opinion that the Royal College of Surgeons' Act of 1875 requires amendment, and that the Council, if so desired by the College, would be ready to concur with the College in recommending to Her Majesty's Government that the amendment of this Act should be undertaken by Government in connection with the amendment of Russell Gurney's Act."

12. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *Seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *Agreed to*:—

"That so much of the *Report* as relates to the legal difficulties of the Royal College of Surgeons of England be referred to the

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President and Vice-Presidents of that College, and the Representative of the College on this Council, for their consideration; and that their opinion be requested upon the proposals made, before this Council continues the further discussion of the *Report*."

13. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed* to:—

"That Section (C) of the *Report* be read and considered."

14. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed* to:—

"That the Council approve the recommendations of Section "(C) of the *Report*, and that the Council should promote such "an amendment of law as would enable the Council to receive "all penalties accruing under the *Medical Act*, anything to the "contrary contained in any other Act, local or general, notwithstanding."

The COUNCIL then resumed.

15. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed* to:—

"That "Sections (A), (B), (C) of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee be now received, entered in the *Minutes*, and "adopted by the Council; and that the Resolutions adopted "this day by the Council in Committee on the matters of these "Sections of the *Report* be communicated, together with the "*Report*, to Her Majesty's Government."

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL ACTS COMMITTEE.

(A.)—*TERRITORIAL RANGE OF TITLES TO PRACTISE.*

1. The first subject on which the Committee has to report is that of various questions which have arisen as to the proper territorial range of certain Licenses and Honorary Titles, British and Foreign, relating to rights or rank in the Medical Profession.

2. Remonstrances have come from the Dominion of Canada against the exclusion of legally-qualified Canadian Practitioners from recognition under the medical law of the mother-country, and particularly as to the grievance and detriment which they

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suffer in their relation to the *Merchant Shipping Acts* of the home Legislature. And, in respect of British India, an application is made by Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, on behalf of the Licentiates and Graduates of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, that they may be admitted to the privilege of registration under the *Medical Act* of the mother-country. The points thus raised are two particular cases of a large general question; and the principles on which they must be dealt with are, in the opinion of the Committee, not exclusively applicable to India and Canada. The grievance (stated in general terms) is, that Medical Degrees or Licenses which have been conferred under due authority in British Possessions outside the United Kingdom, and which respectively entitle to practise in the particular Imperial Province in which they are granted, give at present no professional status in other parts of the British Empire; and the question of principle which the Council has to determine is that of admitting such Degrees or Licenses to be registered as Qualifications under the *Medical Act*. The Committee regards this question as one which urgently needs to be decided by the Council.

3. Again, an important issue has been raised in France as to the privilege under which the medical practitioners of other countries (including our own) have hitherto been allowed to settle there for professional purposes; and the Committee, while considering this question in its relation to British interests, has found itself confronted with the fact that British law affords no recognition to the Medical Licenses of Foreign Countries. The Committee is of opinion that, under the circumstances, the Council would do well to deliberate and decide, in its present session, whether or not it will move the Legislature to relax—and if so, to what extent, the present non-recognition of Foreign Licenses and Degrees.

4. The Committee, in preparing to submit its opinions to the Council on the two above-mentioned questions, would remind the Council of previous occasions on which those questions have been more or less under discussion. In 1870, on occasion of Lord RIPON'S Bill of that year, the Council appears to have assented to the principle that "Colonial" and Foreign Diplomas, respectively valid as titles to practise in the British Possessions or the Foreign Countries in which they are granted, should UNDER CONDITIONS entitle their holders to rank as legally-qualified

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medical practitioners in the United Kingdom. Two years ago, however, on occasion of Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE'S Bill (which aimed at procuring registration under the *Medical Act* for Women holding Foreign Diplomas) the Council appears to have taken, at least in regard of the Foreign Diplomas, a position somewhat different from that of 1870: the position of 1875 being, that the *Medical Act* "very properly" refuses to Foreign Degrees the privilege of registration in this country, because "the Council has no means of exercising that supervision and control over the Education and Examinations required for Foreign Degrees to which the Licensing Bodies of this country, whether Universities or Corporations, are, by the Act of 1858, subjected." And on two occasions in 1876 the Council expressed itself to the same effect as in 1875: first, with regard to a renewed proposal of Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE'S Bill; and secondly, in answering the Memorial in which a large number of registered practitioners, being also graduates in medicine of foreign universities, had prayed the Council to obtain power to insert in the *Medical Register*, as additional qualifications, Foreign Degrees conferred after Examination on duly-qualified registered practitioners.

5. As regards those previous conclusions of the Council, the Committee is of opinion that, so far as the conclusions expressed in 1875 and 1876 differ from the conclusion expressed in 1870, the conclusion of 1870 is that which ought to prevail; provided always that the "conditions" under which the extrinsic Licenses would be admitted to register in this country shall be such as fairly to represent the essential intention of the *Medical Act*—"that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified Practitioners."

6. In regard of such "conditions" as are here in question, the Committee would distinguish between Qualifications granted in the outlying possessions (Indian and Colonial) of the British Empire, and on the other hand Qualifications granted under Foreign Governments.

7. As regards the former, the Committee is of opinion that Qualifications granted under legal authority in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, ought to be regarded by the Council as presumptively entitled to legal recognition in the mother-country. It is true that the Council would be unable in general to judge the value of these qualifications as accurately as it can judge

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those for which the *Medical Act* holds it directly responsible. But the Committee is of opinion that sufficient allowance for this consideration would be made by providing that in the *Register* there should be a distinct alphabetical section for "Practitioners registered in the United Kingdom in respect of Qualifications conferred in the other parts of Her Majesty's Empire." And, in the opinion of the Committee, it would of course also be desirable that the right of Indian and Colonial Qualifications to be registered as above under the *Medical Act* should, in case of abuse, admit of being suspended by some such process as that which applies under Clauses 20–22 of the *Medical Act* to Qualifications which are granted within the United Kingdom. It is the opinion of the Committee that the Council should recommend to Her Majesty's Government to promote at the earliest opportunity legislation to the above effect. But if it should seem that such legislation, as perhaps opening some large questions under the *Medical Act*, could not at once be provided, the Committee would recommend that meanwhile at least the urgent grievance of the Canadian Practitioners should be removed by the required small amendment of the *Merchant Shipping Acts*.

8. As regards Qualifications granted under Foreign Governments, the Committee is of opinion that there are many which, in international courtesy, ought to be admitted as conferring on the Foreigners who seek to practise under them in British territory a claim to be recognised at law as properly-qualified medical practitioners: cases, namely, where the Degrees or Licenses are known not to be conferred except after all due education and examination. It is of course evident in regard of Foreign Qualifications that the Medical Council cannot ever pretend to judge their value as accurately as it judges the value of Qualifications conferred in the United Kingdom under its own superintendence and visitation; and no doubt there may be particular Foreign Qualifications regarding which the Council, after inquiry, would not approve that they should have any legal recognition in this country. But cases of the latter description ought, in the Committee's opinion, to be dealt with as exceptional. And, considering that Foreigners who desire to practise here under legal sanction would be practising chiefly, if not exclusively, on their own countrymen (who could here, just as when at home, judge for themselves as to the value of the diplomas of their own coun-

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tries) the Committee would recommend to the Council, as principles for legislation—(*a*), that the General Medical Council should have authority to establish, under conditions, in the *Medical Register*, a distinct alphabetical section for "Foreigners practising in the United Kingdom with Qualifications granted in Foreign Countries and entitling to practise in those countries respectively"; and (*b*) that the Council should have authority to cause to be registered in this section of the *Register* such Qualifications as it may in its discretion (having regard to the conditions under which they are granted) judge to be reasonable guarantees of professional skill.

9. The Committee does not propose that British subjects holding Foreign Qualifications should be dealt with under the above general rule. Freedom of choice as to places of *study* ought of course to be open to all; but the Committee would think it inadmissible that British Students, intending to practise in the United Kingdom, should have the option of undergoing in any other country than their own the *examinations* which are to test their fitness for practice. Individual cases may no doubt occur in which a British subject, having received his education and diploma in a Foreign Country with *bonâ fide* intention to practise in that country, and having perhaps spent many years in practice abroad, may eventually wish to take professional status at home, and to do so without submitting himself to the ordinary home-examination: but cases of this sort would in all be very few; and still fewer would be those in which the claim to be exempted from examination could be deemed legitimate. Such almost solitary cases can hardly be thought to require a special notice in the law; but cases (if any) of extreme hardship might probably be best dealt with under some general exempting power with which the Council might be entrusted (as was proposed in Lord Ripon's Bill) in favour of persons unpossessed of registrable Qualifications, but long established in practice, and of indisputable character and attainments.

10. The Committee does not propose that any Foreign Qualification should be registrable, as an "additional qualification" under the *Medical Act*, by persons primarily registered under British Qualifications. It is one thing to approve that, in regard of Foreigners, the Foreign Degrees and Licenses should (under conditions) be admitted as reasonable evidence of qualification to

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practise: but it would be quite another thing to approve that such Degrees and Licenses should take rank in the *Register* as special Qualifications (which in effect would be Titles of Honour) for the already-qualified Practitioners of the United Kingdom; and the Committee is of opinion that to accord this privilege to the Foreign Diplomas would tend to perpetuate, and would very greatly and most seriously increase, the difficulty which general readers of the *Register* must at present experience in any endeavour to understand what, if any, of the Qualifications there recorded are to be deemed Higher Qualifications.

11. As regards the proposal which has been made by M. ROGER-MARVAISE in the French Chamber of Deputies, to alter the present French law relating to Foreign Practitioners in France, and by the alteration to discontinue the usage under which many of our countrymen have from time to time been authorised to practise in that country, we are glad to believe that the proposed law is not likely to be accepted; and we therefore do not at present think it requisite to recommend that the Council should take steps, in addition to those which the PRESIDENT on its behalf has already taken, with reference to M. ROGER-MARVAISE'S Bill. Lest, however, this sort of endeavour should at any future time be renewed, we would submit to the Council that the right with which this country could protest against it, as injurious to the reasonable interests of British sojourners in France, will materially depend on the legislation which may meanwhile have been made in this country in respect of the privileges which can be claimed among us by persons practising under Foreign Qualifications. It is true that the consequences which attach to not having a recognised professional status are more severe in France than in this Kingdom; since in France no one without such status is allowed to settle in practice; whereas in the United Kingdom he may, if he chooses, settle in practice, though he cannot by process of law recover payment for any services which he claims to have rendered, nor can enjoy any other of the advantages which attach to registration under the *Medical Act*. But, on the other hand, the professional status is conceded exceptionally in France to Foreigners who (as having the proper credentials of their own countries) can show reason for the exceptional privilege; whereas no such exceptional grace can be obtained by Foreigners who are practising in England on their Foreign Diplomas; and in

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this respect M. ROGER-MARVAISE'S Bill would only assimilate in principle the French to the present British law. That this state of British law is one which ought to be amended, is, however, an opinion already expressed by the Committee; and the Committee is not prepared to believe that, if the British law were relaxed into the more liberal form which has been suggested, treatment of a less liberal kind would be accorded to British Practitioners who may desire to exercise their profession in other civilised countries.

In conclusion, the Committee would propose that, if the Council approve of the suggestions of the above Report, representations to that effect be at once addressed by the Council to H.M. Government, and that, before the end of the present Session of Council, the Executive Committee be authorised to take such steps as in the absence of the Council may be necessary to promote the legislation which has been suggested.

(B.)—LEGAL DIFFICULTIES UNDER RUSSELL GURNEY'S ACT, AND UNDER "*THE MEDICAL ACT, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND*, 1875."

1.—On the question which was referred to this Committee for consideration and report, as regards the second proviso in RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act, the Committee has to report as follows:—

The Recommendation of the General Medical Council in 1876 (*Minutes*, vol. xiii., p. 239), was—"That the Qualifications conferred should not, except at the further discretion of the Bodies, carry with them any right to take part in the government of the Universities or Corporations or any right or privilege beyond that of Registration with a view to the Practice of the Medical Profession."

The Act 39 and 40 Vict. Cap. XLI, Clause 1, contains, as its second proviso, the following—"Provided always that no person who *but for this Act would not have been entitled* to be registered, shall *by reason of such Registration*, be entitled to take any part in the government, management, or proceedings of the Universities or Corporations mentioned in the said Medical Act."

This proviso appears to be open to serious objection in respect

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of the two groups of words which are put in italics:—in respect of the first group, because much needless contention might arise under them as to what "*but for this Act*" would be the entitlements to Registration; and the second group, because of the assumption that it is "*Registration*" which gives power to take part in the government, &c., whereas the right to take such part arises, not from the Registration, but from the *Degree or Qualification* which the University or Corporation confers. And thus the proviso appears to the Committee to be such that only a court of competent jurisdiction can determine what construction is to be put upon it.

It appears quite certain to the Committee that the intention of the Legislature was to carry out the recommendation of the General Medical Council; and the Committee is of opinion that a representation should be made to Her Majesty's Government with a view to the Amendment of the *Act* in this respect.

It would be desirable that the new proviso, which should be substituted for that which is at fault, should be as completely as can be unambiguous; and the Committee would suggest that in its amended form the proviso should be to the following effect: "That if any University or Medical Corporation, which has not before the passing of the Act examined Women for Qualifications as aforesaid, shall at any time after the passing of the Act see fit so to examine Women, no Woman obtaining such Qualification shall, in respect of it, except at the further discretion of the University or Medical Corporation granting the same, be entitled to take any part in the government, management, or proceedings of the University or Corporation."

2.—As regards the legal difficulty which the Royal College of Surgeons of England has brought under the notice of the Council, as preventing the College from arrangements which it would wish to make with other Authorities for a Joint Examination of Women desirous to obtain the Midwifery-License of the College, the Committee, having, as desired by the Council, considered this difficulty, has to report that, in view of its parity of matter with the previously-mentioned difficulties under Russell Gurney's Act, it would, in the opinion of the Committee, be desirable that, whenever legislation shall be proposed for removing the difficulties under Russell Gurney's Act, such legislation should (if the College of Surgeons approve) extend to the

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College of Surgeons Act, in order to relieve the College from the difficulty which now stands in its way.

In the summer of 1875, when the Bill for the College of Surgeons Act was under consideration, no question had yet arisen as to the College's granting its Midwifery-License to Women; and the possibility of its perhaps desiring to take this course, and to take it by means of joint action with other Authorities, was not in view of the framers of the Bill. The effects of this oversight are represented in the first section of the Act, where not only no special provision is made for the granting of the Midwifery-License by way of joint action, but where also the difficulty is created that, if the College, under the general (but very inadequate) enablement of Clause 19 of the *Medical Act*, took joint action distinctively in regard of Women-Candidates in Midwifery, the question might arise whether the Women passing this joint-examination could be excepted from the general effect of section first of the College of Surgeons Act, under which all persons who pass such joint-examinations as are therein described become of right Members of the College.

In order to define more exactly the amendment of law which seems requisite, the Committee, subjoining copy of the first section of the College of Surgeons Act, inserts (within square brackets) certain additional words, which, if they had been in the section, would apparently have obviated the difficulty which is described; and the Committee would suggest that the present law should, by suitable amendments, be brought to express the meaning which the subjoined section, with the inserted words, would convey.

Section First of the College of Surgeons Act.

1. If in pursuance of the principal Act the Royal College of Surgeons of England unites or co-operates with any of the Colleges or bodies in that behalf mentioned in the Medical Acts, in conducting the examinations required for qualifications to be registered under the principal Act, then, notwithstanding anything in any statute or charter contained, it shall be lawful for the Council for the time being of the said College to prescribe by a bye-law under the common seal of the said College, that no person shall become a Fellow, or Member, or Licentiate in Mid-

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wifery of the said College, unless (in addition to passing such examination (if any), and complying with such other conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by any bye-laws in force for the time being, made in pursuance of any charter of the said College), he shall have passed such examinations, hereinafter called the joint-examinations, for qualification to be registered under the *Medical Act*, and complied with such conditions relating thereto as may be agreed upon between the said College and the College or Body, Colleges or Bodies, with whom the said College may be united or co-operating as aforesaid; and every person who shall have passed such joint-examinations and complied with such conditions as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive letters testimonial of his qualification to practise the art and science of Surgery [OR, AS THE CASE MAY BE, A CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS TO PRACTISE MIDWIFERY] under the common seal of the said College, on obtaining which [LETTERS TESTIMONIAL OR CERTIFICATE] he shall become and be constituted a member [OR, AS THE CASE MAY BE, A LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY] of the said College, subject to all the regulations, provisions, and bye-laws in force for the time being of the said College: provided—&c., &c., &c.

(C.)—*APPROPRIATION OF PENALTIES ACCRUING UNDER THE "MEDICAL ACT."*

The Committee has given its attention to representations which have been made to the Council relating to the recovery of penalties from persons convicted of illegal practice. By Clause 42 of the *Medical Act* it is provided, and in the opinion of the Committee reasonably so, that all penalties shall be paid to the Treasurer of the General Medical Council; and so far as this payment of penalties is made, the Council is enabled to meet the applications, which persons who have undertaken the charge of prosecutions often make, for contribution of the whole or a part of the penalties towards the expenses of such prosecutions. But Clause 42 is so far imperfect that it does not repeal, in regard of its subject-matter, the provisions of the Police Courts (Metropolitan) Act and other local Acts; and under these provisions another destination is given to such penalties. It is therefore very desirable, in order to give effect to the evident intention of the Legislature, that a remedy should be applied to Clause 42;

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and the Committee suggests that the Council should move Her Majesty's Government to procure the required change in the law.

The addition to Schedule 42 of such words as these would, in the opinion of the Committee, meet the case: viz., "*anything to the contrary contained in any Act passed before the passing of this Act notwithstanding.*"

JOHN SIMON,
Chairman of the Committee.

16. *Moved* by Mr. TURNER, *Seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON, and *Agreed to*:—

"That the *Report* and *Resolutions* be communicated by the President, Mr. SIMON (the Chairman of the Medical Acts Amendment Committee), Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and Dr. HUDSON.

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 18*th*, 1877.

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(*No.* 202.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The following Communication was made by the PRESIDENT, as to the result of the Deputation of the Medical Council to the LORD PRESIDENT of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Before we proceed to the business of the day, it is my duty to lay before the Council the result of a deputation to the Duke of Richmond (the Lord President) which has just taken place. In conjunction with Mr. Simon (the Chairman of the Medical Acts Committee) and Dr. Andrew Wood, I waited upon the Duke of Richmond. With His Grace the Lord President, were Viscount Sandon (Vice-President of the Council) and Mr. Charles Lennox Peel (Clerk of the Council). I am sorry that, from circumstances which were unavoidable, Dr. Hudson was unable to be present. I stated to the Duke and to Lord Sandon that the Council had had under their consideration during the present session the various matters relating to the amendment of the Medical Acts, which were referred to it by the Lord President. I observed that these were the subject of Colonial and Foreign Degrees, the action of the French Government in respect of British practitioners, and the education of Midwives. It seemed right to add, for the information of the Lord President, that, besides these which had been referred to us by the Government, the following topics had been, or were about to be, under our consideration :—(1), Dr. Lush's Bill to amend the Medical Acts; (2), a proposed amendment of Mr. Russell Gurney's Act of last year; (3), a Bill by Mr. Errington to amend the Medical Act of 1858, which was introduced into the House of Commons

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the night before last, and which will be laid before the House as soon as it is printed, orders having been given for its printing; (4), a proposal to amend the College of Surgeons "Act of 1875"; and (5), an amendment of the Lunacy Acts, which, although not immediately connected with our own Act, is intimately connected with some of the duties that we have to discharge in relation to that Act. It seemed right to draw attention to the fact that the President had already been desired to put himself in communication with the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject. It was pointed out to the Lord President that there were thus under the consideration of the Medical Council eight distinct subjects either requiring legislation, or requiring attention for the contingent purpose of legislation. Having made that general statement simply in the way of enumerating the business in this direction that was before us, I laid before the Lord President the conclusions to which the Council had come thus far while in session. The *Report* that has been just read and confirmed* was then officially handed to his Grace for the consideration of the Government. I added that the Council would no doubt send to his Grace the conclusions at which we should arrive either to-day or on subsequent days of the session. According, I believe, to the wish of the Council, I then requested the President to inform us whether the Government would be willing to assist the Medical Council in procuring what they judged to be necessary amendments in the law; and if so willing, whether the Government would undertake this during the present Session of Parliament, or at what time they would do it. It is easy enough to recite what it was my endeavour to state under your instructions. If I have stated anything incorrectly, the Chairman of the Medical Acts Committee or the Chairman of the Business Committee will be able to correct me. It is not so easy to represent on behalf of another, without authority, his answer; but I think—speaking under the reserve with which one must speak for another person—that the following is substantially the information which we received.

With regard to the private Bills already before the House, such as Dr. Lush's and Mr. Errington's, the Lord President—speaking with the necessary caution of a Minister—said there was very little chance, in the present state of public

* See *Minutes*, Vol. XIV, pp. 122–132.

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business in the Houses of Parliament, of a private Bill on any subject not of first-class importance passing during the remainder of this session. Then, setting aside those two Bills, the President said that the subjects which we had mentioned to his Grace were certainly, severally and collectively, of great importance, but that their present importance could not be put exactly on the same level, some being more and some less urgent. He was not of course able to give any answer as to the action of the Government, even with regard to those which are most urgent. On a subject of this kind, that is, with regard to the introduction of a Government Bill, he could not speak without conference with his colleagues in the Cabinet; therefore, practically, no definite answer could now be given. The Lord President then said that he should be anxious to receive from the Medical Council, at the close of their session, the fullest expression of their opinion on the points referred to them by the Government, and also their suggestions and advice as to any other matters which they think require legislation. Further that, if such a memorandum were transmitted to his Grace, he would undertake to lay the matter before the Cabinet at the most convenient period, and then to consider, not only whether the Government would take the subject up, but also whether they would take up the most urgent points at one time, and the less urgent at another; or take up all at one and the same time. I think I have stated pretty exactly what the Lord President said upon this essential point. Perhaps it is not improper that I should here say that the Duke pointed out that the Government has now Bills which must claim precedence of any newly introduced Bill. There is the Universities Bill, which was in Committee last night in the House of Commons; and the House, as we know, has broken up for the Whitsuntide recess; there are pages of amendments upon that Bill; it has not yet passed the House of Commons, and therefore has yet to go up to the House of Lords. Then there is the Prisons Bill, brought in by the Home Secretary at the early part of the session, which still blocks the way, and has afterwards also to go to the House of Lords. These Bills, his Grace stated, must necessarily have precedence, as Bills of the first order, and being already before Parliament. He named also the Factory Bill. That is the substance of what took place; and I will only repeat what the Lord President repeated, summing up the whole matter, that he desires that we should furnish to the

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Government a statement of all the conclusions at which we have arrived, distinguishing between those matters which we considered to be urgent and those which we regarded as of more general consideration.

There was one suggestion which was not made by the Lord President himself, but which was made at the time—with respect to perhaps the most pressing subject, the hardships complained of by colonial practitioners. It might very probably be possible to remedy the particular evil which affects Medical men registered in Canada, and made a matter of representation to this country, by altering a clause or two in the *Merchant Shipping Act* and *Passengers Act*, without raising the question of any alteration or amendment of *Medical Acts*. I should not perhaps conclude without saying that a full statement was made in illustration of the various points, by the Chairman of the Medical Acts' Committee, and by the Chairman of the Business Committee in answer to questions from his Grace. The Chairman of the Business Committee desires me to add that which I have much pleasure in adding—which, however, I did not state, because it did not bear directly upon the short recital which I had to make—that incidentally the Lord President observed, what the Council will be happy to hear, that he himself, and the Government generally, feel that a Body constituted like the Medical Council, is in full possession of the knowledge of what is necessary in relation to medical questions, whether viewed professionally, or in a more complete national sense. I think I do not overstate the case, when I say that it was his Grace's conviction, that it was essential, as well as desirable, to confer with the Medical Council on all subjects affecting the progress of Medicine before undertaking legislation.

3. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the resumed consideration of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee."

4. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That Section (D) of the *Report* be read and considered."

5. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That a copy of the *Memorial* of the Royal College of

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Surgeons of Edinburgh in regard to Dental Surgery, be sent by the Council to the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the information of that college."

Amendment: *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Sir W. GULL:—

"That, having considered the *Memorial* of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh as to the question of Dental Surgeons, in the opinion of the Council it is inexpedient that a special Schedule should be added to the *Medical Act* for the registration of Dental Surgeons as such."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The original Motion was then put to the vote and carried.

6. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That Section (E) of the *Report* be read and considered."

7. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That, in the opinion of the Council, the consideration of the question of introducing more stringent penal clauses into the *Medical Act* should be postponed till such time as those Acts shall have received all essential legislative amendments in the provisions relating to the profession itself, and shall then be in readiness for consolidation."

8. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now resume."

9. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to*:—

"That Sections (D) and (E) of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee be now received, entered in the *Minutes*, and adopted by the Council, together with the Resolutions thereon adopted this day by the Council in Committee."

(D.)—*MEMORIAL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH IN REGARD TO DENTAL SURGEONS.*

As regards the Memorial of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (for which see *Minutes* for May 15, 1877, Vol. XIV. p. 99) referred to this Commmttee, the Committee has to report as follows:—

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"The matter of the Memorial does not, in the opinion of the Committee, require the Council at present to express any judgment in regard to it; but the Committee suggests to the Council that a copy of the Memorial should be sent by the Council to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for the information of that College."

(E.)—*DR. LUSH'S MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.*

On this Bill (for which see *Appendix* to this volume of *Minutes*), first brought under notice of the Council by the East London Defence Association, and subsequently introduced into the House of Commons by Dr. Lush, the Committee has to report as follows:—

1. As regards Clause 1, the Committee need hardly observe that, in common with the whole body of the Medical Profession, it regards with extreme regret the injury occasioned to the general community by the unskilled practice of unqualified persons. But the Committee cannot recommend to the Council to give approval to Dr. Lush's Clause 1 as it stands. The Committee does not believe that a clause of such stringency, even if it could be recommended by the Council, would have any chance of being accepted by the Legislature. And supposing even that this clause were modified into the comparative mildness of Section 23 of Lord Ripon's Bill, the Committee would suggest that endeavours to strengthen the Medical Acts in their penal relations to medical imposture may probably best be postponed till such time as those Acts shall have received all essential amendments in the provisions relating to the profession itself, and shall then be in readiness for consolidation.

Section 23 of Lord Ripon's Bill (as sent down in 1870 from Lords to Commons) was as follows:—

> "23. If any person who for gain either practises medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery, or is engaged in the cure or treatment of diseases or injuries, and is not registered under the principal Act, takes or uses any of the designations enumerated in Schedule (A.) to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or by any of the Acts in the first schedule mentioned, or the designation of licentiate in medicine and surgery or licentiate in medicine or in surgery or in any branch of medicine or surgery, professor of medicine, professor of surgery, physician, surgeon, doctor, or any designation used to distinguish duly qualified practitioners of medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery, he shall for every such offence

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be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

"Provided that a person shall not be liable to such penalty if he shows that he is not a British subject and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and holds a medical diploma, degree, or title from some university, college, or body in any British possession or foreign country entitled to grant the same.

"If any person who for gain either practises medicine or surgery, or is engaged in the cure or treatment of diseases or injuries, wilfully takes or uses any of the above-mentioned designations to which he is not entitled, he shall for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

"If any person not registered under the principal Act gives any certificate which under the principal Act is not valid unless signed by a person registered under the principal Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

"The General Medical Council and also any branch medical council may take proceedings against any person for the contravention of this section, and no prosecution for the contravention of this section shall be instituted by any private person, except with the consent of the General Medical Council or some branch medical council.

"Nothing in this section shall prevent any person who lawfully holds a certificate of fitness to practise as a dentist granted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England from taking or using the title of certified dentist, or if he has obtained a certificate before the passing of this Act the title of licentiate in dentistry, or impose any penalty on such person for taking or using such title.

"Nothing in this section shall impose any penalty on any person engaged solely in the cure or treatment of the diseases or injuries of animals, and not of human beings."

2. As regards Clause 2 of Dr. Lush's Bill, the Committee has already submitted to the Council a recommendation that Her Majesty's Government should be moved to promote the amendment of law for which this clause would provide.

3. As regards Clause 3, the Committee has already reported to the Council the course which it would recommend to be taken by the Council in regard of the various University degrees to which this clause refers.

JOHN SIMON,
Chairman of the Committee.

10. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of Dr. Humphry's *Report*."

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11. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *Seconded* by Mr. TEALE:—

"That it is desirable that an Examination in the earlier subjects of Professional Study should *take place* before the end of the first year of Professional Study."

Amendment: *Moved* by Dr. ROLLESTON; and *Seconded* by Sir W. GULL:—

"That it is desirable that more than one opportunity for passing in the earlier subjects of Examination should be afforded to Students before the end of the first year of professional study."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

Second Amendment: *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:—

"That it is desirable that an Examination in the earlier subjects of professional study should *be passed* before the end of the first year of professional study."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The original Motion was then put to the vote and *carried.*

12. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *Seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"That it is desirable that Visitations of the several Medical Schools, the certificates of which are received by any of the Licensing Bodies, should, from time to time, be made by this Council."

Amendment: *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Seconded* by Dr. HALDANE:—

"That the Council recommend to the Licensing Bodies that they take a note of the Schools of Medicine which have been attended by every candidate for their License or Degree, and that the returns of the rejections of candidates made annually to this Council be accompanied by a statement of the Schools which have been attended by each rejected candidate, distinguishing the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Examinations."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

On the Motion of Mr. LISTER, the further consideration of Dr. HUMPHRY's Motion was adjourned till to-morrow.

The COUNCIL then resumed, and adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.

ay 19th, 1877.

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(*No.* 203.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. PYLE.	Dr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the Council resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of the following *Motion*:—

"*Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"That it is desirable that Visitations of the several Medical Schools, the certificates of which are received by any of the Licensing Bodies, should, from time to time, be made by this Council."

The motion was *negatived*.

Mr. BRADFORD required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the *Motion*, and of those who did not vote, be taken down.

Majority, 18:—Dr. PITMAN, Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. PYLE, Dr. STORRAR, Dr. HALDANE, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. FLEMING, Mr. TURNER, Dr. THOMSON, Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, Mr. MACNAMARA, Dr. LEET, Dr. APJOHN, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Dr. QUAIN, Mr. SIMON, Dr. HUDSON.

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Minority, 4:—Sir JAMES PAGET, Dr. HUMPHRY, Mr. TEALE, Mr. LISTER.

Absent:—Sir WILLIAM W. GULL.

Did not vote:—The PRESIDENT.

3. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now resume."

4. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *carried*:—

"That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council; and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on the subject."

Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the motion, and of those who did not vote, be taken down.

Majority 16:—Dr. PITMAN, Sir JAMES PAGET, Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. HUMPHRY, Dr. PYLE, Dr. STORRAR, Mr. TURNER, Dr. THOMSON, Dr. APJOHN, Dr. QUAIN, Sir W. GULL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. TEALE, Mr. LISTER, Dr. HUDSON.

Minority, 7:—Dr. HALDANE, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. FLEMING, Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, Mr. MACNAMARA, Dr. LEET, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN.

Did not vote:—The PRESIDENT.

5. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE; and *agreed to*:—

"That it be recommended to the various Licensing Bodies to instruct their Examiners in Professional Subjects to Report to them any cases in which decided ignorance in General Education has been displayed by the Candidates, with the name of the Board or Boards before which the Preliminary Examinations have been passed; and that the Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit such Reports to the Registrar of the General Medical Council."

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6. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That a Letter be addressed to each of the Examining Boards whose Certificate is accepted as a test of Preliminary Education by this Council, directing attention to the complaints which have been made by several of the Licensing Bodies with regard to the insufficiency of the General Education of many of the Candidates presenting themselves for their Examinations."

7. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That it be a Recommendation to the Licensing Bodies that there be in future three Professional Examinations."

8. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *agreed to*:—

"That the Professional Examinations be arranged in two divisions; the first division to embrace the more elementary subjects. The first division may be completed at or before the close of the second year of professional study, but the second division not till the expiration of two years after the passing of the first division, nor before the completion of the fourth year of study."

9. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Sir WILLIAM GULL; and *agreed to*:—

"That the Examinations, and the subjects included in each, be such, and in such order, as may insure, so far as possible, a due continuity and sequence of study."

10. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That it is desirable that an Examination in the earlier subjects of Professional Study should *take place* before the end of the first year of Professional Study."

11. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That the two *Reports* of the Committee on Recommendations, —viz. that of June 5, 1876 (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII., pp. 270–292), and that of May 18, 1877 (on Clauses 5, 6, 10, 11 of Dr. HUMPHRY'S *Report*)—be considered together."

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12. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the consideration of these *Reports*."

13. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendation 1 of the *Report* (p. 271) be adopted, viz.:—

"1. That no person be allowed to be registered as a Medical Student unless he shall have previously passed a preliminary Examination in the subjects of General Education as hereinafter provided."

14. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendation 2 of the *Report* (p. 271) be adopted viz.:—

"2. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare Annually and lay before the Council for Recognition a List of Examining Bodies whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards General Education."

15. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY: "That Recommendation 3 of the *Report* (p. 271) be adopted," viz.:—

"3. That, for the present, Testimonials of Proficiency granted by Educational Bodies, according to the subjoined List, be accepted; the Council reserving the right to add to or take from the list."

Amendment *moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN:—

"That the nineteen 'Colonial and Foreign Universities and Colleges,' of which the Examinations as regards Preliminary Education are recognised by the General Medical Council (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII., p. 274) be struck out of the List of Examining Bodies for Preliminary Education."

The Amendment was *negatived*.

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried*.

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16. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the heading of Chapter IV. of the *Report* (p. 274) be as follows:—

"'COLONIAL, INDIAN, AND FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.'"

17. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the third group of the List on p. 275 of Vol. XIII. of the *Minutes* be transferred to the end of Chapter III., on p. 274, and that the designation of this group be as follows:—

"THE EXAMINERS FOR COMMISSIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE, MILITARY, NAVAL, AND CIVIL:—

Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council."

18. *Read*:—The following Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, containing a copy of some correspondence that has passed between that College and the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin, on a subject connected with Preliminary Education and Examination:—

Dublin, *April 7th*, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the President and Council of this College to forward to you, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, the enclosed copies of their correspondence with the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin, on the subject of Preliminary Education and Examination.

(Signed) J. STANNUS HUGHES,
Secretary of Council.

To W. J. C. MILLER, Esq. *Registrar of the General Medical Council.*

P.S.—For obvious reasons, the name of the Candidate referred to in the enclosed correspondence has been omitted by me, by the directions of the President and Council of this College.

J. S. H.

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[LETTER No. 1.]

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland,
Dublin, *March 16th*, 1877.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

I have it in direction from the President and Council of this College to draw, through you, as Senior Lecturer, the attention of the Board of Trinity College to the following facts:—

A Mr. X. presented himself as a candidate to pass the Preliminary Examinations conducted in this College upon the following dates:—20th of October, 1875, 19th of April, 1876, 19th of July, 1876, and 18th of October, 1876; upon all of which occasions he was rejected. In the month of November, 1876, through means of a Private Entrance Examination, and upon the payment of a fee of Fifteen Pounds, he was matriculated as a Junior Freshman of Trinity College, and thereby, in accordance with the existing arrangements of the General Medical Council, so far as Preliminary Education and Examination are concerned, qualified to enter the Medical Profession.

The President and Council of this College desire to direct the attention of the Board of Trinity College to the difficulties thus thrown in their way, of securing that which they look upon as a matter of primary importance—the enforcement of a good standard of Preliminary Education on the part of students seeking their license.

(Signed) J. STANNUS HUGHES,
Secretary of Council.

To the REV. J. H. JELLETT,
Senior Fellow and Senior Lecturer,
Trinity College, Dublin.

MEM.—To this letter the Secretary of Council of the College of Surgeons received in reply the following letter [Letter No. 2] from the Senior Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College.

[LETTER No. 2.]

Trinity College, Dublin.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked into the details of the case of Mr. X., and find that the marks which he received in Greek and Latin, Algebra, and English composition, would not have justified me in rejecting him at an examination which is only intended to ascertain whether the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge to enable him to take advantage of the instruction given here.

An examination having such a purpose is never a severe examination, nor ought it to be regarded as indicating the amount of general knowledge required for a learned profession.

I have to observe that we do not regard this examination as a

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sufficient test of the general knowledge required of those who seek our License in Surgery. On the contrary, we require of candidates seeking that License that they should complete a two years' course in Arts.

(Signed) JOHN H. JELLETT,
Senior Lecturer.

J. STANNUS HUGHES, Esq., M.D.

P.S.—I should add that I laid your letter before the Board, and write by their direction.

[LETTER No. 3.]

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland,
Dublin, *April 5th*, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that, at a meeting of the President and Council held this day, the following Resolution was passed by them:—

"That this Council, having taken into consideration the letter of their Secretary, addressed by their order to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin, bearing date March 16th, 1877, and the reply thereto (undated) of the Senior Lecturer, hereby adopt the following ordinance:—

"That, for the future, no Certificate of Preliminary Education, emanating from Trinity College, Dublin—unless it goes to prove that its presenter is of Junior Sophister standing—shall be accepted by the Inspection Committee as an equivalent to the Preliminary Arts Examination of this College."

(Signed) J. STANNUS HUGHES,
Secretary of Council.

To the Rev. J. H. JELLETT, T.C.D.

19. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. APJOHN:—

"That under the head 'DUBLIN' (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII., p. 273), for the words 'ENTRANCE EXAMINATION' be substituted 'PUBLIC ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.'"

On the *Motion* of Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, the further consideration of this *Motion* was adjourned till Monday.

The COUNCIL then resumed, and adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.
President.

May 21st, 1877.

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(*No.* 204.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, MAY 21st, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LENT.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the Council now resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of the *Reports* of the Committee on Recommendations."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. APJOHN; and *agreed to*:—

"That, under the head 'DUBLIN,' on p. 273 of Vol. XIII. of the *Minutes*, for the words 'ENTRANCE EXAMINATION' be substituted the words 'PUBLIC ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.'

4. *Moved by* Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded by* Mr. TURNER; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendation 4 of the *Report* (p. 275), down to the words 'examined in,' be adopted, viz.:—

"4. That it be recommended to the Licensing Boards not to accept the Certificate of Proficiency in General (Preliminary) Education from any of the Bodies, the names of which are contained in the list annually circulated, unless such Certificate

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testify that the student to whom it has been granted has been examined in——."

5. *Moved by* Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded by* Dr. HUMPHRY:—

"That Section 1 of Recommendation 4, with the accompanying foot-note, be adopted, viz.:

"1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition."*

Amendment:—*Moved* by Dr. FLEMING; and *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE:—

"That the last three lines of the foot-note be omitted."

The Amendment was *negatived.*

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried.*

6. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Section 2 of Recommendation 4 be adopted, viz.:—

"'2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.'
"'Algebra, including simple equations.'"

7. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"'That Section 3 of Recommendation 4 be adopted, viz.:—
"'Geometry, first two books of Euclid.'"

8. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Section 4 of Recommendation 4 be adopted, viz.—
Latin, including Translation and Grammar.

* The General Medical Council will not consider any Examination in English sufficient that does not fully test the ability of the Candidate:—(1) To write a few sentences in correct English on a given theme, attention being paid to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition; (2) to write a portion of an English author to dictation; (3) to explain the grammatical construction of one or two sentences; (4) to point out the grammatical errors in a sentence ungrammatically composed, and to explain their nature; and (5) to give the derivation and definition of a few English words in common use.

Provided always, that an Examination may be accepted as satisfactory that secures on the part of the Candidate passing it a sufficient grammatical knowledge of English.

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9. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the 'optional subjects' in the last paragraph of Recommendation 4 be adopted, with the substitution, in the fourth line, of the words 'meaning thereby' for the word 'including'; so that the paragraph shall be as follows:—

"And in one of the following optional subjects:—Greek; French; German; Natural Philosophy, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

10. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 5 to 11 be as follows, viz.:—

"5. That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council; and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on the subject." (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV. p. 142.)

"6. That it be recommended to the various Licensing Bodies to instruct their Examiners in Professional Subjects to report to them any cases in which decided ignorance in subjects of General Education has been displayed by the Candidates, with the name of the Board or Boards before which the Preliminary Examinations have been passed; and that the Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit such Reports to the Registrar of the General Medical Council." (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV. p. 142.)

CHAPTER II.—REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

"7. Every Medical Student shall be registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the General Medical Council.

"8. No Medical Student shall be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and has produced evidence that he has commenced Medical Study.

"9. The commencement of the course of Professional Study re-

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cognised by any of the Qualifying Bodies, shall not be reckoned as dating earlier than fifteen days before the date of Registration.

"10. The Registration of Medical Students shall be placed under the charge of the Branch Registrars.

"11. Each of the Branch Registrars shall keep a Register of Medical Students according to the subjoined Form.

"*Form for the Registration of Medical Students.*

Date of Registration.	NAME.	Preliminary Examination and Date.	Place and date of commencement of Medical Study, as certified by a Master, Teacher, or Official in a Medical School or Hospital.

11. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendation 12 be as follows, viz.:—

"12. Every person desirous of being Registered as a Medical Student shall apply to the Branch Registrar of the division of the United Kingdom in which he is residing, according to the annexed Forms, which may be had on application to the several Qualifying Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals; and shall produce or forward to the Branch Registrar a Certificate of his having passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and evidence that he has commenced Medical Study.

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"*Form of Application for Registration as a Medical Student.*

"I hereby apply to be registered as a Student in Medicine, in conformity with the Regulations of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for which purpose I submit the following particulars:—

NAME OF APPLICANT. (To be written in words at length.)		Preliminary Examination.	Date of Preliminary Examination.	Place and date of commencement of Medical Study, as certified by a Master, Teacher, or Official in a Medical School or Hospital.
Surname.	Christian Name.			

*Applicant's Signature*_____

*Address*_____

*Date of Application*_____

"*Certificate of Commencement of Medical Study.*

"I hereby certify that Mr._____ has commenced the Study of Medicine in *_____

*Insert name of School, or of Hospital, or of place of Apprenticeship, as the case may be.

*Signature of Master, Teacher, or Official in a Medical School or Hospital*_____

*Place and Date*_____

"*The* REGISTRAR of the BRANCH COUNCIL for_____

"N.B.—The word Master or Teacher shall be held to include any Registered Practitioner whose pupil the applicant may be at the time.

"The Certificate of Examination, must testify that the Student has been examined in:—(1) English Language, including Grammar and Composition; (2) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; and Algebra, including simple Equations; (3) Geometry—First two books of Euclid; (4) Latin, including Translation and Grammar; and in one of the following optional subjects:—Greek; French; German; Natural Philosophy, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

"The above Form of Application, duly and legibly filled up, must be forwarded to the Registrar, post-free, and be accompanied by a Certificate of the Applicant's having passed a Preliminary Examination as required by the General Medical Council."

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12. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

That Recommendations 13 to 20 be as follows, viz:—

"13. The Branch Registrar shall enter the applicant's name and other particulars in the Students' *Register*, and shall give him a certificate of such registration.

"14. Each of the Branch Registrars shall supply to the several Qualifying Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals, in that part of the United Kingdom of which he is Registrar, a sufficient number of blank forms of application for the Registration of Medical Students.

"15. The several Branch Councils shall have power to admit special exceptions to the foregoing Regulations as to Registration, for reasons which shall appear to them satisfactory.

"16. A copy of the Register of Medical Students, prepared by each of the Branch Registrars, shall be transmitted, on or before the 31st December in each year, to the Registrar of the General Council, who shall, as soon as possible thereafter, prepare and print, under the direction of the Executive Committee, an Alphabetical List of all Students registered in the preceding year, and supply copies of such authorised List to each of the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Acts*, and through the Branch Registrars to the several Medical Schools and Hospitals.

"17. The several Qualifying Bodies are recommended not to admit to the final Examination for a Qualification under the Medical Acts, any Candidate (not exempted from Registration) whose name has not been entered in the Medical Students' *Register* at least forty-five months previously. In the case of Candidates from other than Schools of the United Kingdom, the Branch Councils shall have power to admit exceptions to this Recommendation.

"18. The Branch Councils are desired to take means to make these Regulations known at the various Medical Schools.

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CHAPTER III.—AGE FOR LICENSE TO PRACTISE, &c.

"19. That the age of twenty-one be the earliest age at which a Candidate shall obtain a license to practise; and that the age shall, in all instances, be duly certified.

"20. That no License be obtained at an earlier period than after the expiration of forty-five months subsequent to the Registration of the Candidate as a Medical Student."

14. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY:—

"That Recommendation 21 be as follows, viz.:—

"CHAPTER IV.—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

"21. That the course of Professional Study required for a License shall comprehend attendance during not less than four Winter Sessions, or three Winter and two Summer Sessions, at a School recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act.*

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. TURNER; and *seconded* by Mr. LISTER:—

"That the course of Professional Study required for a License shall comprise attendance during not less than four Winter and two Summer Sessions, at a School recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act.*"

The Amendment was *negatived.*

Second Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That the whole required course of professional study shall be at schools or under teachers, recognised by the Licensing Bodies which accept the certificates of the education."

This Amendment was *negatived.*

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Third Amendment :—*Moved* by Mr. MACNAMARA; and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET :—

"That the course of professional study required for a license shall occupy not less than four years, of which at least three Winter and two Summer Sessions shall be passed at any school recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) of the *Medical Act*.

This Amendment was *carried*, and, being put as a substantive *Motion*, was *agreed to*.

The COUNCIL then resumed, and adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.
President.

May 22nd, 1877.

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(*No.* 205.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the Council resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of the *Reports* of the Committee on Recommendations."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

That Recommendation 21 of the *Report* (Vol. xiii., p. 279, which Recommendation, in the new order, is numbered 22), down to the words "be registered," be adopted, *viz*:—

22. "That the following are the subjects without a knowledge of which no Candidate should be allowed to obtain a Qualification entitling him to be registered."

4. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON; and *agreed to*:—

"To add to 'optional subjects,' after 'Natural Philosophy,' in Recommendation 4, 'Physics, meaning thereby Heat, Light, and Electricity.'"

5. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"To add to 'optional subjects,' in Recommendation 4, 'Ele-

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ments of Chemistry, including the laws of combination and decomposition.'"

The *Motion* was *negatived.*

6. *Moved* by Mr. LISTER; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That the line introducing 'optional subjects' in Recommendation 4 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"'And in either one or two of the following optional subjects.'"

7. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That Section 1 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(1) Chemistry; including Chemical Physics, meaning thereby Heat, Light, and Electricity."

Amendment:—*moved* by Mr. LISTER; and *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:—

'That Section 1 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

Natural Philosophy, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics; unless an examination in those subjects shall have been previously passed."

The *Amendment* was *negatived.*

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried.*

8. The COUNCIL then resumed, and balloted for the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; whereupon the following Members were found to be duly elected:—

Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.

9. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the Council resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of the *Reports* of the Committee on Recommendations."

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10. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON; and *carried*:—

"That Section 2 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(2) 'Anatomy.'"

11. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON, and *agreed to*:—

"That Section 3 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(3) Physiology."

12. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Section 4 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(4) 'Materia Medica and Pharmacy.'"

13. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY:—

"That Section 5 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(5) 'Morbid Anatomy.'"

The *Motion* was *negatived*.

14. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *agreed to*:—

"That Section 5 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(5) 'Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy.'"

15.—*Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

That Section 6 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(6) 'Medicine, with Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Therapeutics.'"

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:—

"'That Section 6 be 'Medicine, with Medical Anatomy and Clinical Medicine.'"

The *Amendment* was *negatived*.

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried*.

16. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by SIR JAMES PAGET; and *agreed* to:—

That Section 7 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(7) 'Surgery, with Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.'"

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17. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *seconded* by DR. ROLLESTON:—

"That 'Surgical Therapeutics' be added to the foregoing resolution."

The *Motion* was *negatived.*

18. Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That No. 8 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(8) 'Midwifery.'"

19. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That No. 9 of Recommendation 22 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"(9) 'Forensic Medicine.'"

20. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That 'Chemistry' include a knowledge of the principles of chemistry, and of those details of the science which bear on the study of Medicine.

21. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 23 to 36 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"23. That the Council will view with approbation any encouragement, held out by the Licensing Bodies to Students, to prosecute the Study of the Natural Sciences before they engage in studies of a strictly professional character.

"24. That a Certificate be required, by each Licensing Body, from every Candidate for its Degree, Diploma, or License to practice Medicine or Surgery, that he has studied Vaccination under a competent and recognised Teacher; that he has himself performed the operation successfully under the Teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the Vaccine Vesicle, and with the methods of preserving Lymph, and that he is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 2nd, 1868, Vol. vi. p. 233.)

"25. That such a Certificate should only be received by any

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Licensing Body from recognised Vaccine Stations, or from recognised Vaccine Departments in Medical Schools, or Hospitals, or other public Institutions, where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is not liable to frequent change, and where ample means for study are provided by not less than such a number of cases (perhaps 8 or 10 on an average weekly) as may be found, after due inquiry in the first instance, confirmed by authentic returns, or inspections from time to time, to be sufficient for this purpose at each place. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 2nd, 1868, Vol. vi. p. 236.)

"CHAPTER V.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

"26. That it is desirable that the different Licensing Bodies, whether singly or in combination, should frame their Examinations so as to secure that the knowledge of every practitioner whose name appears on the *Register* shall have been tested in all the subjects of Professional Education which the Council has determined to be essential, viz.:—

"(1) Chemistry,* including Chemical Physics, meaning thereby Heat, Light, and Electricity; (2) Anatomy; (3) Physiology; (4) Materia Medica and Pharmacy; (5) Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy; (6) Medicine with Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Therapeutics; (7) Surgery, with Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; (8) Midwifery; (9) Forensic Medicine.

"27. That there be in future three Professional Examinations.

"28. That the Professional Examinations be arranged in two divisions; the first division to embrace the more elementary subjects. The first division may be completed at or before the close of the second year of professional study, but the second division not till the expiration of two years after the passing of the first division, nor before the completion of the fourth year of study. That the Examinations, and the subjects included in each, be such, and in such order, as may insure, as far as possible, a due continuity and sequence of study. (*Minutes*, Vol. xiv. p. 143.)

"29. That it is desirable that an Examination in the earlier sub-

* "'Chemistry' should include a knowledge of the principles of Chemistry, and those details of the science which bear on the study of Medicine.

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jects of Professional Study should *take place* before the end of the first year of Professional Study. (*Minutes*, Vol. xiv. p. 143.)

"30. That the Professional Examinations be conducted both in writing and orally; and that they be practical in all branches in which they admit of being so.

"31. That not less than two Examiners shall take part in every Oral and Clinical Examination.

"32. That the questions to be answered in writing should be submitted to the whole body of Examiners for consideration and, if desirable, revision, before being proposed to the Candidates.

"33. That the written answers should be submitted to more than one of the Examiners.

"34. That excellence in one or more subjects should not be allowed to compensate for failure in others.

"35. That the Professional Examinations be held by the several Licensing Bodies, except in special cases, at stated periods, to be publicly notified.

"36. That returns from the Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually, on the 1st of January, and in the subjoined form, to the General Medical Council, stating the number of the Candidates who have passed their First as well as their Second and Third Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the First and Second and Third Examinations respectively; and that the Registrar forward a sufficient number of Forms, with a notice for their being returned in due time.

"*Table of Return of Professional Examinations and their Results.*

LICENSING BODIES.	DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.	No. of Examinations to be passed.	1st Ex.		2nd Ex.		Final Ex.	
			No. Rejected.	No. Passed.	No. Rejected.	No. Passed.	No. Rejected.	No. Passed.

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22. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. APJOHN:—

That Recommendation 37 be as follows, *viz.*:—

"37. That it is not desirable that any University of the United Kingdom should confer any Degree in Medicine or Surgery, whether that of Bachelor, Doctor, or Master, upon Candidates who have not graduated in Arts, or passed all the Examinations required for the Bachelorship in Arts, or passed the Examinations equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts."

On the *Motion* of Dr. APJOHN, the further consideration of this Recommendation was adjourned till to-morrow.

The COUNCIL then resumed, and adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 23rd, 1877.

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(*No.* 206.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Sir D. GORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Mr. TURNER.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. ROLLESTON.	Dr. THOMSON.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the adjourned consideration of the *Reports* of the Committee on Recommendations."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. APJOHN:—

That Recommendation 38 be as follows:—

"38. That it is not desirable that any University of the United Kingdom should confer any Degree in Medicine or Surgery, whether that of Bachelor, Doctor, or Master, upon Candidates who have not graduated in Arts, or passed all the Examinations required for the Bachelorship in Arts, or passed the Examinations equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Sir WM. GULL; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That Recommendation 38 be as follows:—

"38. That it is not desirable that any University of the

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United Kingdom should confer any Degree in Medicine or Surgery, whether that of Bachelor, Doctor, or Master, upon Candidates who have not graduated in Arts, or passed all the Examinations required for the Bachelorship in Arts, or passed, after due course of Education, Examinations such as are, *bonâ fide*, academically equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts."

The *Amendment* was *carried*.

Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 9:—Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. PYLE, Dr. HALDANE, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. FLEMING, Mr. MACNAMARA, Dr. APJOHN, Sir W. GULL, Dr. HUDSON.

Minority, 7:—Dr. HUMPHRY, Dr. STORRAR, Dr. THOMSON, Dr. SMITH, Dr. LEET, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Mr. LISTER.

Did not vote, 8:—The PRESIDENT, Dr. PITMAN, Sir JAMES PAGET, Mr. BRADFORD, Mr. TURNER, Dr. QUAIN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. TEALE.

The *Amendment* was then put as a substantive *motion* and *carried*.

4. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON; and *seconded* by Dr. PYLE:—

"That, to the foregoing Recommendation, there be added, as the next Recommendation, the following rider:—

"39. That, in the opinion of the Council, it would be desirable, as a general rule, that none of the Higher Degrees or Qualifications in Medicine or Surgery should be conferred on persons who have not shown evidence of Higher General (as well as Higher Professional) Education, unless such persons be of at least twenty years' standing in the Profession."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Sir WILLIAM GULL; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That Recommendation 39 be as follows:—

"39. That, in the Opinion of the Council, it would be desirable, as a general rule, that none of the Higher Degrees or Qualifications in Medicine or Surgery should be conferred on persons who have not shown evidence of Higher Professional Attainments."

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The *Amendment* was *carried*, and, being put as a substantive *Motion*, was *agreed to*.

5. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"That Recommendation 40 be as follows:—

"40. That it be recommended that, in the examination on the subjects of Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Physiology, and Materia Medica, and, so far as practicable, other subjects of Examination, the Licensing Bodies should limit and define by Schedule the extent of Examination."

Amendment:—*moved* by Dr. A. THOMSON; and *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE:—

"That Recommendation 40 be as follows:—

"40. That it is desirable that, in the Examinations on several of the subjects of the Curriculum—such, for example, as Chemistry, including Chemical Physics and Materia Medica—the Licensing Bodies should limit and define by Schedule the extent of Examination."

The *Amendment* was *carried*, and was then put as a substantive *Motion*; whereupon the following *Amendment* was *moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"40. That it is desirable that, in the Examinations on several of the subjects of the Curriculum—such, for example, as Chemistry, including Chemical Physics, *Physiology*, and Materia Medica—the Licensing Bodies should limit and define by Schedule the extent of Examination."

This Amendment was *carried*; and, being put as a substantive *motion*, was *agreed to*.

6. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 41 and 42 be as follows:—

"41. That it be recommended that in no case should the Examination of a Candidate by any of the Licensing Bodies in any subject be conducted wholly by the Lecturer or Teacher in that subject in the School in which the Candidate has been educated. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 16th, 1874, Vol. XI., p. 60.)

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"42. That it is desirable that observations with the Microscope should form part of the Examination of Candidates for a License. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 16th, 1874, Vol. XI., p. 60.)

7. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Mr. TURNER:—

"That Recommendation 43 be as follows:—

"43. That it be recommended that Candidates for the final Professional Examination be required to give evidence that they have had opportunities of practical study with care of patients as Pupil, Assistant, Clinical Clerk, or Dresser in Hospital, Dispensary, or elsewhere."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH:—

"That it is inexpedient that this motion should be adopted."

This *Amendment* was *negatived*.

Second *Amendment*:—*Moved* by Sir WILLIAM GULL; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That Recommendation 43 be as follows:—

"43. That Candidates for the final Professional Examination be required to give evidence of practical experience in the treatment of diseases in one or other of the following capacities:—of Assistant, Clinical Assistant, or Dresser."

This Amendment was *negatived*.

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried*.

8. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"That Recommendation 44 be as follows:—

"44. That it is desirable that, in Examinations in Anatomy, Candidates should understand that they may be called upon to perform actual Dissections, and that Candidates in Examinations in Surgery should understand that they may be called upon to perform one or more Operations on the Dead Subject. (*Minutes* of General Council for June 22, 1875, Vol. XII., p. 54)."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. MACNAMARA; and *seconded* by Sir WILLIAM GULL:—

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"That Recommendation 44 be as follows:—

"44. That it is desirable that, in Examinations in Anatomy, Candidates should be called upon to perform actual Dissections, and that Candidates in Examinations in Surgery should be called upon to perform one or more Operations on the Dead Subject. (*Minutes* of General Council for June 22, 1875, Vol. XII. p. 54)."

The *Amendment* was *negatived*.

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried*.

9. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now resume.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD thereupon brought up the complete RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION, as agreed to by the COUNCIL in Committee.

10. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 1 to 3 be adopted."

11. *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR; *seconded* by Mr. TURNER; and *agreed to*:—

"That No. 3 of Recommendation 4 be as follows:—

"GEOMETRY:—First two books of EUCLID, or the subjects thereof."

12. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That the *Standing Orders* be suspended till the consideration of the whole *Report* has been completed."

13. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"That Recommendation 4 be adopted."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. LISTER; and *seconded* by Mr. SIMON:—

"That, in Recommendation 4, 'Natural Philosophy, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics,' be transferred from the optional to the necessary subjects, and that this

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subject be introduced after 'Latin,' as No. 5, followed by the words, 'an elementary knowledge of these subjects will alone be required.'"

This *Amendment* was *negatived*.

Second *Amendment*:—*Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *seconded* by Dr. ROLLESTON:—

"That, in Recommendation 4, the Optional Subjects be as follows:—

"And in one of the following Optional Subjects, viz., Greek; French; German; Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics."

This *Amendment* was *carried*, and, being put as a substantive *Motion*, was *agreed to*.

14. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 5 to 24 be adopted."

15. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendation 25 be as follows:—

"25. That such a Certificate should be received by any Licensing Body only from an Institution where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is recognized by the Local Government Board."

16. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 26 to 28 be adopted."

17. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That after Recommendation 28 the following be inserted as Recommendation 29:—

"29. That the first Division of the Examinations shall include the following subjects:—

"(1) Chemistry, including Chemical Physics; (2) Anatomy; (3) Physiology; (4) Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

"That the second Division shall include the following subjects:—

"(1) Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy; (2) Medicine,

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including Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Therapeutics; (3) Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; (4) Midwifery; (5) Forensic Medicine."

18. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That Recommendations 30 to 44 be adopted."

19. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET; and *agreed to*:—

"That the REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS, as agreed to by the Council in Committee, be, with the foregoing Amendments, now received, adopted, and entered in the *Minutes*, as the

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

ON

EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION."

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

"1. That no person be allowed to be registered as a Medical Student unless he shall have previously passed a preliminary Examination in the subjects of General Education as hereinafter provided."

"2. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare Annually and lay before the Council for Recognition a List of Examining Bodies, whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards General Education."

"3. That, for the present, Testimonials of Proficiency granted by Educational Bodies, according to the subjoined List, be accepted; the Council reserving the right to add to or take from the list."

A Degree in Arts of any University of the United Kingdom, or of the Colonies, or of such other Universities as may be specially recognised from time to time by the Medical Council, is considered a sufficient Testimonial of Proficiency.

LIST OF EXAMINING BODIES WHOSE EXAMINATIONS FULFIL THE CONDITIONS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL AS REGARDS PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OXFORD:—

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Responsions.
Moderations.
Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.
Local Examinations (Junior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics, and also one of the following optional subjects, *viz.*, Greek; French; German; Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

CAMBRIDGE:—

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Previous Examination.
Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

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Local Examinations (Junior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics, and also one of the following optional subjects, *viz.*, Greek; French; German; Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

DURHAM:—

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Examination for Students in their 2nd and 1st years.
Registration Examination for Medical Students.
Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.
Local Examinations (Junior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics, and also one of the following optional subjects, *viz.*, Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS' EXAMINATION BOARD:—

Certificate to include:—
Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including Simple Equations.
Geometry, First two books of Euclid.
Latin, including Translation and Grammar.

And one of the following optional subjects:—
Greek.
French.
German.

LONDON:—

Examination for a Degree in Arts or Science.
Matriculation Examination.

ABERDEEN:—
EDINBURGH:—
GLASGOW:—
ST. ANDREWS:—
Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Preliminary Examination for Graduation in Medicine or Surgery.

EDINBURGH:—

Examination of (Senior) Candidates for Honorary Certificates under the Local Examinations of the University of Edinburgh.

DUBLIN:—

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Public Entrance Examination.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND):—

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Entrance Examination.
Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.
Previous Examination for B.A. Degree.

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II.—Other Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*.

Royal College of Surgeons of England:—

Examination conducted under the superintendence of the College of Surgeons, by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors.

The Society of Apothecaries in London:—

Examination in Arts.

Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh:—
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh:—

Preliminary Examination in General Education, conducted by a Board appointed by these two Colleges combined.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow:—

Preliminary Examination in General Education.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland:—

Preliminary Examination, Certificate to include Mathematics.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland:—

Preliminary Examination in General Education.

III.—Examining Bodies, in the United Kingdom, not included in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*.

Royal College of Preceptors:—

Examination for a First Class Certificate.

The Examiners for Commissions and Appointments in Her Majesty's Service, Military, Naval, and Civil:—

Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

IV.—Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Universities and Colleges.

University of Calcutta:—
" Madras:—
" Bombay:—

Entrance Examination, Certificate to include Latin.

" M'Gill College, Montreal:—

Matriculation Examination.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO :—
„ TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO :—
„ QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON : —
„ VICTORIA COLLEGE, UPPER CANADA :— } Matriculation Examination.

„ KING'S COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA :—
Matriculation Examination.
Responsions.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA :—
Matriculation Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK :—
Matriculation Examination.

„ MELBOURNE :— Matriculation Examination, Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

„ SYDNEY :— Matriculation Examination.

„ THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE :—
Matriculation Examination.

CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES :—

1. English Certificate for Students of two years' standing, specifying the subjects of Examination.

2. Latin Certificate, or "Testamur."

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION :—

Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts, Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND :—

Voluntary Examinations, Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE, ADELAIDE :—

Preliminary General Examination. First Class Certificate.

4. That it be recommended to the Licensing Boards not to accept the Certificate of proficiency in General (Preliminary) Education from any of the bodies, the names of which are contained in the list annually circulated, unless such Certificate testify that the Student to whom it has been granted has been examined in the following subjects :—

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1. English Language :—including Grammar and Composition.*
2. Arithmetic :—including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions;
   Algebra :—including Simple Equations.
3. Geometry :—First two books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.
4. Latin :—including Translation and Grammar.
5. And in one of the following optional subjects :—
   Greek.
   French.
   German.
   Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Hydraulics.

"5. That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council; and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on the subject." (*Minutes*, Vol. xiv., p. 142.)

"6. That it be recommended to the various Licensing Bodies to instruct their Examiners in Professional Subjects to report to them any cases in which decided ignorance in the subjects of General Education has been displayed by the Candidates, with the name of the Board or Boards before which the Preliminary Examinations have been passed: and that the Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit such Reports to the Registrar of the General Medical Council." (*Minutes*, Vol. xiv., p. 142.)

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* The General Medical Council will not consider any Examination in English sufficient that does not fully test the ability of the Candidate :—(1) To write a few sentences in correct English on a given theme, attention being paid to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition;—(2) to write a portion of an English author to dictation;—(3) to explain the grammatical construction of one or two sentences; (4) to point out the grammatical errors in a sentence ungrammatically composed, and to explain their nature; and (5) to give the derivation and definition of a few English words in common use.

Provided always, that an an Examination may be accepted as satisfactory that secures, on the part of the Candidate passing it, a sufficient grammatical knowledge of English.

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Chapter II.—REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

"7. Every Medical Student shall be registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the General Medical Council.

"8. No Medical Student shall be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and has produced evidence that he has commenced Medical Study.

"9. The commencement of the course of Professional Study recognised by any of the Qualifying Bodies, shall not be reckoned as dating earlier than fifteen days before the date of Registration.

"10. The Registration of Medical Students shall be placed under the charge of the Branch Registrars.

"11. Each of the Branch Registrars shall keep a Register of Medical Students according to the subjoined Form.

"*Form for the Registrations of Medical Students.*

Date of Registration.	Name.	Preliminary Examination and Date.	Place and date of commencement of Medical Study, as certified by a Master, Teacher, or Official in a Medical School or Hospital.

"12. Every person desirous of being Registered as a Medical Student shall apply to the Branch Registrar of the division of the United Kingdom in which he is residing, according to the annexed forms, which may be had on application to the several Qualifying Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals; and shall produce or forward to the Branch Registrar a Certificate of his having passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and evidence that he has commenced Medical Study."

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Form of Application for Registration as a Medical Student.

"I hereby apply to be registered as a Student in Medicine, in conformity with the Regulations of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for which purpose I submit the following particulars:—

NAME OF APPLICANT. (To be written in words at length.)		Preliminary Examination.	Date of Preliminary Examination.	Place and date of commencement of Medical Study, as certified by a Master, Teacher, or Official in a Medical School or Hospital.
Surname.	Christian Name.			

*Applicant's Signature*_____

*Address*_____

*Date of Application*_____

"*Certificate of Commencement of Medical Study.*

"I hereby certify that Mr._____ has commenced the Study of Medicine in*_____

_____

*Insert name of School, or Hospital, or place of Apprenticeship, as the case may be.

Signature of Master, Teacher, or Official in a Medical School or Hospital

*Place and Date*_____

"*The* REGISTRAR of the BRANCH COUNCIL for_____

_____

_____

"N.B.—The word Master or Teacher shall be held to include any Registered Practitioner whose pupil the applicant may be at the time.

"The Certificate of Examination must testify that the Student has been examined in:—(1) English Language, including Grammar and Composition; (2) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; and

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Algebra, including Simple Equations; (3) Geometry:—First two books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof; (4) Latin, including Translation and Grammar; and in one of the following optional subjects:—Greek; French; German; Elemetary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, meaning thereby Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Hydraulics.

"The above Form of Application, duly and legibly filled up, must be forwarded to the Registrar, post-free, and be accompanied by a Certificate of the Applicant's having passed a preliminary Examination as required by the General Medical Council."

"13. The Branch Registrar shall enter the applicant's name and other particulars in the Students' *Register*, and shall give him a certificate of such registration.

"14. Each of the Branch Registrars shall supply to the several Qualifying Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals, in that part of the United Kingdom of which he is Registrar, a sufficient number of blank forms of application for the Registration of Medical Students.

"15. The several Branch Councils shall have power to admit special exceptions to the foregoing Regulations as to Registration for reasons which shall appear to them satistactory.

"16. A copy of the *Register* of Medical Students, prepared by each of the Branch Registrars, shall be transmitted, on or before the 31st of December in each year, to the Registrar of the General Council, who shall, as soon as possible thereafter, prepare and print, under the direction of the Executive Committee, an Alphabetical List of all Students registered in the preceding year, and supply copies of such authorised List to each of the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Acts*, and through the Branch Registrars to the several Medical Schools and Hospitals.

"17. The several Qualifying Bodies are recommended not to admit to the final Examination for a Qualification under the *Medical Acts*, any Candidate (not exempted from Registration) whose name has not been entered in the Medical Student's Register at least forty-five months previously. In the case of Candidates from other than Schools of the United Kingdom, the Branch Councils shall have power to admit exceptions to this Recommendation.

"18. The Branch Councils are desired to take means to make these Regulations known at the various Medical Schools.

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"CHAPTER III.—AGE FOR LICENSE TO PRACTISE, &c.

"19. That the age of twenty-one be the earliest age at which a Candidate shall obtain a license to practice, and that the age shall, in all instances, be duly certified.

"20. That no license be obtained at an earlier period than after the expiration of forty-five months subsequent to the Registration of the Candidate as a Medical Student.

"CHAPTER IV.—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

"21. That the course of professional study required for a license shall occupy at least four years, of which at least three winter and two summer sessions shall be passed at any school recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) of the *Medical Act*.

"22. That the following are the subjects, without a knowledge of which no Candidate should be allowed to obtain a Qualification entitling him to be registered :—

1. Chemistry, including a knowledge of the principles of Chemistry, and of those details of the science which bear on the study of Medicine; and Chemical Physics, meaning thereby Heat, Light, and Electricity.
2. Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
5. Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy.
6. Medicine, including Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Therapeutics.
7. Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
8. Midwifery.
9. Forensic Medicine.

"23. That the Council will view with approbation any encouragement held out by the Licensing Bodies to Students to prosecute the Study of the Natural Sciences, before they engage in studies of a strictly professional character.

"24. That a Certificate be required, by each Licensing Body, from every Candidate for its Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practise Medicine or Surgery, that he has studied Vaccination under a competent and recognised Teacher; that he has himself

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performed the operation successfully under the Teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the Vaccine Vesicle, and with the methods of preserving Lymph, and that he is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 2nd, 1868, Vol. vi., p. 233.)

"25. That such a Certificate should be received by any Licensing Body only from an Institution where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is recognised by the Local Government Board."

"CHAPTER V.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

"26. That it is desirable that the different Licensing Bodies, whether singly or in combination, should frame their Examinations so as to secure that the knowledge of every practitioner whose name appears on the *Register* shall have been tested in all the subjects of Professional Education which the Council has determined to be essential, *viz.*:—

1. Chemistry, including a knowledge of the principles of Chemistry, and of those details of the science which bear on the study of Medicine; and Chemical Physics, meaning thereby Heat, Light, and Electricity.
2. Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
5. Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy.
6. Medicine, including Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Therapeutics.
7. Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
8. Midwifery.
9. Forensic Medicine.

"27. That there be in future three Professional Examinations.

"28 That the Professional Examinations be arranged in two divisions; the first division to embrace the more elementary subjects. The first division may be completed at or before the close of the second year of professional study, but the second division not till the expiration of two years after the passing of the first division, nor before the completion of the fourth year of

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study. That the Examinations, and the subjects included in each, be such, and in such order, as may insure, so far as possible, a due continuity and sequence of study.

"29. That the first Division of the Examinations shall include the following subjects:—

1. Chemistry and Chemical Physics.
2. Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

"That the second Division shall include the following subjects:—

1. Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy.
2. Medicine, including Medical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, and Therapeutics.
3. Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Forensic Medicine.

"30. That it is desirable that an Examination in the earlier subjects of Professional Study should take place before the end of the first year of Professional Study.

"31. That the Professional Examinations be conducted both in writing and orally; and that they be practical in all branches in which they admit of being so.

"32. That not less than two Examiners shall take part in every Oral and Clinical Examination.

"33. That the questions to be answered in writing should be submitted to the whole body of Examiners for consideration and revision, if desirable, before being proposed to the Candidates.

"34. That the written answers should be submitted to more than one of the Examiners.

"35. That excellence in one or more subjects should not be allowed to compensate for failure in others.

"36. That the Professional Examinations be held by the several Licensing Bodies, except in special cases, at stated periods, to be publicly notified.

"37. That returns from the Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually, on the 1st of January, and in the subjoined form, to the General Medical Council, stating the number of the Candidates who have passed their First as well as their Second

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and Third Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the First and Second and Third Examinations respectively; and that the Registrar forward a sufficient number of Forms, with a notice for their being returned in due time.

Table of Return of Professional Examinations and their results.

LICENSING BODIES.	DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.	No. of Examinations to be passed.	1st Ex.		2nd Ex.		Final Ex.	
			No. Rejected.	No. Passed.	No. Rejected.	No. Passed.	No. Rejected.	No. Passed.

"38. That it is not desirable that any University of the United Kingdom should confer any degree in Medicine or Surgery, whether that of Bachelor, Doctor, or Master, upon Candidates who have not graduated in Arts, or passed all the Examinations required for the Bachelorship in Arts, or passed, after due course of Education, Examinations, such as are, *bonâ fide*, academically equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts.

"39. That, in the opinion of the Council it would be desirable, as a general rule, that none of the Higher Degrees or Qualifications in Medicine or Surgery should be conferred on persons who have not shown evidence of higher Professional Attainments.

"40. That it is desirable that in the Examinations on several of the subjects of the Curriculum, such, for example, as Chemistry, including Chemical Physics, Physiology, and Materia Medica, the Licensing Bodies should limit and define by Schedule the extent of Examination.

"41. That it be recommended that in no case should the Examination of a Candidate by any of the Licensing Bodies in any subject be conducted wholly by the Lecturer or Teacher in that subject in the School in which the Candidate has been educated. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 16th, 1874, Vol. xi. p. 60.)

"42. That it is desirable that observation with the Microscope should form part of the Examinations of Candidates for a

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License. (*Minutes* of General Council for July 16th, 1874, Vol. xi. p. 60.)

"43. That it be recommended that Candidates for the final Professional Examination be required to give evidence that they have had opportunities of practical study, with care of Patients, as Pupil, Assistant, Clinical Clerk, or Dresser, in Hospital, Dispensary, or elsewhere.

"44. That it is desirable that, in Examinations in Anatomy, Candidates should understand that they may be called upon to perform actual Dissections, and that Candidates in Examinations in Surgery should understand that they may be called upon to perform one or more Operations on the Dead Subject. (*Minutes* of General Council, June 22, 1875, Vol. xii., p. 54.)"

The COUNCIL then, in order to insure the completion of the remaining business, agreed to meet on Thursday, May 24th, at 1 o'clock; and adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 24th, 1877.

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(*No.* 207.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, MAY 24th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Mr. TURNER.	Dr. QUAIN.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Dr. THOMSON.	Sir WM. GULL.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. MACNAMARA.	Mr. TEALE.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. LEET.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. HALDANE.	Dr. APJOHN.	Dr. HUDSON.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.		

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, *seconded* by Dr. PITMAN, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following *Report* of the Finance Committee be received and entered in the *Minutes*":—

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee reports that the income of the Council, during the year 1876, has been £6,286. 6*s*. 9*d*., a sum exceeding the income of the preceding year by £408. 7*s*. 1*d*. The expenditure during the year has been £5,911. 19*s*. 2*d*., a sum less than the expenditure of the preceding year by £787. 0*s*. 4*d*. It will thus be satisfactory to observe that, whilst in the year 1875 the expenditure of the Council exceeded its income by £820. 19*s*. 10*d*., in the year, 1876, now brought to a close, the income has exceeded the expenditure by a sum of £374. 7*s*. 7*d*. (*See* Table A.)

A reference to Table A will show the items in which the income and the expenditure of the year 1876 exceeded or were less respectively than in the year 1875. It will be seen that the amount of fees paid to Council during the last year was larger than that of the preceding year by £309. 15*s*., a result due to

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the meeting of 1876 lasting eleven days, whilst that of 1875 occupied nine days.

The fees paid to the Executive Committee in 1876 are in excess of those paid in 1875 by £111. 6*s*. The item for printing has again increased in 1876; it amounts for that year to £1,161. 4*s*. 8*d*., being in excess of the preceding year by £173. 11*s*. 8*d*. The subject of the cost of printing claims special attention from the Council. In 1874 it was £582. 11*s*. 6*d*., whilst in 1876 it has doubled this amount, being, as just stated, £1,161. 4*s*. 8*d*.

The items that show a diminished expenditure for the year 1876 will be found to occur in the sums paid to Visitors of Examination (£718. 4*s*.), in printing the Reports of Visitors of Examination (£219. 8*s*.), and in house-expenses (£171. 10*s*.).

Table (C) shows the comparative income and expenditure of the Council during the last seven years. It will be seen that, with two exceptions, the income of the Society has been in excess of the expenditure.

The Committee is unwilling to believe that the Council, when it expressed to its late Registrar, on his retirement, the deep sense it entertained of the courtesy and ability with which, for 18 years, he discharged his duties to the Council, desired that no other acknowledgment of his valuable services should be offered to him. On the contrary, the Committee believes that it speaks the general wish of the Council, in recommending that two hundred guineas be presented by the Council to its late Registrar, Dr. HAWKINS, in recognition of his long and faithful services.

RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,

May 17th, 1877. *Chairman.*

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TABLE A.

Showing the Income and Expenditure of the General and Branch Councils during the years 1874–75–76.

	Income for the Year 1874.			*Income for the Year 1875.*			*Income for the Year 1876.*		
Fees received by—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Branch Council for England	2735 15 0			3043 15 0			3106 0 0		
" " Scotland	840 10 0			902 5 0			910 0 0		
" " Ireland	955 15 0			772 10 0			1127 0 0		
		4532 0 0			4718 10 0			5143 0 0	
Dividends received by—									
Branch Council for England	742 3 9			743 15 0			742 3 9		
" " Scotland	68 18 9			67 0 4			65 17 0		
" " Ireland	74 11 9			71 12 10			66 13 0		
		885 14 3			882 8 2			874 13 9	
Sale of Registers	13 2 6			13 19 6			14 8 0		
Sale of Pharmacopœias	573 9 5			263 2 0			223 10 0		
Penalties	. . .			. . .			30 15 0		
		586 11 11			277 1 6			268 13 0	
		£6004 6 2			£5877 19 8			£6286 6 9	

	Expenditure for the Year 1874.			*Expenditure for the Year 1875.*			*Expenditure for the Year 1876.*		
Expenses of—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
General Council	. . .	5019 8 8		. . .	4911 18 3		. . .	4890 2 4	
Branch Council for England	1186 5 6			1204 12 2*			904 8 2†		
" " Scotland	293 7 1			244 18 10			253 3 8		
" " Ireland	383 15 6			337 10 3			364 5 0		
		1863 8 1			1787 1 3			1521 16 10	
Total Expenditure		6882 16 9			6698 19 6			5911 19 2	
Total Income		6004 6 2			5877 19 8			6286 6 9	
Deficiency		£878 10 7			£820 19 10		Balance in favour of Income	£374 7 7	

* Including £700. 11*s.* 3*d.*, being two-thirds of House Expenses.
† " £357. 9*s.* 8*d.*, " " " " "

Average for Three Years { *Income* . . . . £6056.
Expenditure . . £6498.

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TABLE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR THE YEARS 1874, 1875, & 1876 RESPECTIVELY.

EXPENDITURE	1874			1875			1876			Increase on 1875			Decrease on 1875		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FEES to Council	1,548	15	0	1,570	16	0	1,880	11	0	309	15	0	...		
„ Executive Committee	310	16	0	172	4	0	283	10	0	111	6	0	...		
„ Visitors of Examinations	456	15	0	718	4	0	...			...			718	4	0
PHARMACOPŒIA AND ADDITIONS	688	18	6	100	0	0	...			...			100	0	0
MEDICAL REGISTER	174	13	1	142	15	2	152	17	2	10	2	0	...		
HALF-YEARLY REGISTER OF NEW NAMES	17	10	0	17	10	0	20	0	6	2	10	6	...		
REGISTER OF STUDENTS	32	7	6	34	12	6	32	10	6	...			2	2	0
PRINTING—															
Reports, Programmes, &c., General Meeting	287	11	0	483	16	0	479	16	6	...			3	19	6
Re-imposing and Binding ditto	...			...			45	10	6	45	10	6	...		
Executive Committee Minutes	22	8	6	40	10	0	100	15	6	60	5	6	...		
Vol. XI., Completion of	40	8	6	82	0	0	...			...			82	0	0
Vol. XII., first part	...			...			41	5	0	41	5	0	...		
Vol. XII., Completion of	...			...			34	1	0	34	1	0	...		
Vol. XIII., first part	...			...			65	15	0	65	15	0	...		
Reports of Committees	...			...			65	2	0	65	2	0	...		
Appendix to ditto (Reports of Visitations)	...			44	0	0	...			...			44	0	0
Reports of Visitations of Examinations	206	4	6	219	8	0	...			...			219	8	0
Observations and Remarks	...			...			73	4	0	73	4	0	...		
Students' Forms	...			...			12	5	6	12	5	6	...		
Separate Pamphlets	...			72	12	0	...			...			72	12	0
General Printing	25	19	0	45	7	0	38	1	6	...			7	5	6
Total Printing	582	11	6	987	13	0	1,161	4	8	173	11	8			
SALARIES	550	0	0	550	0	0	550	0	0	...			...		
HOUSE EXPENSES	239	2	0	350	5	7	178	14	10	...			171	10	9
LAW EXPENSES	86	0	2	34	13	0	31	15	10	...			2	17	2
EXTRA ASSISTANCE TO REGISTRAR	...			...			25	0	0	25	0	0	...		
CONTRIBUTED FROM PENALTIES FOR PROSECUTIONS	...			...			23	16	8	23	16	8	...		
ADVERTISEMENTS	86	12	0	52	6	6	58	16	6	6	10	0	...		
STATIONERY, POSTAGE, and other expenses	245	7	11	180	18	6	196	12	10	15	14	4	...		
TOTAL	5,019	8	8	4,911	18	3	4,390	2	4	902	3	0	1,423	18	11

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TABLE C.

Showing the comparative Income and Expenditure of the General and Branch Councils during the last Seven Years.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income . . .	5,829 2 10	4,937 1 3	6,106 16 7	5,338 0 7	6,004 6 2	5,877 19 8	6,286 6 9
Expenditure . .	5,187 0 4	4,158 1 8½	3,446 13 0	5,125 3 1	6,882 16 9	6,698 19 6	5,911 19 2
Excess of Income .	642 2 6	778 19 6½	2,660 3 7	212 17 6	—	—	374 7 7
Excess of Expenditure . .	—	—	—	—	878 10 7	820 19 10	—

Average for Seven Years { *Income* . . £5,768.
Expenditure . £5,344.

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4. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN; and *seconded* by Dr. PITMAN:—

"That the *Report* of the Finance Committee be adopted."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, and *seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN:—

"That the last paragraph of the *Report* of the Finance Committee be not adopted."

This *Amendment* was *negatived*.

Second *amendment*:—*Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *seconded* by Dr. PYLE:—

"That the *Report* of the Finance Committee be adopted, with the substitution therein, in the last paragraph, of the words, 'the general wish of the Council,' for the words, 'the wish of every Member of the Council.'"

The *Amendment* was carried, and, being put as a substantive *Motion*, was *agreed to*.

5. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN, *seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH, and *agreed to*:—

"That the *Report* of the Pharmacopœia Committee be received, adopted, and entered in the *Minutes*."

REPORT OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITEE.

The Committee begs to report that, in accordance with the Resolutions of the Council adopted at its last meeting, the *Pharmacopœia* has been reprinted, to the number of 5,000 copies. The cost of reprinting, together with the amount paid to Dr. REDWOOD for seeing the work through the press, amounts to £513 5*s*. Since February 19th, when the work was ready for sale, six hundred and eighty copies have been sold. The gross sale of the *Pharmacopœia*—edition of 1867—amounts now to thirty thousand six hundred and eighty copies.

May 18th, 1877. RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,
Chairman.

6. *Read*:—The following *Resolution*, passed by the Members of the North of England Branch of the British Medical Association at the Spring Meeting, held at South Shields, on April 27th, 1877, and forwarded by the Honorary Secretary, GEORGE HARE PHILIPSON, M.D., for the consideration of the General Medical Council at its next meeting:—

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"That it is the duty of the General Medical Council to prosecute unqualified Medical Practitioners."

7. *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR, *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE, and *agreed to*:—

"That the attention of the North of England Branch of the British Medical Association be drawn to *Minute* 3 of the Proceedings of the General Medical Council of August 3rd, 1859, to *Minute* 5 of the 4th of August, 1859 (*Minutes*, Vol. I., pp. 30, 35), and to Section (C) of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee, May 17, 1877, adopted by the Council (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV., pp. 131–132), copies of which the Registrar is requested to transmit, and to inform them that, after mature deliberation, the Council sees no cause to alter the determination then arrived at."

8. *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, and *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH:—

"That while the Council, as expressed in the foregoing *Resolution*, cannot undertake the duty of prosecuting Unqualified Practitioners, they, nevertheless, think it their duty to draw the attention of the Local Government Board of England to a practice, which it would appear exists in England, of practitioners in charge of Medical Relief Districts employing unqualified assistants, tending to the detriment of the public, and other evils; and they would suggest to the Local Government Board of England the consideration of the rule in Ireland, that no Medical Officer in charge of any Dispensary District is permitted to have a substitute to perform his duties unless for a limited time, and unless such substitute is fully qualified to the satisfaction of the Dispensary Board, and with the sanction of the Local Government Board."

The *Motion* was *negatived*.

9. *Moved* by Sir JAMES PAGET, *seconded* by Sir WILLIAM GULL, and *agreed to*:—

"That the following amended Conjoint-Scheme for England be received and entered in the *Minutes*":—

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AMENDED SCHEME FOR AN EXAMINING BOARD FOR ENGLAND, AS ACCEPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND, AND SUBMITTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THOSE AUTHORITIES. MAY 1ST, 1877.

RECOMMENDED.

I. That a Board of Examiners be appointed in this division of the United Kingdom by the co-operation of all the Medical Authorities in England, that is to say, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Society of Apothecaries of London, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, it being understood that, liberty being left to such co-operating Medical Authorities to confer, as they think proper, their honorary distinctions and degrees, each of them will abstain, so far as allowed by Law, from the exercise of its independent privilege of giving admission to the *Medical Register*.

"Section I. Note *a*. Hereby it is intended to secure that "none of the Qualifications granted by any of the Co-"operating Authorities shall be conferred on any person "who shall not have been examined and approved by this "Board."

II. That the Board be constituted of Examiners, nominated by a Committee called herein "The Committee of Reference," and appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Society of Apothecaries, in such manner as they shall severally think fit.

III. That Examiners be appointed to conduct examinations on the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy;
2. Physiology;
3. Chemistry;
4. Materia Medica;
5. Medical Botany;
6. Pharmacy;
7. Medicine;
8. Surgery;
9. Midwifery;
10. Forensic Medicine;

or on such subjects as may be hereafter required.

Questions on Forensic Medicine are to be included among those asked by the Examiners on Chemistry, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

IV. That the appointments of Examiners be apportioned ac-

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cording to a plan to be agreed upon by the three hereinbefore-named Medical Authorities.

V. That the Examiners be nominated and appointed annually that no Examiner hold office for more than five successive years, that no Examiner who has continued in office for that period be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one year, and that no member of the Committee of Reference be eligible for nomination as an Examiner.

VI. That the Committee of Reference consist of two Representatives from each of the Universities and Medical Corporations of England.

VII. That one-fourth of the Committee of Reference go out of office annually, but that the retiring Members be eligible for re-appointment, and that the proportionate number of Members appointed severally by the co-operating Medical Authorities be always maintained.

VIII. That the duties of the Committee of Reference be generally as follows :—

1. To nominate the Examiners for appointment by the three hereinbefore named Medical Authorities.
2. To nominate on each occasion double the number of persons required to be appointed as Examiners.
3. To arrange and superintend all matters relating to the Examinations, in accordance with Regulations approved by the cooperating Medical Authorities, or the majority of them.
4. To consider such questions in relation to the Examinations as they may think fit, or such as shall be referred to them by any of the cooperating Medical Authorities, and to report their proceedings to all the said Authorities.

IX. That, except as hereinafter provided, there be two or more Examinations on Professional Subjects, and that the Fees of Candidates be not less than Thirty Guineas, to be paid in two or more payments.

X. That every Candidate who shall have passed the Final Examination conducted by the Board shall, subject to the By-Laws of each Licensing Body and to the provisions hereinafter contained, be entitled to receive—

The Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London ;

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The Diploma of Member of Royal College of Surgeons of England;

The Licence of the Society of Apothecaries.

XI. That every Member of an English University who shall have passed such an Examination or Examinations at his University as shall comprise the subjects of the Primary Examination or Examinations conducted by the Board, and who shall have completed not less than four years of Medical Study, according to the Regulations required by his University, be eligible for admission to the Final Examination; that every Candidate so admitted to Examination be required to pay a Fee of Five Guineas; and that every such Candidate, who shall have passed such Final Examination, shall, on the further payment of not less than Twenty-five Guineas, and subject to the By-Laws of each Licensing Body, be entitled to receive the License of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the License of the Society of Apothecaries.

"Sections X. and XI. Note *b*. Provided that if Women be "admitted to Examination by the Conjoint Board they "shall not, on passing, be entitled to become Licentiates "or Members of any of the Cooperating Authorities with-"out the special permission of such Authority."

XII. That any or either of the Cooperating Medical Authorities shall be at liberty to withdraw from this Scheme, and the Joint Examining Board to be constituted hereunder, at any time after five years from the 1st day of October, 1877, upon giving to each of the other Cooperating Medical Authorities one year's previous notice in writing, dating from the first day of October in that year, of their intention so to do, and that, at the expiration of the time limited by such notice, the Medical Authority giving the same shall be released from all obligation to conform to the terms of this Scheme or any Rules or Regulations which may hereafter be made for giving effect to it.

May 1st, 1877. JAMES PAGET,
Chairman of the Conference.

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APPENDIX TO SCHEME.

That one-half of the Fees received for the Examinations be appropriated to the payment of Examiners, and other expenses incidental to the Examinations, in such manner as the Committee of Reference may determine, subject to the approval of the co-operating Medical Authorities.

That the remaining half of the Fees received for the Examinations be appropriated in the following manner:—

Towards the maintenance of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons as an Institution of National as well as Professional importance; for its unendowed Professorships, and other allied expenses . . . . . .2-6ths.

To the Royal College of Physicians in respect of Qualifications to be granted . . . . . .1-6th.

To the Royal College of Surgeons in respect of Qualifications to be granted . . . . . .2-6ths.

To the Society of Apothecaries in respect of Qualifications to be granted . . . . . .1-6th.

JAMES PAGET,
Chairman of the Conference.

May 1st, 1877.

10. *Moved* by Sir JAMES PAGET, *seconded* by SIR WILLIAM GULL, and *carried*:—

"That the sanction of the General Medical Council be given to the union of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, and of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Society of Apothecaries of London, for the purpose of co-operating on the basis of the amended scheme herewith presented, in conducting the Examinations required for Qualifications to be registered under the *Medical Act*."

Dr. QUAIN required that the names and numbers of those who voted for the motion, and of those who did not vote, be taken down.

For, 18:—Dr. PITMAN, Sir JAMES PAGET, Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. HUMPHRY, Dr. PYLE, Dr. STORRAR, Dr. HALDANE, Dr. FLEMING, Mr. TURNER, Dr. THOMSON, Mr. MACNAMARA, Dr. LEET, Dr.

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APJOHN, Dr. QUAIN, Sir W. GULL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. TEALE, Dr. HUDSON.

Did not vote, 5:—The PRESIDENT, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. A. SMITH, Sir D. CORRIGAN, Mr. LISTER.

Absent, 1:—Dr. ROLLESTON.

11. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to*:—

"That Section (F) of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee be received, entered in the *Minutes*, and considered."

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL ACTS COMMITTEE.

(F.)—*PROPOSALS OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY WITH REGARD TO WOMEN ACTING AS MIDWIVES IN ENGLAND.*

1. The last subject on which the Committee has to report, as referred for such purpose by the Council, is the subject of certain Proposals which the Obstetrical Society has submitted to Her Majesty's Government, and on which the Lord President has requested the advice of the Medical Council, as to imposing special conditions on women who desire to act in England as professed Midwives.

2. The proposals of the Obstetrical Society, regarded in their general intention, may apparently be defined as having these two essential aims: first, *that means under legal sanction should be provided for giving credentials of qualification to competent Midwives*; and secondly, *that the lives of women in labour should, so far as practicable, be protected from the incompetent.*

3. It appears to the Committee that these aims are such as must commend themselves to all reasonable persons who are acquainted with the wants of popular life in England; and that the Obstetrical Society has done well in submitting to Her Majesty's Government representations, which as coming from that Society cannot fail to be of influence, in favour of objects so important.

4. It was perhaps hardly necessary that the Obstetrical Society, in advocating those objects, should present so detailed a scheme of the provisions which it would propose for attaining them; and the Committee is most anxious not to seem in any degree to disparage the aims of the Society when it reports, as it

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now must report, with regard to the proposed details, that they in the opinion of the Committee, require re-consideration.

5. Particularly the Committee would observe that, in its opinion, not even a permissive, much less an obligatory general law, for the Examination, Registration and Regulation of Midwives in England, could, with any prospects of success, found itself on such very imperfect local arrangements as are proposed in the present scheme. If the question were one of voluntary local Associations to give certificates of merit to Midwives, such might require no stronger local machinery than those which the present scheme proposes; but the intention being what it is, and requiring to be well-secured under legal sanctions, the nature of the case would, in the opinion of the Committee, require that the local administration of the law should be assigned (in sufficiently large jurisdictions) to strongly-constituted lay Authorities, each appointing a Medical Board for the medical purposes of the law, and having a public office where the business of the registration could be carried on, and having funds at its disposal for such necessary expenses as the registration-fees of Midwives would probably not cover. The consideration of the scheme in that point of view is evidently not for the Medical Council, but for those who advise Her Majesty's Government on matters of local administration; and it is therefore only in order to illustrate the meaning of the above remarks, that the Committee would refer to the local Authorities—courts of quarter-sesssion and the like, which are found necessary for working the respective laws concerning lunatic asylums, food-adulteration, &c.

6. In a different point of view, the Committee would bring under notice of the Council that the penal provision which the Obstetrical Society proposes for enactment would in two respects be an exception to the spirit of the present law concerning unqualified medical practice for gain: first, as proposing in respect of Midwives that the mere act of the unqualified practice should be a misdemeanour; and, secondly, as reserving liberty to male persons to do what the law would forbid female persons to do. The Committee is not prepared to say that no sufficient reasons can be urged for the proposed exceptional legislation; but as readers who might regard the proposals in their merely legal relations would perhaps here be struck

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with the appearance of anomaly, the Committee would suggest that, if the general scheme is hereafter re-considered by the Society, this part of the proposals, if it is to be maintained, should be supported by adequate arguments.

7. The Committee does not feel itself required to report on the details which sections 18–24 of the scheme propose for the Examination and Regulation of Midwives: but having regard to the great public importance of a matter which it finds not mentioned in those sections, the Committee has to observe that, in its opinion, the Rules would be insufficient, both as to the knowledge and as to the conduct of Midwives, if they did not, under both heads, expressly refer to the ways in which puerperal and other fevers are spread, and to the faults by which persons in attendance on lying-in women have often carried deadly infections from house to house.

8. In some parts of the proposed scheme, the Obstetrical Society seems to the Committee to contemplate that the General Medical Council should stand in administrative relations to the scheme; but the Committee is not aware of any reasons for which this connexion would be desirable, and is of opinion that the Council, with its present organisation and resources, could not lightly agree to have any such administrative responsibility imposed on it. The Committee does not clearly see that, if County Registers of Certified Midwives were kept under the proper local Authorities, adequate reasons would be found to require, or even to justify, the further cost of a Central Registration; nor does the Committee suppose that, if the law made due provision for the required local organisation and action, much (if any) room would remain, in so simple a matter, for supervision or other action by a Central Administrative Authority. Doubtless, so far as it may be found necessary to submit the working of the law to the supervision and control of the Central Government, the Medical Council would be called upon to advise the Government on any questions of an educational and disciplinary kind wherein general rules may have to be issued; but, in the opinion of the Committee, it would not be expedient that the Council should accept any more detailed responsibility than this with regard to the Midwives of England.

9. In conclusion, it appears to the Committee that, subject to

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the above remarks, the Council may properly express an opinion in favour of legislation for such objects as were described in the second paragraph of this Report; but whether, if the objects are to be aimed at by legislation, the legislation should be obligatory or merely permissive in its relation to the local Authorities, is a question which the Committee has not felt itself required to consider. Any proposed legislation would probably be shaped by the Local Government Board; and that Board, if undertaking a Bill, would no doubt be glad, as regards its details, to confer with the representatives of the Obstetrical Society. The Committee has reason to believe that legislation in regard of Midwives would, in the present session of Parliament, be impossible. And if such be the case, the postponement may, in the Committee's opinion, have two advantages: first, that the proposals of the Obstetrical Society may in some respects be amended on re-consideration; and secondly, that legislation regarding Midwives will perhaps be easier for those who undertake it, when the Licensing Bodies of the Medical Profession shall have settled questions, which they now have open, with regard to Women who desire to be on the Medical Register with qualifications higher than that of Midwives.

JOHN SIMON,
Chairman of the Committee.

12. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL resolve into a Committee of the whole Council, for the consideration of Section (F) of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee."

13. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Sir WILLIAM GULL:—

"That Section (F) of the *Report* of the Medical Acts Committee be adopted."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH:—

"That it seems expedient that the Council delay communicating to the Government at present any definite decision regarding it; and that the *Report* of the Committee, along with copies of the suggestions of the Obstetrical Society, be forwarded to the

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Licensing Bodies, with the request that they would consider the subject and forward to the Executive Committee their observations upon it on or before the 1st January, 1878; and that this *Resolution* be forwarded to the Government."

The *Amendment* was *negatived.*

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the motion, and those who did not vote, be taken down.

Majority, 11:—Dr. PITMAN, Sir JAMES PAGET, Dr. HUMPHRY, Dr. PYLE, Dr. STORRAR, Mr. TURNER, Dr. THOMSON, Mr. MACNAMARA, Dr. LEET, Sir WILLIAM GULL, Mr. SIMON.

Minority, 9:—Dr. HALDANE, Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Dr. FLEMING, Dr. A. SMITH, Dr. APJOHN, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Mr. TEALE, Mr. LISTER, Dr. HUDSON.

Did not vote, 1:—The PRESIDENT.

Absent, 3:—Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. QUAIN.

The Orginal *Motion* was withdrawn.

14. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Sir WILLIAM GULL, and *agreed to*:—

"That the Council, without assenting in all details to the scheme of the Obstetrical Society, is of opinion, with the Society, that it would be desirable to provide by legislation for the following two objects: First, that means under legal sanction should be provided for giving credentials of qualification to competent midwives; and secondly, that the lives of women in labour should, so far as practicable, be protected from the incompetent."

15. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:—

"That the above Resolution be transmitted to the Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and that it be suggested to his Grace to consider whether it might be of advantage that the proposals of the Obstetrical Society, together with a copy of the present Resolution, should be communicated by his Grace to the Local Government Board."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. TURNER, and *seconded* by Sir JAMES PAGET:—

"That the above Resolution be communicated to the Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council."

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The *Amendment* was *carried*, and, being put as a substantive *Motion*, was *agreed to*.

The COUNCIL then resumed.

16. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *agreed to* :—

That the following Communication from the Physiological Society be read and entered in the *Minutes* :—

37 Dorset Square, *May 10th*, 1877.

SIR,

At the Annual General Meeting of the Physiological Society held this evening, I was directed to communicate to you, for the information of the General Medical Council, the following facts relating to the working of the "Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876."

Numerous applications have been made by members of this Society for permission to conduct Physiological or Medical researches. The applications have been supported in each case by certificates signed in accordance with the Act.

In some cases the applications have been refused, in others the certificate has been indefinitely suspended, without cause assigned.

The administration of the Act has seriously embarrassed real physiological inquiry; and it bids fair to render impossible various investigations which have direct and important bearing on the saving of human life.

I beg leave to express, on the part of this Society, the hope that the Council will take such action in the matter as may to them appear expedient.

(Signed) GERALD F. YEO.

PRESIDENT *of the Medical Council.*

17. *Moved* by Mr. SIMON, *seconded* by Dr. FLEMING, and *agreed to* :—

"That the Council learns with regret that the Cruelty to Animals Act of last Session, as hitherto administered, is complained of by several highly meritorious cultivators of Physiology and Pathology in this country, as seriously impeding them in their legitimate studies.

"That the further consideration of this subject be remitted to the Executive Committee, to take cognisance of the further operation of the Act, and, if complaints continue, and in the opinion of the Committee are well-founded, to bring them under the notice of the Home Secretary, with such suggestions as may be suitable under the circumstances."

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18. *Moved* by Mr. LISTER, and *seconded* by Mr. TEALE :—

"That it is undesirable that any Teaching or Licensing Body should insist on the Student taking more than one Course of Lectures on any one subject."

Amendment:—*Moved* by Mr. SIMON, and *seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :—

"That it is undesirable that any Teaching or Licensing Body should insist on the Student attending more than once the same Course of Lectures on any one subject."

The *Amendment* was negatived.

The original *Motion* was then put to the vote and *carried*.

19. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Mr. TURNER, and *agreed to* :—

"That the *Standing Orders* be suspended till the business of the Council is completed."

20. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Mr. TURNER, and *agreed to* :—

"That the annexed Table, showing Results of Professional Examinations for Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences granted in 1876 by the Bodies in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*, be received, entered in the *Minutes*, and transmitted to the Licensing Bodies."

21. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to* :—

"That the communication from Mr. HENRY COMYN—referred on February 20th, 1877, by the Irish Branch Council to the General Council, containing a statement of certain transactions in which he became involved in Australia, and requesting the interference of the Council—be referred to the Executive Committee."

22. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH, and *agreed to* :—

"That the three following *Reports*, with Medical Statistics and Tables, prepared respectively by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, Dr. W. FARR, F.R.S., and Dr. ROBERTSON, be received and entered in the *Minutes* :—

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Table as, and Licenses granted in 1876
Act.

	Second Examination.		Final Examination.	
d.	No. Rejected.	No. Passed.	No. Rejected.	No. Passed.
Royal C	...	...	16	90
	...	...	3	25
	...	...	138	408
Royal	...	...	...	...
	...	...	17	27
Society	...	...	31	253
Univer	...	...	...	7
	...	...	...	1
	9	14	6*	16*
Univer	...	...	...	7
	...	...	...	1
Queen's	50	65	33	53
	...	...	29	47††

* Th

† Of

‡ Of

‖ Of

¶ Th

§ Of

§§ Of

** Of

†† On

‡‡ Half M.B. Examinations.

Subjects.	Candidates.	Rejected.	Passed.
Anatomy (Descriptive) ..	41	10	31
Chemistry	65	11	54
Botany	56	11	45
Materia Medica	48	11	37
Physics	42	10	32

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I. OBSERVATIONS ON STATISTICS, AND SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING "THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL MEN," IN THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL ON THE 24TH OF MAY 1876.—(*Minutes*, Vol. XIII. p. 8.)

By Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.

The statistics furnished by Dr. WILLIAM FARR, Superintendent of Statistics in the General Register Office, on which the PRESIDENT founded some of his suggestions for the consideration of the Medical Council, include two distinct subjects of inquiry.

1st. Dr. FARR says, "that in the Army there is a Surgeon to every 202 men," and that "in the Army 49 per 10,000 are required," or one to 204.

Dr. FARR proceeds to say, "It has become a matter of public concern, that it is difficult to supply the vacancies in the Army Medical Staff with competent Practitioners."

This "difficulty" did not exist in 1874 or 1875; for in the Returns furnished by the Army Medical Department to the Medical Council, it appears that on the 10th of August, 1874, 17 "Candidates for commissions in the Medical Department of the Army" "succeeded in obtaining appointments," and 5 "succeeded in examination, but not in obtaining appointments, there being only 17 vacancies." (*Minutes* for 1875, p. 51.)

The 15th of February, 1875, 8 obtained appointments, and 2 succeeded in examination. (*Ibid.*, p. 53.)

The 9th of August, 1875, 15 obtained appointments, and 6 succeeded in examination. (*Minutes* for 1876, p. 134.)

The result is, that in less than eighteen months 40 obtained appointments, and 13 succeeded in examination, but did not obtain appointments, because there were no vacancies for "competent Practitioners."

On the same day that the PRESIDENT delivered his address it was moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the recent Warrant, relating to the Army Medical Service," and the Council resolved:—"That it does not come within the province of the Council to take into consideration the recent Warrant for the Army Medical Service." (*Minutes* for 1876, p. 130.)

The second subject of inquiry stated in Dr. FARR'S letter to the PRESIDENT is:—"One thing is certain, that the medical at-

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tendance for the people of England was extremely defective in 1851, and that it is still more defective in 1876. The danger is that it may grow quite inaccessible to vast numbers of the people."

This inquiry comes within the province of the Medical Council, and requires close investigation on account of the respect due to statements coming from Dr. FARR, and the danger apprehended by him of "Medical attendance for the people of England" becoming defective.

Dr. FARR seems to have made his calculations regarding "the people of England" only, while the equally important information as to Scotland and Ireland was obtained by the PRESIDENT directly from Mr. DUNDAS in Scotland, and from Dr. BURKE, the present Registrar-General for Ireland.

I have no means of testing, or of instituting a comparison with Dr. FARR'S statement that "the proportion of Medical Men was in 1851, 9·7 to every 10,000 living," because there was no authorised Register of qualified Practitioners until the year 1860, when the first *Medical Register* was published by the Medical Council.

As bearing on this question, it appears that of the Medical Practitioners in the United Kingdom before the passing of the Medical Act in 1858, 16,081 were Registered before the close of the year 1859, and in addition 1,895 of the same class were entered on the *Register* at the close of the year 1876, making a total of 17,976. The total number in the *Register* for the year 1876 is 22,200.

Another important fact is, that the number of Practitioners entered in the *Register* in the year 1876 (998), is more than double the number entered in 1859 (409), or 1860 (423), and the average for eighteen years is 739·7.

I am not aware that there is any fear of a deficiency of Medical attendance in Scotland, or in Ireland; for I have ascertained that in two populous counties in Ireland, *viz.* Down and Tipperary, the population of Registered Practitioners in 1871 to the population in that year was, in Down 1 to 2,905; and in Tipperary 1 to 2,519. The mean proportion in the two counties is 1 to 2,728, while in England, according to Dr. FARR, the proportion is "1 to every 1,276 of the population."

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I cannot agree with Dr. FARR that Medical attendance "may grow quite inaccessible to vast numbers of the people;" as long as the vast multitude of persons who are acting as Unqualified Assistants or practising in England on their own account are tolerated; and here I may remark that one of the questions suggested by the President for the consideration of the Council is, "Are the poorer classes especially attended by Unregistered Practitioners?"

Dr. FARR having stated that, "The proportion of Medical Men was, in 1851, 9·7 to every 10,000 living, 8·3 in 1861, and only 7·8 in 1871," it becomes a matter of great importance to inquire into his statement.

Taking the total population of the United Kingdom in 1871, and the average annual increase in the preceding twenty years, the total population in 1876 was 32,653,184. The 22,200 Practitioners, in 1876, would furnish 1 to every 1470·8 of the population, or 6·79 to every 10,000, which is not much less than the proportion of 7·8 in 1871, stated by Dr. FARR.

Dr. FARR, having apparently made his calculation respecting "the Medical attendance for the people of England," I find that the annual average increase of the population in England and Wales for the twenty years, 1851 to 1871, is 239,232.

The average number of Practitioners Registered in England and Wales, in each year, for 18 years (1859 to 1876) is 452, which would supply 1 Practitioner for every 529 of the annual increase of the population, or 18·9 for every 10,000.

Again, the average number Registered in five years (1872 to 1876) is 565, which is in the proportion of 1 to 423, or 23·6 to every 10,000.

And finally, in 1876, there were Registered 597, which is one to 407, or 24·5 to every 10,000 of the annual increase of the population.

May 10th, 1877. AQUILLA SMITH.

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II. MEDICAL STATISTICS, with connected TABLES.

By Dr. W. FARR, F.R.S.

General Register Office, Somerset House,

Sir, *May 16th*, 1877.

You have been good enough to send me Dr. AQUILLA SMITH'S *Observations and Suggestions respecting the Supply of Medical Men*, in the PRESIDENT'S address, delivered at the meeting of the Medical Council on the 24th of May 1876; and to direct my attention to his criticisms.

In my report on the mortality and health of England and Wales for the past ten years 1861–1870, I drew some conclusions showing the importance of medicine, and the necessity of cultivating it, in its bearings on public health. And you say, in your important address, that at the beginning of the year I called your attention to a statement which is subjoined, and on which Dr. AQUILLA SMITH comments. [The *Statement* and *Tables* follow this letter.]

It is probable that Dr. AQUILLA SMITH and I differ less about these essential facts than he imagines. For instance, when I say that "in the Army there is a surgeon to every 202 men," he does not dispute that fact; and under the circumstances he will probably not deny that "in the Army 49 per 10,000 are required;" or he might, wishing to make the figures more exact, say 50. With the supply of "vacancies in the Army" I have no concern, as I did not "proceed to say" anything on that subject. But Dr. AQUILLA SMITH shows that in 1874 and 1875 the Army Medical Department evinced no disposition to reduce any part of the numbers on its staff as superfluous.

In proceeding to determine the proportion of Medical Men to the civil population in England and Wales, I took the numbers returned as physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries at the censuses; and, further, to get the maximum numbers qualified in any way to practice, added the numbers returned as assistants and medical students over the age of 20.

The results were, as shown in my statement, that to 10,000 of the population in the three census years 1851, 1861, 1871, the numbers were 9·7, 8·3, 7·8.

Dr. AQUILLA SMITH does not dispute this. The civil population, instead of having 49 to 10,000, as in the Army, has not *one-*

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sixth part of that number. Then it must be recollected that physicians and surgeons who have retired are generally included in the census numbers.

While the standard of medical examinations has been raised from time to time, the number of qualified practitioners has declined in the United Kingdom, as is shown in the annexed table compiled from the English census, and from the returns supplied to you from the Registrars-General of Scotland and Ireland.

Thus the table shows that in the *United Kingdom* the proportion of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries at the three decennial censuses was 7·2, 6·4, 6·0. In 1851 there was 1 practitioner to 1,386 inhabitants; in 1871 there was 1 to 1,672 inhabitants.*

In England the proportion of medical practitioners was larger than in the United Kingdom, but the decline was more rapid. In 1851 there was 1 to 1,180; in 1871 only 1 to 1,552 inhabitants. It is well known at this office that a considerable number of people die without the attendance of qualified medical men; thousands of cases of zymotic and acute disease are only treated during part of their course by qualified practitioners; and hundreds of thousands of the sick, in my belief, are treated by quacks, ignorant midwives, unqualified assistants, and chemists and druggists.

It is worthy of note that while the number of qualified practitioners decreased, the number of chemists and druggists rose from 7,816 in 1841, to 15,540 in 1871; and it is quite certain that this number—many of them respectable men, though not passed in pharmacy, now exceeding the number of physicians and surgeons in practice—do not live by mere retail or sale of drugs. What one would desire in the interest of the public health is that, besides paupers, the whole population should have easy access to medical persons and midwives possessed of as much medical, surgical, obstetrical, and hygienical skill as would qualify them, in the opinion of the Medical Council, to practise their art with advantage.

* This is exclusive of unqualified assistants and medical students, the Irish returns for which are unsatisfactory. Besides that circumstance, unqualified assistants should not, in strictness, be counted.

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Dr. AQUILLA SMITH has misunderstood me in one paragraph. "I cannot agree," he says, "with Dr. Farr that medical attendance may grow quite inaccessible to vast numbers of the people, so long as the vast multitudes of persons who are acting as *unqualified assistants*, or practising in England on their own account, are tolerated." It must be evident from the context that I did not mean by "medical attendance" the attendance of unqualified assistants.

Dr. AQUILLA SMITH says that of the medical practitioners in the United Kingdom 17,976 were entered on the *Medical Register* at the close of the year 1876: then he has "recently ascertained" that the total number "in the *Register* for the year 1876 is 22,200." He can probably explain the discrepancy by further inquiry, and at the same time deduct the numbers stated in the list to be residing in the Colonies, in India, and elsewhere out of the United Kingdom. But, taking these crude numbers, as the estimated population of 1876 was 33,093,439, there is only 1 qualified practitioner to 1,491 people.

Dr. AQUILLA SMITH says: "The average number registered in the five years 1872–6 is 565," and if they enter at the age of about 25 that will sustain a body of 20,340; which is not very different from the previous numbers. But it is quite certain that the whole of the men who are placed on the *Register* will not practise all their lifetime in the United Kingdom. And I cannot accept the paragraph referring to Tipperary as proving anything, unless it be that, on Dr. Aquilla Smith's authority, the famous county has only 1 medical man to 2,519 inhabitants.

Taking medical attendance to mean, as I did, the attendance of persons who have undergone a practical but not a high-flown examination, I must persist in the statement which you quote in your excellent address: "One thing is certain, that the medical attendance on the people of England was extremely defective in 1851, and that it is still more defective in 1876. The danger is, that it may grow quite inaccessible to vast numbers of the people."

(Signed) W. FARR.

To Dr. ACLAND, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L.,
President of the Medical Council.

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Statement, with Tables.

Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries enumerated at three Censuses in the United Kingdom (exclusive of Medical Assistants so returned, Medical Students, and Unqualified Practitioners).

	1851	1861	1871
Number of Physicians and Surgeons returned			
United Kingdom . . .	19,767	18,642	18,864
England and Wales . .	15,241	14,415	14,684
Scotland	2,087	1,870	1,760
Ireland	2,439	2,357	2,420
Estimated Population in the middle of the Years			
United Kingdom . . .	27,393,337	28,977,133	31,545,741
England and Wales . .	17,982,849	20,119,314	22,782,812
Scotland	2,896,015	3,069,404	3,367,922
Ireland	6,514,473	5,788,415	5,395,007
Proportion of Physicians and Surgeons to 10,000 of Population			
United Kingdom . . .	7·2	6·4	6·0
England and Wales . .	8·5	7·2	6·4
Scotland	7·2	6·1	5·2
Ireland	3·7	4·1	4·5
Average Number of Persons to One Medical Man			
United Kingdom . . .	1,386	1,554	1 672
England and Wales . .	1,180	1,396	1,552

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TABLE of the Numbers of Medical Men, and of Chemists and Druggists, in England and Wales, returned at the last four Censuses.

(MALES.)

	1841	1851	1861	1871
Physicians, Surgeons, Assistants, and Medical Students aged 20 years and upwards	15,721	17,469	16,691	17,800
Physicians and Surgeons . .		15,241	14,415	14,684
Assistants and Medical Students aged 20 years and upwards		*2,228	2,276	3,116
Estimated Population of both sexes in the middle of the years	15,929,492	17,982,849	20,119,314	22,782,812
Proportion of Physicians, Surgeons, Assistants, and Medical Students aged 20 years and upwards to 10,000 of population	9·9	9·7	8·3	7·8
Chemists and Druggists aged 20 years and upwards . .	7,816	10,846	12,638	15,540
Proportion of Chemists and Druggists aged 20 years and upwards to 10,000 of population	4·9	6·0	6·3	6·8

* Including other Medical Men.

The following are extracts from the chapter to which your attention was especially called by me in 1876 (see *Supplement to 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General*, pp. lxxix.–lxxxii.) :—

"DESCARTES.—*Discours de la méthode.* * * * S'il est possible de trouver quelque moyen qui rende communément les

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hommes plus sages et plus habiles qu'ils n'ont été jusques ici, je crois que c'est dans la MÉDICINE qu'on doit le chercher."

* * If the county and municipal authorities pay such salaries as will command the services of the ablest men in the profession, the expenditure will be amply repaid by the results, for when there is a demand, hygiene will be taught as efficiently as surgery in the schools, and State medicine will be a branch of medical examination in the universities and colleges. With the divisions now existing, it is natural to expect that State medicine—public hygiene—will be advantageously cultivated by men who devote their whole time to its practice.

* * The people in this country probably get a better supply of medical attendance than the people of any other country. But it is still imperfect. Some die in illnesses without medical aid; and in parts of the country even medical certificates of the cause of death are not given in all cases, because the deceased has been seen in his last sickness by no qualified medical practitioner. The Poor Law provides medical relief for paupers, but the classes above them trust to quacks, or do not call in aid for fear of medical bills at a time when the head of the family may be earning nothing. This difficulty would be best met by clubs, or by their paying their medical attendant a certain sum quarterly. In the Army there is *one* surgeon to every 202 men; in the general population, *one* medical practitioner only to every 1,276 men, women, and children living.*

Soldiers require more surgeons than civilians; but the latter have evidently an insufficient medical staff. The addition of health officers to its numbers is, therefore, on every ground desirable.

* The *Army List* of 1875 contains, exclusive of medical officers on half-pay, the names of 1 director-general, 11 surgeons-general, 33 deputy surgeons-general, 447 surgeons-major, and 442 surgeons (including 3 apothecaries); in all 934 medical officers. The strength of the Army, officers and men, at home and abroad was 188,379 in 1873.

At the census of 1871, the physicians and surgeons enumerated were 14,684 assistants and medical students over 20 years of age, 3,116; making in the aggregate 17,800; the population enumerated was 22,712,266. The proportion of medical men to population has declined since 1851, when it was 9·7 per 10,000 living, to 8·3 in 1861, and to 7·8 in 1871. In the army the proportion of medical men is 49 to 10,000.

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III. MEDICAL STATISTICS, with connected TABLES. By Dr. ROBERTSON.

28 Albany Street, Edinburgh,
May 15th, 1877.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR TURNER,

To attempt, from census data, to contrast the numbers of Medical Practitioners in 1851 with those of 1871, is, I am convinced, quite in vain. When there was no *Medical Act*, any man might style himself a medical practitioner, a physician, or surgeon, or anything else denoting his readiness to undertake the healing art. But in 1861 the *Medical Act* had come into operation, and it had become a little risky to use false titles. At this time, too, the profession had been largely recruited by the "ugly rush" of men who obtained licenses expressly to save themselves from the disqualifications which would have overtaken them had they waited for a few months. It must be remembered, too, that in 1861 there were still among the living no small number of Foreign Graduates, whose privileges were reserved by the *Medical Act*, and among whom death has since been very busy.

In short, I desire to express my opinion that we have no sufficient data for estimating (even very rudely) the numbers of Licensed Practitioners who resided in any division of the kingdom in 1851; and that we can explain the apparent falling off in the supply of doctors in 1861 and 1871, without supposing that the profession is becoming less attractive.

Perhaps the little memorandum which I enclose, and which gives all details that I can extract from the Scottish census, may interest you a little. It points to the same general conclusions as Dr. FARR has arrived at from his analysis of the English figures; but that the supply of doctors will ever be less than the demand in Scotland I take leave to doubt. Observe, too, that in Scotland, "druggist," "chemist," and "apothecary," are all convertible terms, and do not indicate the possession of a legal qualification for practice.

To attempt, by means of the *Medical Register*, to ascertain the distribution of the members of the medical profession would be a very hopeless business. The best mode of obtaining an approximation to the state of the supply per 10,000 in each division of the kingdom would, I think, be to take Churchill's *Directory*, look up the number of men practising during any year in Scotland, England, or Ireland, multiply that number by 10,000, and then divide by the estimated population at the middle of the year. For example, on roughly counting the list for Scotland, in Churchill's *Directory* for 1875, I find 1,902 Practitioners. The estimated population equals 3,495,214. Then $\frac{19020000}{3495214}$ gives 5·4 to every 10,000 inhabitants, or 1 to every 1,838 inhabitants.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.D.

Professor TURNER.

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FROM SCOTTISH CENSUS, 1851.

Physicians and Surgeons	3,010*
Chemists and Surgical Instrument makers . .	1,225

Population, 2,888,742.

Hence there were 10·4 Medical or Surgical Licentiates to every 10,000 of population, or about 1 Practitioner to every 959 inhabitants.

FROM SCOTTISH CENSUS, 1861.

Physicians, 1,114; Surgeons, 756; or in all, 1870.

Medical Students, Assistants	1,199
Dentists	189
Druggists, Apothecaries	1,449
Cupper, Rubber	6
Chiropodist	1
Professor of Hydropathy	1
Patent Medicine Vendors, Herb Doctors . .	16

Population, 3,062,294.

Hence there were 6·1 Medical or Surgical Licentiates to every 10,000 of population, or about 1 Practitioner to every 1,638 inhabitants

FROM SCOTTISH CENSUS, 1871.

Physicians and Surgeons	1,760
Accoucheur	1
Medical Students, Assistants	1,180
Dentists	243
Druggists, Apothecary	1,949
Mesmerists, Bone-setters, &c.	37

Population, 3,360,018.

Hence there were 5·2 medical or surgical practitioners to every 10,000 of population, or about 1 practitioner to every 1,909 inhabitants.

N.B.—In the above statement I have excluded from enumeration all *female* practitioners.

* This number includes 923 persons who were enumerated in 1851 under the heading "Other Medical Men." There is thus no *real*—but only an apparent—discrepancy between the above number and the 2,087 given for Scotland in Dr. FARR'S *Table*, inasmuch as this 3,010 is the sum of 2,087 and 923.

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May 16th, 1877.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR TURNER,

I rather think that in writing to you yesterday I expressed my opinion that the *Medical Register* gives no satisfactory information as to the numbers of qualified men residing in Britain.

To make this plain, I must allude to a passage in the *Report* which you sent me. I find it there assumed that the total number in the *Register* for the year 1876 is 22,200. This is, I have no doubt, quite correct; but in the after portion of the report it is *virtually* assumed that in 1876 these 22,200 *were all practising among the population of the United Kingdom.*

Now there is great fallacy in this assumption. Many *dead* men have their names for months and years regularly published in the *Register; many more reside in foreign* countries; *many have retired* from practice; many give as their address, at the time of their registration, such a vague direction as 'Edinburgh,' and when they afterwards acquire a settled residence, or leave the country, neglect to desire the Registrars to make the requisite change in their annual publications. The consequence is that from the *Medical Register* no true account of the numbers of our *resident* practitioners can be obtained; and I know very well that if such an account is required it can be got from Churchill's *Medical Directories only.*

Just think for a moment of the large number of Registered Practitioners who must be resident in our Colonies or in foreign countries; of the number who are with their regiments in India and elsewhere; of the number in the Royal Navy, and in our mercantile marine; of the number who have retired from practice; and you will see what large deduction must be made from the reporter's 22,200. I say nothing about the *dead* men, many of whom are constantly to be found in the *Medical Register.*

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.D.

Professor TURNER.

23. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, and *agreed to*:—

"That the communication from the Court of Examiners of the APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY OF LONDON—inquiring whether a certain offence committed by Mr. LEWIS JONES HUGHES should form a permanent bar against his Examination—be referred to the Executive Committee."

24. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, and *agreed to*:—

"That the COUNCIL now receive, for record in the *Minutes*, the following Re-appointments, as Members of the General Medical Council, of Dr. LEET, Mr. BRADFORD, Mr. MACNAMARA, and Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, which Re-appointments have been made

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since the last Session of the Council, and have not yet been thus recorded :—

I. Re-appointment of Dr. Leet.

August 1st, 1876.

We, the Governor and Council of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Dr. Charles Henry Leet to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of one year from the 1st day of August 1876.

(Signed) Jerome O'Flaherty,
Governor.

The Registrar *of the General Medical Council.*

II. Re-appointment of Edward Bradford, Esq.

January 2nd, 1877.

We, the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries of the City of London, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Edward Bradford, Esq., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 6th day of February 1877.

(Signed) James Richard Upton,
Clerk.
Affixed by Order of the Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries.

L. S.

III. Re-appointment of Rawdon Macnamara, Esq.

January 19th, 1877.

We, the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Rawdon Macnamara, Esq., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of one year from the 15th day of February 1877.

(Signed) J. Stannus Hughes,
Secretary of Council.

The Registrar *of the General Medical Council.*

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IV. Re-appointment of Sir Dominic Corrigan, M.D.

Queen's University, January 31st, 1877.

We, the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bart., M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of January 1877.

By order of the Senate,

(Signed) G. Johnstone Stoney,
Secretary to the University.

25. *Moved* by Dr. Andrew Wood, *seconded* by Dr. Aquilla Smith, and *agreed to* :—

"That the following Answers from the University of London to the Series of Questions (A) (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV., pp. 23–24) proposed by the Executive Committee, be received and entered in the *Minutes* :—

May 15th, 1877.

Sir,—

In reply to the inquiries contained in your Circular of July 1876, I have to point out to you that, considering the stringency of the Examinational Tests imposed by the University of London, and the increase in the number of candidates who enter for its degrees, the proportion of rejections at its Professional Examinations can scarcely be regarded as larger than might be reasonably expected, the average proportion of failures at the first M. B. Examination being less than one-third, and still smaller at the second M. B. The rejections do not take place specially in any one department of the examinati n, most of the rejected candidates being below the passing mark in several subjects.

For some time after the Preliminary Scientific Examination was first instituted, its requirements were not sufficiently understood, and the proportion of rejections was very large, sometimes nearly two-thirds. Special classes for preparing candidates for this Examination have now been formed, however, at most of the principal medical schools; the number of candidates for it, which was formerly under 100, has nearly doubled, and not only the number but the proportion of successful candidates has largely increased, the number passed in 1875 being 107 out of 185. This increase, which shows a much better state of preparation in general scientific knowledge, is now telling on the number of candidates presenting themselves at the Professional Examinations; and the gratifying result of the first M. B. Examination of 1876, at which 50 passed out of 68, encourages the expectation that the bulk of the candidates who succeed in the Preliminary Scientific Examination will prepare tnemselves effectually for the first M. B.

The Senate, therefore, feeling every reason to be satisfied with their

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present system, do not propose to make any other alteration than such as may render the Examination Test still more complete.

In regard to the standard of Preliminary Education, it is only necessary for me to point out that no one can be admitted as a candidate for the medical degrees of this university who has not passed its Matriculation Examination, which examination is considered by the Senate as an adequate test of his general acquirements.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. CARPENTER.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.*

26. *Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *agreed to*:—

"That the powers and duties heretofore delegated to the Executive Committee shall be vested in the said Committee until the next Meeting of the General Medical Council."

27. *Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Dr. HALDANE, and *agreed to*:—

"That the cordial thanks of this Council are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. ANDREW WOOD, for his services as Chairman of the Business Committee during the present Session of the Council."

28. *Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *agreed to*:—

"That the thanks of the Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Treasurers, Dr. QUAIN and Dr. PITMAN, for their services."

29. *Moved* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, *seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *carried by acclamation*:—

"That the thanks of the Council are hereby cordially tendered to Dr. ACLAND, the PRESIDENT, for his efficient services during the present Session of the Medical Council."

The COUNCIL then adjourned.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 24th, 1877.

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(*No.* 208.)

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, THURSDAY, MAY 24TH, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. HALDANE.	Mr. SIMON.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. PYLE.	Mr. TURNER.	Mr. LISTER.
Dr. STORRAR.	Mr. TEALE.	Dr. HUDSON.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

[*End of MINUTES of GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.*]

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BALANCE "CASH ACCOUNT" of the BRANCH COUNCIL for and REGISTRATION of the UNITED KINGDOM,

1877.—Jan. 5.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To RECEIPTS. 1876:						
Balances as per last Statement, *viz.*—						
Cash refunded by Branch Council for Scotland (*per-centage rate* 1875) .	802	1	9			
Cash refunded by Branch Council for Ireland (*per-centage rate* 1875) . .	698	10	10			
At Bankers'	258	8	4			
In hand	6	19	9			
				1766	0	8
INCOME, 1876:						
Registration Fees, *viz.*—						
597 at £5 0 0 each	2985	0	0			
11 at 2 0 0 „	22	0	0			
396 at 0 5 0 „	99	0	0			
				3106	0	0
One Year's Dividend on £25,000 Three per Cent. Consols .				742	3	9
TOTAL RECEIPTS				£5614	4	5

January 26th, 1877.

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ENGLAND of the GENERAL COUNCIL of MEDICAL EDUCATION for the Year ending January 5th, 1877.

1877.—Jan. 5.

By DISBURSEEMNTS, 1876:

Fees to Members of Branch Council, *viz.*—

NAMES.	No. of Sittings.	Fees. £	s.	d.	Travelling Expenses. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
The President	3	6	6	0	6	6	0	12	12	0
Dr. Pitman	1	2	2	0	...			2	2	0
Sir James Paget, Bart.	1	2	2	0	...			2	2	0
Mr. Bradford	3	6	6	0	...			6	6	0
Dr. Humphry	3	6	6	0	6	6	0	12	12	0
Dr. Pyle	2	4	4	0	12	12	0	16	16	0
Dr. Storrar	3	6	6	0	...			6	6	0
Dr. Quain	3	6	6	0	...			6	6	0
Sir W. Gull, Bart.	3	6	6	0	...			6	6	0
Mr. Simon	1	2	2	0	...			2	2	0
Mr. Teale	1	2	2	0	6	6	0	8	8	0
Dr. Bennett	2	4	4	0	...			4	4	0
Dr. Sharpey	2	4	4	0	...			4	4	0
		58	16	0	31	10	0	90	6	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Council:						
Fees for attendance	58	16	0			
Travelling Expenses	31	10	0			
				90	6	0
Salaries:						
Registrar, one year, to November 25th	200	0	0			
Clerks, one year, to December 25th	200	0	0			
				400	0	0
Stationery				11	10	9
Printing				17	10	0
Postage				20	10	11
Sundries				7	0	10
Expenses of Branch Council for England				546	18	6
House Expenses, Two-thirds, being the rateable proportion of £536 : 4 : 6 (Minutes G. C. Vol. xi., p. 16): *viz.*—				357	9	8
Rent	£300	0	0			
Insurance	3	5	0			
Rates and Taxes	43	11	0			
Gas	14	14	9			
Coals	22	8	0			
House Furniture and Repairs	54	11	4			
Winding Clocks	3	0	0			
Porter's Livery	10	0	0			
Wages	70	4	0			
Sundries	14	10	5			
	536	4	6			
Per-Centage Rate, English Branch Council, paid to General Council				2635	12	2
Cash lent to Branch Council for Scotland, *being the per-centage rate for* 1876	668	6	8			
" Ireland " "	817	10	6			
At Bankers	558	1	8			
In Registrar's hands	30	5	3			
				2074	4	1
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS				£5614	4	5

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.
EDWARD BRADFORD.

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RE

THE UNITED KINGDOM,

d General Council.

DISBURSEMENTS:

f Council to January 5, 1877, *viz.*:

			1101	4 8
. . . . .			64	9 0
ulars . . .	8	15 10		
. . . . .	37	10 5		
			46	6 3
. . . . .			58	16 6
5)			31	15 10
egistrar			25	0 0
wards defraying Expenses of				
. . . . .			23	16 8
. . . . .	2	1 8		
Council Meeting				
. . . . .	44	14 1		
the list of 2000				
ry Office, for cir-				
. . . . .	3	0 0		
. . . . .	19	4 0		
. . . . .	3	3 0		
. . . . .	13	14 10		
			85	17 7
			£4390	2 4

PER-CENTAGE

England, Scotland, Ireland — At 68$\frac{2}{11}$ per Cent.

TOTAL RECEIP

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age Rate payab
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Council .

copies of the edition of 3000, the remaining 2000 copies
d distributed by the Government.

26*th Janr*d) QUILTER, BALL & CO

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HENERAL COUNCIL, and of the
ng January 5th, 1877, pursuant to

NDITURE.

AL COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Council for al Meetings . nbers of Coun- 200 miles from . . .	1375	10	0			
	147	0	0			
n account of . . .	126	0	0			
. . .	232	1	0			
				1880	11	0
Council for ecutive Com- al fees beyond . . .	147	0	0			
Expenses .	136	10	0			
				283	10	0
g one-third rateable pro- d.				178	14	10
~~Acres~~ . . .				~~880~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
d Half-yearly . . .	172	17	8			
dents . .	32	10	6			
Committees, marks, &c. .	138	6	0			
mittee . .	100	15	6			
ties towards Prosecutions	23	16	8			
stage, Adver- bursements .	997	4	4			
				1465	10	8
in 1874) . .				31	15	10
ERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL				4390	2	4
Travelling .	90	6	0			
. . .	456	12	6			
5*d.* for House . . .	357	9	8			
				904	8	2
Travelling .	30	9	0			
. . .	222	14	8			
				253	3	8
. . .	56	14	0			
. . .	307	11	0			
				364	5	0
LISH BRANCH . . .	2074	4	1			
TCH BRANCH . . .	493	19	7			
	2568	3	8			
BRANCH . . .	657	2	9	1911	0	11
				£7823	0	1

M.D..
PITMAN, M.D. } *Treasurers.*
B.A., *Registrar.*

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(*No.* 137.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. A. SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. QUAIN.	W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read:*—The Council-Membership Appointments of

   (1). EDWARD BRADFORD, Esq., for five years from February 6th, 1877, as Representative of the Society of Apothecaries of London;

   (2). RAWDON MACNAMARA, Esq., for one year from February 15th, 1877, as Representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

3. *Read:*—A Letter from Dr. ANDREW WOOD, wherein he expresses regret on account of his unavoidable absence from this day's Meeting of the Executive Committee.

4. *Read:*—A further Communication with regard to the "Roger-Marvaise" Bill, embodying an Abstract of some additional despatches that had been sent to the PRESIDENT since the last Meeting (*see* Sect. 3 of *Minutes* for December 22, 1876), of which abstract a copy had been previously sent to each Member of the Executive Committee.

5. The TREASURERS laid before the Committee a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the General Medical Council, as Audited by the professional Auditors,—Messrs. QUILTER, BALL & Co.,—appointed by the Executive Committee.

Ordered:—That the Accounts of the General and Branch Councils be circulated with the *Minutes*, and that,—pursuant to Clause XLIV of the *Medical Act* (1858),—Returns thereof be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the month of March, and published with the *Medical Register*.

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6. *Ordered:*—That the *Medical Register* for the year 1877 be published; that 3,000 copies be printed; and that it be left to the Treasurers and the Registrar to determine what number of copies should be bound.

7. *Ordered:*—That an Alphabetical List be prepared and printed of the *Students' Register* for the year 1877; that the number of copies printed be 250; that two copies be supplied to each of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*, and one copy to each of the Medical Schools and Hospitals.

8. *Ordered:*—That the List of Public Officers and Functionaries to be supplied by Government with copies of the *Medical Register* be the same as for last year, together with certain additions thereto, including 25 copies to be supplied to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. (*See* the next Section of the *Minutes* of this Meeting).

9. *Read:*—A Letter (of date January 17th, 1877) from the Assistant-Secretary to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, requesting to be furnished with 25 copies of the *Medical Register* for 1877, for transmission to the Emigration Officers and Superintendents of the Mercantile Marine Offices at the principal ports.

Resolved:—That the usual steps be taken to comply with the request from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

10. *Resolved:*—To restore to the *Register* the names of the undermentioned persons, which had been erased in conformity with Clause XIV of the *Medical Act*:—

Blumberg, Henry . . .	M.D. Prague, 1855, Ext. Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Lond. 1858;
Crawford, Stuart N. . .	Mast. Surg. Univ. Glasg. 1836;
Husband, Edward . . .	Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1861, Lic. K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel. 1868;
Thompson, Henry George	Lic. 1866, Lic. Midwif. 1866, K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel., Lic. R. Coll. Surg. Irel. 1866.

11. *Resolved:*—That the thanks of the Executive Committee be given to Dr. Aquilla Smith for his Analysis of the Annual Returns of the Results of Examinations for fifteen years, and the accompanying Statistical Tables based thereon.

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12. *Read:*—A Letter (of date January 18th, 1877) from the Registrar-General, stating

(1) That the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, enacts that he shall supply every Registrar of Births and Deaths with printed forms of Certificates of cause of Death, for distribution to *Registered* Medical Practitioners; (2) that he is continually referred to by Registrars who are in doubt whether certain Practitioners are registered; (3) that at the present time he has no knowledge of any names added to the *Medical Register* since January 1st, 1876, and is, therefore, not in a position to give a satisfactory reply to the frequent inquiries of his Registrars; and (4) that in order to obviate this difficulty, he has to request that the REGISTRAR will obtain the sanction of the Executive Committee that he may be supplied in future, at the beginning of each month, with a list of new names added to the *Register* during the preceding month.

Resolved:—That the foregoing request from the Registrar-General be complied with.

13. *Read:*—A Letter (of date January 11th, 1877) from Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., requesting that the Licentiates and Graduates of the three Universities of India (Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) may be admitted to the privilege of Registration as qualified Medical Practitioners.

Resolved:—That Sir JOSEPH FAYRER be informed that his application has been read at a Meeting of the Executive Committee, and that it will be brought under the notice of the General Medical Council at its next Meeting; but that, in the present state of the law, the Medical Council has no power to assent to his application.

14. In reference to the Correspondence summarized in Sect. 4 of the *Minutes* of the Meeting for December 22nd, 1876, the REGISTRAR stated that on January 23rd, 1877, he had, at the PRESIDENT'S request, written to the Registrar-General, in reference to the therein-mentioned letter of date December 12th, 1876, to inquire whether there was any case that it was desired to submit to the Executive Committee; and that on January 26th, the Registrar-General had written to state that when he wrote his former letter he thought there was such a case before him, but that since that time explanations had been given which he had been induced to consider satisfactory, so that he would not now trouble the Committee with it; and he added, furthermore, that if any *flagrant* case should come under his notice,—and at

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present there was no such case,—he would acquaint the REGISTRAR with the particulars thereof, to be by him submitted to the Medical Council.

15. For the improvement of the *Medical Register*, it was

Resolved:—(1) That a *Table of Contents* be prefixed to the Volume; (2) that the pages be numbered consecutively throughout, and all in Arabic numerals; and (3) that certain suggested alterations be made in regard to the wording and position of the *Important Notice* and the *Fees for Registration*.

16. *Resolved*:—That the summary of the number of persons in the *Medical Registers* for 1876 and 1877,—made in accordance with the Resolution in Sect. 12 of the *Minutes* of the Executive Committee for December 22nd, 1876,—be printed in the forthcoming Volume of the *Register*.

17. With respect to Chap. IV, Sect. 2, and Chap. VI, Sect. 2, of the *Standing Orders*, reference was made to a Recommendation made by the Executive Committee on July 1st, 1869, adopted by the General Council, and printed on p. 11 of Vol. VII of the *Minutes*; and it was thereupon

Resolved:—That the long-prevailing practice of preserving the printed *Minutes*, when confirmed, in a book, with the President's autograph attested signature of "Confirmation" affixed thereto, shall be held to satisfy all the requirements of the above-cited paragraphs.

18. *Resolved*:—That it be recommended to the General Medical Council, at its next meeting, that in future Returns from Medical Licensing Bodies of Candidates who have passed their respective Examinations, the *Numbers* only be hereafter required to be given, and not, as hitherto, the *Names* also. (*See* Recommendation 14 in the volume of *Recommendations* for 1875, p. 14.)

19. *Resolved*:—That the Answers, from the several Medical Licensing Bodies, to the Questions of the Executive Committee on the subject of Professional Education and Examinations (*see* circular of July 7th, 1876, *Minutes*, Vol. XIII, pp. 340—342) be printed and circulated among the members of the Executive Committee.

20. *Resolved*:—That the *Army and Navy Lists* be taken in for the use of the REGISTRAR.

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21. *Read:*—A Letter from the late REGISTRAR, the consideration of which was postponed.

22. The REGISTRAR reported that, in accordance with the *Resolution* in Sect. 6 of the *Minutes* of the last Meeting, he had on January 1st addressed a Letter to the various Medical Licensing Bodies, to ascertain under what condition as to exemption they would admit to their Examinations Graduates of Foreign Universities; and that in answer thereto, he had received communications from the following Licensing Bodies:—

(1). The King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, dated January 3rd, 1877;
(2). The University of St. Andrews, January 9th;
(3). The Society of Apothecaries of London, Jan. 11th;
(4). The University of Dublin, January 12th;
(5). The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, January 22nd;
(6). The Royal College of Surgeons of England, Jan. 29;

with promises on the part of some other Licensing Bodies to send Answers as soon as possible.

Resolved:—That the REGISTRAR be requested to draw up an Abstract of all the Answers sent in before the next Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
March 9th, 1877. *President.*

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(*No.* 138.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, MARCH 9th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN. Dr. ANDREW WOOD. Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY. Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. Mr. SIMON.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read:*—Some further correspondence relating to the case of EDMUND JOHNSON. (See *Minutes*, Vol. XIII, pp. 347-348.)

Resolved:—That the letters referring to this case,—namely, the letter of Mr. LIDDELL, dated Feb. 20th, 1877, the PRESIDENT's letter, dated Feb. 23rd, 1877, and the concluding sentence of Mr. POLAND's Opinion thereupon,—be entered in the *Minutes*, and that a copy of this *Minute* be sent to the Registrar-General.

Whitehall, *February 20th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you herewith with reference to your letter of the 30th September last, a copy of an Opinion by Mr. POLAND on the question of its being advisable to proceed with the Prosecution which the Treasury Solicitor was instructed to undertake against EDMUND JOHNSON, should it appear, on inquiry, that there was sufficient evidence to support such Prosecution under Sec. 40 of the Act, 37, 38, Vic. cap. 88: and to inform you that, under the circumstance, the Secretary of State does not propose to pursue the case any further.

Dr. H. W. ACLAND. (Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

February 23rd, 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing to me the Opinion of Mr. POLAND on the case of EDMUND JOHNSON, of whom I wrote to Mr. SECRETARY CROSS, on September 30th last, and informing me that the case cannot be further pursued.

I desire to thank Mr. SECRETARY CROSS and yourself for the attention which you have given to a matter which has long been a source of anxiety

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to the Medical Council. And although this particular case has failed, yet the observation at the conclusion of Mr. POLAND'S Opinion, and your own attention to the subject, will materially strengthen the hands of the Registrar-General, and assist the Medical Council also in the discharge of one portion of its duties.

The Hon. A. F. O. LIDDELL. (Signed) HY. W. ACLAND.

[Concluding sentence of Mr. POLAND'S Opinion.]

"I think that it is desirable, if a clear case can be made out, to put a stop to the practice which prevails of unqualified Medical Men forging, for their own purposes, the names of qualified Medical Men to Certificates of Death."

February 15th, 1877. (Signed) HARRY BODKIN POLAND.

3. *Read*:—The following correspondence relating to the Employment of Licensed Canadian Practitioners under the Shipping Act:—

M. 2301. Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, *February 21st*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit herewith, for the information of the Medical Council, a Copy of a Letter which they have caused to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the subject of the operation of the *Medical Act*, 1858, with reference to the employment of Canadian Surgeons on board ship.

The PRESIDENT *of the Medical Council.* (Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

M. 2301. Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, *February 21st*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting a Despatch and Enclosures from the Governor-General of Canada, expressing dissatisfaction at a Notice alleged to have been issued by this department, requiring that Surgeons on board Canadian Steamers clearing from this country should be provided with British Diplomas, and, in reply, to state, for the information of the Earl of CARNARVON, that, as regards Ships coming under the *Passengers' Act*, no such Notice has been issued by this Department.

As regards other Ships, no steps prohibiting the employment of properly Licensed Canadian Practitioners has originated with the Board of Trade.

Attention was, however, in Parliament and elsewhere, called to the 34th and 38th Sections of the *Medical Act*, 1858, and the Board were advised that the effect of these Sections was to require Medical Practitioners employed under the *Merchant Shipping Acts* to be duly qualified under the *Medical Act*, 1858.

The attention of the Superintendent at Liverpool was accordingly drawn to this Act, and it is apparently his action in the matter which is now complained of.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of State will observe that it is the effect of the *Medical Act*, 1858, and not of any action of the Board of

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Trade, which has given rise to the difficulty; and it is that Act, and not the *Merchant Shipping Acts*, which ought to be altered.

So far as the action of the Board of Trade is concerned, they are, and have been, anxious not to exclude any properly qualified persons. Further, since the question was first raised, they have found that, in addition to the very serious questions raised by Canada, there are other great practical difficulties in taking any steps to enforce the provisions of the *Medical Act*. It has been found, for instance, that the *Medical Register* is, in many respects, erroneous, and that persons who are really duly qualified under the Act are omitted from that *Register*.

Under these circumstances, they have determined to leave the *Medical Act* to be enforced by those who are concerned in its administration, and not to attempt to enforce it through the medium of their own Superintendents.

The important question whether that Act should be amended, so as to include within its provisions persons properly qualified out of the United Kingdom, is one for the Home Office, and not for the Board of Trade; and it is one to which the attention of that Office ought, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, to be at once directed. It would, of course, be easy to extend the definition placed by the *Medical Act* on the expression, "duly authorized person," contained in the *Merchant Shipping Act*, so as to include persons possessing a Colonial Qualification; but there remains a large question, *viz.*, whether arrangements should not be made for giving validity to Colonial Diplomas for other purposes.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE. (Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

Medical Council Office, *February 22nd*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the PRESIDENT of the Medical Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (M. 2301), together with an enclosure addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am to thank you for forwarding to the PRESIDENT that important enclosure, and to inform you that immediate steps will be taken to consider the whole question of Colonial Degrees and Qualifications in Medicine, in their relation to Great Britain. The subject is one of considerable difficulty. It is closely connected with the recognition of other extra-British Diplomas, and is already under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Medical Council.

I am also to forward to you the enclosed copy of an Abstract and Memorandum, which will serve to illustrate some of the difficulties of the case.

The PRESIDENT of the Medical Council desires me to ask you to favour him with any instances of errors in the *Medical Register* that have come under your notice. In a volume printed yearly, there must, of necessity, be omissions. But information can always be obtained at this Office as to persons duly *registered*, but not, up to the moment of inquiry, *named* in the published volume. The remedy for such omissions is under the

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consideration of the Medical Council, and measures will be shortly discussed as to how best to supply the Departments of the Government with the most complete list of duly registered persons.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, (Signed) W. J. C. MILLER,
Marine Department, Board of Trade. *Registrar.*

M. 2586. Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, *February 26th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you herein, for the information of the Medical Council, Copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to Canadian Surgeons being prevented from practising on board Ships clearing from the United Kingdom.

The PRESIDENT *of the Medical Council.* (Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

Copy M. 2586—No. 27. Ottawa, Canada, *January 29th*, 1877.

MY LORD,

In my Despatch No. 24, of the 26th instant, I transmitted to your Lordship extracts from Canadian Newspapers, commenting upon an order affecting Canadian Steamships, alleged to have been recently issued by the Board of Trade in regard to the qualifications of Surgeons carried by Passenger Vessels, and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a Minute of my Privy Council upon the subject.

The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CARNARVON. (Signed) DUFFERIN.

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. ON THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877.

The Committee of Council have had before them a Memorandum, dated 25th January, 1877, from the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that he has had under consideration a Memorial from the Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, submitting a copy of a letter from Sir HUGH ALLAN in reference to a recent regulation of the Board of Trade, seriously affecting the interests of Graduates in Medicine of Canadian Colleges, by refusing to allow Steamships to clear at the Custom House in England, unless the Surgeons on board are provided with *Diplomas* from some College in England, Ireland, or Scotland.

The Minister states that he concurs in the views of the Memorialists that the regulation in question would affect, injuriously, the interests of Canadian Graduates who have passed through an Educational Curriculum and a Professional Examination equal to those required in Colleges of the mother country, and he recommends that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be drawn to the matter, with a view of having the obnoxious regulation of the Board of Trade rescinded, if such an Order has really been issued.

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The Minister observes that the 42nd Section of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., Chap. 119, only requires that Medical men on board Passenger Vessels should be duly qualified to practise in any part of Her Majesty's possessions.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval. (Certified) W. A. HUNSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

Resolved:—That this correspondence, and the question of the admission of Colonial, Indian, and Foreign qualifications to the *Medical Register*, be brought under the consideration of the General Medical Council on the first day of its next Meeting.

4. *Read:*—The REGISTRAR'S Abstract of the Answers sent by Medical Licensing Bodies, with respect to the Exemptions of Foreign Graduates, drawn up in accordance with the *Resolution* in Section 22 of the *Minutes* of the Executive Committee for January 30th, 1877.

Resolved:—That a condensed Abstract of these Answers be printed and submitted to the General Medical Council on the first day of its next Meeting, together with the documents referred to in the foregoing Resolution.

5. *Resolved:*—To restore to the *Register* the names of the undermentioned persons, which had been erased in conformity with Clause XIV of the *Medical Act:*—

HANNAN, FRAS. BAYLY Lic. R. Coll. Surg. Irel. 1871, Lic. 1872, Lic. Midwif. 1872, K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel.

WOOD, WILLIAM HENRY . . Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1867, . Lic. Soc. Apoth. Lond. 1867.

6. *Read:*—The following excerpt from the *Minutes* of the Meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on the 15th of December, 1876:—

"The College having resumed consideration of the letter from the Registrar of the General Medical Council, and Certificate of Conviction of GEORGE GOFORTH WYER, referred to in the *Minutes* of the last Meeting, together with the letter addressed to Mr. WYER by the Secretary on 19th, and reply thereto received on 21st of October last, the President moved that in consequence of Mr. WYER having been tried and convicted of unlawfully receiving a Lunatic in an unlicensed house, and having undergone imprisonment for three calendar months, the College do not feel it incumbent upon them to take further action in the matter; and that intimation of this Resolution be made by the Secretary to Dr. HAWKINS and Mr. WYER, which was seconded by the Treasurer, and agreed to."

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Resolved:—That the Executive Committee recommends the Medical Council to take no further steps in the case.

7. *Resolved:*—That the *Standing Orders* be omitted from the forthcoming Volume of the *Minutes*, and that the REGISTRAR be requested to make, under the PRESIDENT'S sanction, a corrected copy of the *Standing Orders*, and submit it to the Executive Committee at its next Meeting.

8. The Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee reported that 5,000 Copies of the *Pharmacopœia* had been reprinted, and were ready for issue on the 17th of February, 1877.

Resolved:—That the Reprint be advertised; that the Treasurer be authorized to pay Messrs. SPOTTISWOODE'S Account of £488 5*s.*, and to pay Dr. REDWOOD £25 for his services in superintending the Reprint; and that a Copy of the re-issue be sent to each Member of the Council.

9. *Resolved:*—That the REGISTRAR'S attention be directed to the *Standing Orders* in relation to the subject of economy of Printing, and also to the Report of the Finance Committee on the same subject (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, pp. 201-206), and that he be requested to submit to the Executive Committee, at its next meeting, a plan for printing the documents of the Council, with a view to greater economy.

10. *Read:*—The Answers from Medical Licensing Bodies to Questions proposed to them by the Executive Committee in regard to Professional Education and Examinations.

Resolved:—(1) That these Answers be printed in the *Minutes*; (2) that Dr. HUMPHRY be requested to Report thereupon to the Executive Committee; and (3) that the PRESIDENT be requested to forward a letter of thanks to the several Licensing Bodies for the trouble they have taken in sending these Answers, and in regard to other subjects.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

May 8th, 1877.

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(*No.* 139.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, MAY 8th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN. Dr. ANDREW WOOD. Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY. Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. Mr. SIMON.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Resolved*:—To restore to the *Register* the names of the undermentioned persons, which had been erased in conformity with Clause XIV of the *Medical Act*:—

GLOVER, WILLIAM JAMES SCHOEDDE . . . . . Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1861; Lic. Soc. Apoth. Lond. 1862.
HUGHES, PRINGLE . . . . Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1865.
MORSON, ALEXANDER KINNEAR . Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Edin. 1863; Lic. Coll. Surg. Edin. 1863; M.D. Univ. Edin. 1864.
WHITELAM, RICHARD . . . . Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Edin. 1871.

3. *Resolved*:—That the case of the restoration to the *Medical Register* of the name of JOHN JOSEPH MULLEN, of Brisbane, be referred to the General Council.

4. *Resolved*:—That Dr. ANDREW WOOD and Dr. AQUILLA SMITH be a Committee to complete the revision of the new edition of the *Standing Orders and Regulations*.

5. Received a *Report* from Dr. HUMPHRY on the Answers from the Licensing Bodies to the Questions proposed to them by the Executive Committee.

A *Report* was made to the Council on the subject.

6. The *Programme of Business* for the General Council was, in part, prepared and arranged.

The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday, May 9th, at 4 p.m.

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MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877.

7. *Resolved*:—That the *Standing Orders*, as revised, be referred to the General Council. See *Minutes*, Vol. XIV, p. 88.

8. *Resolved*:—That the List of Presidents, Members, &c., of the Medical Council be prefixed to the next Volume of the *Minutes*, and kept up from year to year; and also prefixed in like manner to the successive Volumes of the *Medical Register*.

9. *Read*:—A letter from Dr. EDDISON, Honorary Secretary to the Leeds School of Medicine, relating to the Registration of Medical Students.

Resolved:—That Dr. EDDISON be informed that the subject of the Registration of Students is under the consideration of the General Medical Council.

10. *Read*:—The following letter from the Registrar-General:—

SIR, *March 24th*, 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant; and I will thank you to assure the General Medical Council that, if a clear case be reported to me of an unqualified Medical man forging for his own purpose the name of a registered Medical practitioner, in the hope of obtaining a conviction, as an example to deter others from similar misconduct, I will take the opinion of the legal authorities serving under the Lords of the Treasury whether legal proceedings should not be instituted.

A prosecution by Her Majesty's Government *without a conviction* is much to be avoided.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM, *Registrar-General.*

Resolved:—That this letter be entered in the *Minutes*, and that the whole Correspondence on the subject be submitted to the General Medical Council.

11. The *Programme of Business* for the General Council was completed.

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(*No.* 140.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Sir JAMES PAGET. Dr. ANDREW WOOD. Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY. Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. Mr. SIMON.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*:—The following Resolution, passed by the General Council on May 15th, 1877 (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV, p. 106):—

(1.) That the Council, having considered the application of SAMUEL LEVENSTON to have his name restored to the *Medical Register*, decline to accede to it, unless the said SAMUEL LEVENSTON shall furnish to the Executive Committee satisfactory evidence of character.

(2.) That the Council delegate to the Executive Committee the duty of inquiring into and deciding on the case, having regard to the requirement of the Council.

Resolved:—That as SAMUEL LEVENSTON has furnished no evidence of character, the Executive Committee has no power to take any action in the matter of his application.

3. *Read*:—The following letter, in regard to Students' Registration:—

London School of Medicine for Women,
30 Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.
June 18th, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that the London School of Medicine for Women, to which the Royal Free Hospital is attached for the purposes of Clinical Instruction, is now a recognised Medical School, and to request that in future you will kindly enter upon the *Register* the names of Students studying at this School.

W. J. C. MILLER, Esq. (Signed) A. V. NORTON, *Dean of the School.*

Resolved:—That a copy of the *Recommendations* of the Medical Council be forwarded to Mr. NORTON, and that he be informed that Students are entered in the *Register*, provided the conditions laid down in these *Recommendations* have been complied with.

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4. *Read*:—The following Opinion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and Mr. VAUGHAN HAWKINS:—

We think that, looking to the terms of the Charter of the Queen's University in Ireland, the gentleman on whom the honorary degree of Doctor in Medicine has been conferred, under the powers contained in that Charter, is a Graduate and a Doctor of Medicine of that University and possessed, as such, of a qualification which entitles him to be registered under the Medical Acts.

It may, possibly, be doubtful how far such a result was in the contemplation of the framers of the *Medical Act* (1858), the provisions of which point to courses of study and examination as requisites for obtaining qualifications. But we are of opinion that any inference thus arising cannot alter the meaning of the terms used in the Act, and that the honorary degree in question is a degree coming within the description contained in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act* (1858) of the qualification of 'Doctor of Medicine of any University of the United Kingdom.'

JOHN HOLKER.
HARDINGE S. GIFFARD.
F. VAUGHAN HAWKINS.

TEMPLE: *May* 31*st*, 1877.

The REGISTRAR informed the Committee that—acting under the direction of the PRESIDENT of the Council, and in conformity with the opinion of the legal adviser of the Council—he had added, in the *Register*, the title Hon. M.D.Q. Univ. Irel. 1876 to the name of RICHARD EUSTACE, Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1853, and had communicated the fact to Dr. EUSTACE.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD, and *seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH:—

That in accordance with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the entry in the *Register* should not include the term *Hon.*

The *Motion* was *negatived.*

5. *Resolved*:—To restore to the *Register* the names of the undermentioned persons, which had been erased in conformity with Clause XIV. of the *Medical* Act:—

MCCLAY, JAMES .....Lic. Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. 1834; M.D. Univ. Glasg. 1836.

REED, SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT...Lic. Soc. Apoth. Lond. 1859; Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1859; Lic. 1860, Mem. 1873, Fell. 1874, R. Coll. Phys. Edin.; M.D. Univ. St. And. 1862.

ROWE, HARVEY .....Ext. Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Lond. 1842.

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6. *Resolved*:—That the Senior Certificates of the Local Examination Board of the UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW be accepted in place of the Preliminary Examination required by the Medical Council for the Registration of Medical Students, provided these certificates include English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin; and also one of the following optional subjects:—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy.

7. *Resolved*:—That the PRESIDENT, Mr. SIMON (the Chairman of the late Medical Acts Committee), and Sir JAMES PAGET, be requested to take such steps as in their opinion may seem desirable for obtaining, during the present Session of Parliament, an amendment of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 90 (usually cited as the 'Medical Act, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1875'), and of the Act 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 41 (usually cited as Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY'S Act).

8. *Resolved*:—That 15 guineas be voted for additional assistance during the late protracted Session of the General Council.

9. *Read*:—A letter addressed to Dr. HUMPHRY by Dr. ANNINGSON, the Medical Officer of Health for Cambridge, to the effect that his application for a certificate B, under Act 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 77, had not been granted.

The consideration of the subject was deferred.

10. *Read*:—A letter from the Head Master of Sherborne Grammar School (Chairman of the Head Masters' Committee) requesting information as to the recognition of the Certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board.

Resolved:—That a list of the Educational Bodies recognised by the Medical Council be forwarded accordingly.

11. *Read*:—The following Communication from the Apothecaries' Society of London—referred, on May 24th, by the General Council (*Minutes*, XIV, 212) to the Executive Committee—together with the subsequent inquiry thereupon, of date June 1st:—

May 8th, 1877.

SIR,

I am requested by the Court of Examiners to inform you that Mr. LEWIS JONES HUGHES presented himself on the 19th of April for the Primary Examination for the Licence of this Society, and was not admitted to such Examination, in consequence of information received from the Royal College of Physicians of London that the said Mr. HUGHES had, in December 1873, allowed some one to personate him at the Examination for its Licence.

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The Court of Examiners now venture to inquire if, in the opinion of the General Medical Council, such an offence as that which Mr. HUGHES admits he committed should form a permanent bar against his Examination, or, if not, what further period would be considered sufficient and necessary to condone his offence.

(Signed) RICHARD H. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT of the Medical Council.

June 1st, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to the case of LEWIS JONES HUGHES, upon which I was instructed by the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries to write to the Medical Council, I should be obliged by being informed if the Executive Committee have come to any conclusion as to the period of exclusion the Court are justified in imposing upon LEWIS JONES HUGHES as a punishment for his having obtained a substitute to personate him in an Examination before the Royal College of Physicians. He is now waiting a reply, therefore an early answer will oblige.

(Signed) THOMAS R. WHEELER.

W. J. C. MILLER, Esq., Registrar of the Medical Council.

Resolved:—That, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, it is not desirable that a person who has committed such an offence as that committed by Mr. LEWIS JONES HUGHES should be admitted as a member of the Medical Profession.

12. *Read*:—A communication (dated November 1876) from Mr. HENRY COMYN, of Georgetown, South Australia—referred on February 20th, 1877, by the Irish Branch Council to the General Council, and by the General Council (*Minutes*, XIV, 200) referred, on May 24th, to the Executive Committee—containing a statement of certain transactions in which he became involved in Australia, and requesting the interference of the Council:—

Resolved:—That the REGISTRAR inform Mr. HENRY COMYN that the Medical Council has no power to interfere with the grievance of which he complains.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

October 26th, 1877.

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(*No.* 141.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.	Mr. SIMON.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*:—The following official notification of the Appointment of ANDREW FERGUS, M.D., as Crown Nominee for Scotland in the General Medical Council, in place of JOSEPH LISTER, M.B. (resigned):—

APPOINTMENT OF ANDREW FERGUS, M.D.

Council Office, Whitehall, *October 24th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern, the enclosed Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 23rd instant, appointing ANDREW FERGUS, Esq., M.D., to be for five years a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.*

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 23RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1877.
PRESENT:—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the fourth and eighth sections of the 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 90, to appoint ANDREW FERGUS, Esquire, M.D., President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, to be for five years a Member for Scotland of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom, in the place of JOSEPH LISTER, Esquire, resigned.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

3. *Received*:—for record in the *Minutes*, the following official notifications of the re-appointment of (1) CHARLES HENRY LEET,

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M.D., and (2) AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., as Members of the General Medical Council:—

I. RE-APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES HENRY LEET, M.D.

August 1st, 1877.

We, the Governor and Council of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do hereby appoint Dr. CHARLES HENRY LEET to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of one year from the 1st day of August 1877.

JAMES SHAW, *Governor*.

II. RE-APPOINTMENT OF AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.

October 18th, 1877.

We, the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do hereby appoint AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of one year from the 18th day of October 1877.

(Signed, on behalf of the College) { SAMUEL GORDON, *President*; J. MAGEE FINNY, M.D., *Registrar*.

4. *Read*:—(1) A communication from W. E. STEELE, M.D., Registrar of the Branch Council for Ireland, to the effect that he had inserted, as additional qualifications, in the *Medical Register* for Ireland, the recently instituted degrees of "Master of the Obstetric Art, Univ. Dubl., 1877," and "Master (Honorary) in Obstetric Art, Univ. Dubl., 1877; (2) the official copy of the insertions of the said degrees in the Irish *Register*, transmitted to the Registrar of the General Medical Council; (3) an opinion by Mr. OUVRY in regard to the legality of inserting such qualifications; and (4) the joint opinion of Lord CAIRNS and Mr. ARTHUR HOBHOUSE (*Minutes*, Vol. II, pp. 271–272) on a like question relative to entries in the *General Medical Register*.

Resolved:—That the titles "Master of the Obstetric Art, Univ. Dubl." and "Master (Honorary) in Obstetric Art, Univ. Dubl.," not being among the Qualifications in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act* (1858), are not entitled to be registered, and that the Committee therefore decline to authorise their registration in the *Medical Register*.

5. *Read*:—An application, with documents duly certified in support thereof, from Honorary Surgeon-Major JOHN R. DEANE, of

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the Indian Medical Service, for Registration under Section XLVI of the *Medical Act* (1858).

Resolved:—That the application of Honorary Surgeon-Major JOHN R. DEANE, for Registration under Section XLVI of the *Medical Act*—on the ground of his having held appointments in the service of the East India Company as Surgeon prior to the passing of the *Medical Act* (1858)—be acceded to.

6. *Resolved:*—To restore to the *Register* the names of the undermentioned persons, which had been erased in conformity with Section XIV of the *Medical Act*:—

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM HENRY.....Lic. R. Coll. Surg. Irel. 1862; M.D. Univ. Glasg. 1863.

SMITH, CHARLES HENRY ....Lic. 1871, Lic. Midwif. 1871, K.Q. Coll. Phys. Irel; Lic. R. Coll. Surg. Irel. 1871.

7. *Read*:—An application for Restoration to the *Register*, from Mr. JAMES PATRICK MURRAY, whose name was in 1872 erased from the *Register* in accordance with the provisions of Section XIV of the *Medical Act*.

Resolved:—That the case of Mr. MURRAY be postponed for further information to a future meeting of the Committee, and that Mr. MURRAY be informed thereof.

8. *Read*:—(1) A communication—of date July 2nd, 1877—from the University of Otago, in regard to the Preliminary Examination and Registration of Medical Students; and (2) a *Minute* in reference to the same University, from the Executive Committee's *Minutes* for Oct. 29th, 1875 (Vol. XII, p. 176).

Resolved:—That the Preliminary Examination of the University of Otago be included in the List of Preliminary Examinations recognised by the Council.

9. *Read*:—A Communication from the Printer complaining of the continuance of heavy alterations and insertions in the *second* Revises of the *General Index* to Vols. I to X of the *Minutes*.

The REGISTRAR was directed to request the Compiler of the *General Index* not further to delay the work by making any more such additions, but to co-operate vigorously with the Printer in securing the immediate completion of the volume.

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10. *Read*:—A *Report* by the REGISTRAR on the measures adopted and the difficulties encountered in the endeavour to secure the accuracy of the *Medical Register*.

Herein it was shown that the inaccuracies in the *Register* are due to errors of omission on the part of either (1) the Registrars of Deaths, or (2) Registered Medical Practitioners, in failing to furnish the data—enjoined on them by the *Medical Act* to supply—which alone will enable the REGISTRAR to keep the *Register* correct. The *Report* set forth that Section XLV of the *Medical Act* explicitly enacts that every Registrar of Deaths in the United Kingdom, on receiving notice of the death of any Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit to the REGISTRAR of the General Medical Council a certificate of such death; that, by Section XIV of the *Act*, all Registered Medical Practitioners are bound, under liability of the erasure of their names from the *Register*, to send the REGISTRAR notice of whatever changes may take place in their addresses; and that these two provisions of the *Act*, if duly carried out, would respectively secure (1) that the *Register* should contain the names of no Registered Practitioners who had died in the United Kingdom, and (2) that all the addresses in the *Register* should be correct up to the date of publication. It was moreover shown that, although the attention of Registered Practitioners is especially called to the aforesaid requirements of Section XIV of the *Act*, by an "*Important Notice*" printed on every Certificate of Registration that is sent out and in every copy of the *Register* that is published, and also by advertisements inserted in the Medical Journals; and although it might have been assumed that no practitioner would ever, through neglect of so simple a precaution as sending notice of a change of address, incur the liability thereby entailed on him, yet that cases were of no infrequent occurrence where practitioners so dis-registered had, through this negligence on their own part, suffered serious inconvenience and loss.

The *Report*, furthermore, detailed the measures taken at the Medical Council Office to supplement the before-mentioned omissions, and concluded by submitting to the Committee suggestions which, if adopted, would, it was hoped, tend to secure for the *Register* the degree of accuracy of which such a volume is susceptible.

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11. The REGISTRAR of the General Medical Council having called the attention of the Executive Committee to the frequent neglect by Registrars of Deaths to conform to the directions of Section XLV of the *Medical Act*, viz. :—

"Every Registrar of Deaths in the United Kingdom, on receiving Notice of the Death of any Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit by post to the Registrar of the General Council and to the Registrar of the Branch Council a Certificate under his own Hand of such Death, with the Particulars of Time and Place of Death, and may charge the Cost of such Certificate and Transmission as an Expense of his Office, and on the Receipt of such Certificate the Medical Registrar shall erase the name of such deceased Medical Practitioner from the Register";

and to the difficulty in maintaining the accuracy of the *Medical Register* which is caused by such neglect, it was thereupon

Resolved:—That the Registrars-General for the three divisions of the United Kingdom be requested to address letters to the local Registrars of Deaths, calling their attention to Section XLV of the *Medical Act* (1858), and directing their compliance therewith, or to take such steps as they may think fit to secure a proper compliance with the law.

12. *Resolved*:—That letters be written to the Directors-General of the Medical Departments of the Army and the Navy, requesting that, with a view to secure greater accuracy in the *Medical Register*, they will, within the first fortnight of the month of January in every year, cause the Names and Qualifications of the Registered Medical Officers attached to their respective services on the first day of January to be corrected, by comparing the *Medical Register* with the duly certified Lists in their own offices, and will furnish a copy of a list so corrected to the REGISTRAR of the General Medical Council.

13. *Read*:—(1) The Charter of the University of New Zealand (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 357, Resolution 10); (2) a request from the Government of New Zealand to be supplied every year with a copy of the *Medical Register*.

Resolved:—That this request be complied with.

14. *Read*:—Communications in regard to Foreign Medical Graduates.

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15. *Resolved*:—That there be addressed to each of the Medical Licensing Bodies, a Letter in the following terms:—

The General Medical Council, during the last Session, had under its serious consideration the very important subject of the Preliminary Education and Examination of Medical Students, and came thereupon (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV, pp. 94, 95) to the following Resolutions:—

(α) "That a Letter be addressed to each of the Examining Boards whose Certificate is accepted as a test of Preliminary Education by this Council, directing attention to the complaints which have been made by several of the Licensing Bodies with regard to the insufficiency of the General Education of many of the Candidates presenting themselves for their Examinations."

(β) "That it be recommended to the various Licensing Bodies to instruct their Examiners in Professional Subjects to report to them any cases in which decided ignorance in General Education has been displayed by the Candidates, with the name of the Board or Boards before which the Preliminary Examinations have been passed; and that the Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit such Reports to the Registrar of the General Medical Council."

(γ) "That it is desirable that the Examination in General Education be left to the Universities, and such other Bodies engaged in General Education and Examination as may from time to time be approved by this Council, and that it be delegated to the Executive Committee to communicate with the Licensing Bodies on the subject."

The complaints referred to in Resolution (α) will be found in the *Answers from Medical Licensing Bodies to Questions proposed to them by the Executive Committee*, printed on pages 23—63 of the General Medical Council's *Minutes* for May 10th, 1877.

With regard to Resolution (γ), it may be observed that it has always been the opinion of the Council that the Examinations in the subjects of General Education should eventually be left to the National Educational Bodies, although it was, in the first instance, desirable, and indeed necessary, that special Examinations for Medical Students should be instituted by some of the Licensing Bodies.

During the last few years the opportunities afforded to Students of presenting themselves for Examination in General Education have been largely increased, more especially through the Local Examinations of the several Universities, which are now much resorted to. Thus the need of the Examinations by the Licensing Bodies has been greatly diminished; and the Council was thus led to think it desirable that these Examinations should now be discontinued.

Upon this point the Executive Committee would be glad to learn the opinion of your Body, at as early a period as it can conveniently be given.

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16. *Read*:—A communication of date August 21st, 1877, addressed to the President of the General Medical Council, by the Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Resolved:—That the Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania,—in answer to his application for "some Official recognition by the British Medical Council, similar to that accorded to the Canada Schools, as the result of which graduates of our School may come up for examinations for the licence, membership, &c., of the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians, London,"—be informed that it is not in the power of this Council to give such recognition, and that, in such a case, application should be made directly to the Licensing Bodies whose Diploma or Membership is desired.

17. *Read*:—A copy of a despatch, sent on Sept. 14th, 1877, to the Foreign Office, by the British Consul at Philadelphia, reporting the sale—"by one P. F. A. VAN DEROYVER, of the island of Jersey, England"—of certain "bogus medical diplomas," purporting to be issued by an Institution called the American University of Philadelphia, "which has no longer any existence."

18. *Read*:—(1) A communication (dated Sept. 1st, 1877) from the Board of Trade, transmitting a copy of a letter (undated) which had been addressed to the Board by Mr. VANDELEUR C. ISDELL,—wherein he complains that his diplomas and certificates had been used by an unqualified person to obtain an appointment as surgeon on board a ship,—and requesting that this complaint may be laid before the Medical Council, "in order that the Council may institute proceedings against the person who, it is alleged, personated Mr. ISDELL, should they think proper to do so"; and (2) a letter (dated Sept. 27th, 1877) from the Privy Council Office, to the effect that Mr. ISDELL'S complaint had, on Sept. 24th, been referred by the Board of Trade to the Privy Council, and again referring the said case to the REGISTRAR, "to be laid before the Medical Council for such steps as they may think fit to take in the matter."

The PRESIDENT informed the Committee that steps had already been taken to bring the case under the notice of the Home Office.

19. *Read*:—A letter (dated October 17th, 1877) from Dr. GREATREX, of Lawton in Cheshire, complaining "that his neigh-

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bourhood is overrun with a lot of irregular Practitioners, there being no less than half-a-dozen men, besides an old woman or two"; and, as a particular case, alleging that one of the said Practitioners "is striving to maintain that he is properly qualified, inasmuch as that, on the 4th day of June last, he obtained from the Coombe Lying-in Hospital a 'Certificate of proficiency in the Diseases of Women and Children, and to attend Midwifery,' which diploma he has exhibited in his shop window; and although he was not absent from his shop more than a fortnight or so, all put together, yet he is certified as having attended 'a six months' Course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Practice of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital' during that time."

Resolved:—(1) That Dr. GREATREX be informed that the Medical Council does not undertake the prosecution of persons practising without legal qualification; (2) that his attention be directed to Section XL of the *Medical Act* (1858), under which it is open to any person to institute legal proceedings in certain cases; (3) that he be also informed that the portion of his letter that relates to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital has been sent to the Authorities of that Institution; and (4) that the portion of the letter that refers to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital be sent to the Authorities of that Institution, accompanied by a request that they will favour the Committee with their observations thereupon, and with a copy of the Certificate which they grant.

20. *Read*:—The following Communications—(1), (2), (3), (4), (5)—on the subject of the Forgery of Death Certificates:—

(1).

SIR, Stockbridge, near Sheffield, *May 24th*, 1877.

Having recently seen a notice of a correspondence between yourself and the Registrar-General in regard to forged Death Certificates, I beg to send you a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Registrar-General upon the subject. I also enclose you a copy of the Medical Officer's *Report*, similar to that which I enclosed to Registrar-General. I have thought it advisable to direct your attention to this matter. It is one that seriously affects the interests of Registered Practitioners, particularly in country districts.

To the PRESIDENT *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) JAMES DAVISON, M.D.

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(2).

SIR, Stockbridge, near Sheffield, *May 24th* 1877.

Apropos of your late correspondence* with the President of the General Medical Council in regard to the forgery of Death Certificates, notice of which appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of the 19th instant (at page 620),—in which you state "that, if a clear case is reported to me of an unqualified medical man forging for his own purpose the name of a Registered Medical Practitioner, in the hope of obtaining a conviction, as an example to deter others from similar misconduct, I will take the opinion of the Legal Authorities serving under the Lords of the Treasury whether legal proceedings should not be instituted,"—I wish to inform you that I am fully prepared to furnish you with indisputable evidence of the forgery of such Certificates by an unqualified Practitioner residing in this neighbourhood. The Registrar of this district is in possession of a number of Certificates of cause of death purporting to have been signed by J. S. ROBERTS, M.D., of Sheffield, which Certificates were supplied to the friends of the deceased by one WM. M'IRVINE, residing in Stockbridge, and carrying on the business of a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Accoucheur, without a qualification of any kind whatever. I have had a personal interview with Dr. ROBERTS, at which he indignantly denied having either signed or given permission to anyone else to sign his name to the said Certificates. Dr. ROBERTS has also written to this effect to the Registrar of this district, Mr. TUCKETT, of Oughtybridge.

As also bearing upon this question, I beg to enclose you a copy of the *Report* of the Medical Officer of Health for this district. I shall also be glad to furnish you with any further particulars which you may require in order to enable you to take action in this matter.

(Signed) JAMES DAVISON, M.D.

To the REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

(3). Of the above-mentioned *Report* of the Medical Officer of Health to the Stockbridge Local Board—which is dated March 31st, 1877, and signed by "GEO. BROWNING, M.R.C.S."—the passage that refers to the Forged Death Certificates is as follows:—

"I consider it my duty to inform the Board that it has recently come to my knowledge that no less than fourteen (ten of them relating to children under five years old) of the total number of deaths registered in the district have been so registered by the means of FORGED Certificates of Death, such Certificates bearing the signature of a Medical Practitioner residing at a considerable distance, who not only had not seen the patients during their fatal illness, but whose name was appended to the documents in question without his direct or implied knowledge or consent.

The existence of this illegal practice has been brought under the notice

* Read before the General Council at its Meeting on May 16th, 1877, and printed on page 118 of Vol. XIV of the *Minutes*.

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of the Registrar-General, with what result remains to be seen. It may probably appear to the Board to be incumbent on them, in the interests of the public health, to take some steps to prevent a recurrence of such a flagrant defiance of the law."

(4).

SIR, *August 17th*, 1877.

I will thank you to inform the General Medical Council that Her Majesty's Government have lately prosecuted W. M'IRVINE, an unqualified Medical Practitioner, for issuing false Certificates as to cause of death, purporting to be signed by Dr. J. S. ROBERTS, to be inserted in the Civil Register of Deaths.

He was convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

To the REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM, *Registrar-General.*

(5). The following details are added in regard to the said conviction:—

"At the Leeds Assizes, on July 30th, before Mr. Justice Manisty, William M'Irvine, an unqualified practitioner, aged twenty-five, residing at Stockbridge, was found guilty of having wilfully made and forged a false certificate, contrary to the Births and Deaths Registration Act, relative to the death of a person at Stockbridge. The prisoner had at one time been acting, at Stockbridge, as the unqualified assistant of Dr. Mason, of Sheffield, and after leaving that gentleman's service, had continued to practise on his own account. In the case above mentioned he had attended professionally, and had signed the death certificate with the name of Dr. J. S. Roberts, of Sheffield, who had refused Mr. M'Irvine leave to act in any way for him or in his name. It appeared that the prisoner had systematically given such certificates when his patients died. The case is of special importance, the prosecution having been instituted by the Treasury, under the Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths. In sentencing the prisoner to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, the Judge addressed him as follows:—'The offence is a most serious one. You have acted as though you were a properly qualified practitioner, in open violation of the law, of which I am unable to believe you can be ignorant. Your crime is that of forging the name of another person in order to conceal the fact of your want of qualification. This is an offence which perhaps is hardly likely to be repeated, still it is necessary to pass upon you a sentence which will mark the character of the offence, and operate, as I hope, as a warning to others.'"

Resolved:—That the REGISTRAR communicate to Dr. DAVISON the information received from the Registrar-General upon the subject of the successful prosecution of W. M'IRVINE.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.,
President.

December 21st, 1877.

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(*No.* 142.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Sir JAMES PAGET. Dr. ANDREW WOOD. Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. HUMPHRY. Dr. AQUILLA SMITH. Mr. SIMON.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The Executive Committee having received notification of the death of Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, the esteemed REGISTRAR of the Medical Council from its formation in 1858 to 1876,

Resolved:—To record their regret at Dr. HAWKINS's death, and to request the PRESIDENT to address a letter of sympathy to his Widow.

3. *Read*:—The following notification of the appointment of Professor JAMES BELL PETTIGREW, M.D., as the Representative of the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews in the General Medical Council, in place of Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, resigned:—

APPOINTMENT OF JAMES BELL PETTIGREW, M.D.

December 18th, 1877.

We, the Senatus of the University of St. Andrews, acting together with the Senatus of the University of Glasgow, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint JAMES BELL PETTIGREW, M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 8th day of December 1877.

In name and by order of the Senatus of the University of St. Andrews.

H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON,
Joint Secretary to the Senatus Academicus.

4. *Read*:—The following notifications of the re-appointment of (1) JOHN STORRAR, M.D., and (2) THOMAS THOMPSON PYLE, M.D., as Members of the General Medical Council:—

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I. RE-APPOINTMENT OF JOHN STORRAR, M.D.

October 18th, 1877.

We, the Senate of the University of London, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Dr. JOHN STORRAR to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of one year from the 26th day of October, 1877.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER,
Registrar.

II. RE-APPOINTMENT OF THOMAS THOMPSON PYLE, M.D.

December 11th, 1877.

We, the Warden, Master, and Scholars of the University of Durham, in pursuance of the power given to us by the *Medical Act*, do hereby appoint Dr. THOMAS THOMPSON PYLE to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 11th day of December, 1877.

5. Copies of a "Draft of a Bill to amend the law relating to Dental Practitioners,"—which had been sent by the Dental Reform Committee to be submitted to the Members of the Medical Council,—were laid on the table.

6. *Read*:—The following communications—(1), (2), (3), (4)—received in answer to the REGISTRAR'S letters to the Registrars-General for the three divisions of the United Kingdom, sent pursuant to the Executive Committee's Resolution 11 (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV, p. 238), passed on October 26th, 1877:—

(1)

General Register Office, Somerset House, *November* 21st, 1877.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I will thank you to state to the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council that I shall have much pleasure in taking an early opportunity of urging Registration Officers not to neglect their duty as to reporting specially, according to law, and in compliance with my instructions, the deaths of medical practitioners.

Also, if you will have the goodness to transmit here a list of cases, as referred to in your communication of the 16th instant, I shall be most happy to cause "searches" to be made here, as far as the completion of the indexes will permit, and will forthwith communicate the result, happy to assist in making your register of names complete.

As regards the question of postage, I will take the matter into consideration, but I am at present unable to issue upon that point fresh instructions to Registration Officers.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) GEORGE GRAHAM, *Registrar-General.*

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(2)

[No. 237 M.]

General Register Office, Charlemont House, Dublin, *Dec. 7th*, 1877.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I beg to state that having made inquiry into the matter, I am prepared to issue a further special Circular to the Registrars, in regard to the transmission of Certificates of the deaths of medical practitioners.

I shall be happy to aid the Medical Council in attaining their important object, and if you will send me a list of medical men supposed to be dead, I shall have searches made as far as the Indexes permit, but as the Annual Index is not complete till after the publication of the *Medical Register*, this would be insufficient, and I therefore propose that one of the clerks in this department should, after office hours, examine the records at the end of each year for the deaths of medical men, the Council allowing him fair remuneration for his trouble.

I have to add that Registrars are required to prepay official letters, except those to this office, and they will be reminded of this duty in the cases to which you refer.

W. J. C. MILLER, Esq., (Signed) W. M. BURKE,
Registrar of the Medical Council. *Registrar-General.*

(3)

Registrar-General's Office, Edinburgh, *November 20th*, 1877.

SIR,

Immediately after the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, I placed it in the hands of Dr. ROBERTSON, Superintendent of Statistics in this Department, and I beg to enclose the statement which he has been good enough to prepare with reference to the proposals in your letter. The Registrar-General trusts that the Medical Council will be satisfied with the grounds on which Dr. ROBERTSON'S opinion is based, keeping in mind that, for several years, Dr. ROBERTSON discharged the duties of Medical Registrar for Scotland.

The REGISTRAR *of the* (Signed) GEORGE SETON,
General Medical Council. *Secretary.*

(4)

Edinburgh: Register Office, *November 20th*, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,

With reference to the communication from the Medical Registrar, on which you requested my opinion, I beg to state:—

1. That I cannot understand how the Registrar-General can assist in eliminating from the *Medical Register* the names of deceased practitioners, except by the process indicated in the *Medical Act*, and which he has reason

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to believe has not been neglected by the Registrars under his superintendence. It must be recollected that the Registrars are not provided with copies of the *Medical Register*, and that when notice of the death of a medical man is given, they have not the means of identifying him as a *Registered* Practitioner. Even were all the Registrars furnished annually with copies of the *Register*, it is quite certain that the means of identification would still in very many cases be wanting.

2. In this Office the duplicates of the Death-Certificates do not, and cannot, reach us in time to be available for correcting the *Register* by the proposed process of eliminating the names of the deceased. In short, we possess here no information bearing on this subject which is not equally possessed by any one who has access to a copy of the *Medical Register*.

3. I am very strongly of opinion that the Registrar-General should come under no obligation to attempt the revision or correction of the *Medical Register*. My long experience as Medical Registrar in Scotland enables me to affirm that such revision would involve great labour and produce but little fruit. The idea that *we* possess any special aptitude or facilities for undertaking such revision is a wholly mistaken one, and I think that, were the Registrar-General's Department charged with such a duty, great dissatisfaction, if not complete failure, would result.

GEORGE SETON Esq. (Signed) WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Resolved:—That the REGISTRAR be directed to forward to the Registrars-General for Scotland and Ireland a copy of the letters that have been received from the Registrar-General for England in regard to corrections of the *Medical Register*, and to call attention to the fact that the Registrar-General for England does not propose to make any charge for the searches that he is directing to be made in his Registers.

7. *Read*:—The following communications from the Directors General of the Medical Departments of the Army and the Navy, received in answer to the REGISTRAR'S letters sent pursuant to the Executive Committee's Resolution 12 (Vol. XIV, p. 238), passed on October 26th, 1877:—

(1)

[No. 7019. In reply quote No. and date 77/6704.]

Navy Medical Department, Admiralty, *November 7th*, 1877.

SIR,

I have to acknowledg the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., with reference to the annual correction of the *Medical Register*, so far as relates to Naval Medical Officers, and to inform you that I shall be happy to give the necessary directions for compliance with the request of the General Medical Council.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) A. ARMSTRONG, *Director-General.*

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[No. 4840/86.

Army Medical Department, War Office, *November 13th*, 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, giving cover to a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Council regarding the accuracy of the *Medical Register*, and requesting that within the first fortnight of the month of January in each year a certified return may be supplied from this Office, after comparison with the above *Register*, of the names and qualifications of the registered Medical Officers in the British Medical Service. In reply, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Medical Council, that I regret my inability to undertake this duty; but the object aimed at by the Council is, I would suggest, already attainable without a resort to the course proposed. Every candidate who enters the Army Medical Department is duly registered under the *Medical Act* before admission, and the official *Army List* published every month furnishes a periodical nominal roll of the Medical Officers still serving, with the stations where they are to be found, whilst every death is duly notified to you after its occurrence.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) W. M. MUIR, *Director-General.*

8. *Read:*—The following communication from the Authorities of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, received in answer to the REGISTRAR'S letter sent pursuant to the Executive Committee's Resolution 19 (Vol. XIV, p. 241), passed on October 26th, 1877:—

Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, *December 19th*, 1877.

SIR,

Having laid your letter of the 8th ultimo, containing extracts from a letter from a "Dr. GREATREX, of Lawton, in Cheshire," to "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration," in regard to "a chemist of the name of G. H. PICKBURN," before my Board at their last meeting, I am in reply to inform you that Mr. G. H. PICKBURN entered "for the practice of this Hospital in January last. He attended the full number of cases required, and passed his Examination for the Diploma in June. His name appears in the books as having attended labour cases, both extern and intern, in January, February, March, April, and May."

(Signed) WM. L. BEATY,

W. J. C. MILLER, ESQ., *Registrar of the Medical Council.* *Sub-Treasurer, Assistant Secretary.*

Resolved:—That the REGISTRAR be directed to communicate to Dr. GREATREX the foregoing answer in regard to his complaint.

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9. *Read*:—A *Report* by the REGISTRAR in regard to corrections of the *Medical Register* and subjects connected therewith. The *Report* stated that a systematic and thorough collation of the *Register* had been made; that several thousand letters of inquiry had been sent out, and an almost equal number of corrections of addresses obtained thereby; that, with a view to eliminate from the *Register* the names of deceased Medical Practitioners, such letters as, failing altogether to find their owners, had been returned by the Dead-Letter Office, would, after further inquiry, be dealt with according to the provisions of Section XIV of the *Medical Act*, although, owing to the six months' interval prescribed by the said Section, the names of most of these Practitioners who are found not to be known at their registered places of address, must, of necessity, appear in the next edition of the *Register*; that such letters as had been returned with the superscription "Dead," written thereon by local Postmasters, had been submitted for verification to the Registrar-General for England, in consequence of the promise to deal therewith contained in his letter of November 21st (printed as the first letter in the sixth of this day's *Minutes*, p. 245); and that the "searches" hitherto made by the Registrar-General's order—extending over the first list of names sent to him—had led to results set forth in the following letter:—

General Register Office, Somerset House, *December 14th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Registrar-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to return the list therein enclosed of Medical Practitioners who are supposed to be dead. A careful search, extending over the years 1858—1877 has been made in the certified copies of the registers for the localities in which their last places of address are respectively situated, but in only 11 out of the 28 cases has any record of the death been found. In these 11 cases the date and place of death have been entered in the list opposite the name. In order to ascertain satisfactorily whether the deaths of the remaining 17 have been registered, some clue as to the year or place of death is required. For example, the entries of the deaths of 43 persons named THOMAS EVANS in the district of Neath have been examined, none of which related to the THOMAS EVANS referred to in the list.

The packets of envelopes returned from places in Scotland and Ireland are herewith returned to you, as the registers of deaths occurring in Scotland and Ireland are under the control of the respective Registrars-General of those countries.

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With respect to some of the more recent cases, the Registrars will be called upon to furnish an explanation as to their apparent neglect to transmit the Certificates.

(Signed) J. T. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

W. J. C. MILLER, ESQ.

It was further stated that the Board of Trade had, at the REGISTRAR'S request, promised to send him periodical returns of such deaths of registered Practitioners as come under the cognizance of the Registrar of Shipping and Seamen.

10. *Resolved*:—To restore to the *Register* the names of the undermentioned persons, which had been erased in conformity with Section XIV of the *Medical Act*:—

CROSS, RICHARD HAMILTON . . . Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1857; Lic., 1859, Lic. Midwif., 1861, K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel.

BOULLAND, ALFRED BROCARD. . . Mem., 1858, Lic. Midwif. 1859, R. Coll. Surg. Eng.; Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Lond. 1863.

LEATHER, PETER WILLIAM. . . . Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1839; Lic. Soc. Apoth. Lond. 1839.

11. *Authorized*:—The payment of the expenses (£9. 12*s*.) incurred by the Branch Council for Scotland in the affair of Dr. LEVENSTON, referred for payment to the General Council by the said Branch Council on December 4th, 1877; the proceedings in regard to Dr. LEVENSTON having arisen out of a resolution of the General Council (*Minutes*, Vol. XIV, p. 106), and subsequent action thereupon taken by the Executive Committee (XIV, 230).

12. *Read*:—The following "Copy of a Rule Nisi," in regard to the case of the aforesaid Dr. LEVENSTON:—

Monday the Seventeenth day of December, in the forty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE: QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MIDDLESEX.—Upon reading the several affidavits of Samuel Levenston and Henry Lamond, it is *Ordered* that the first day of the next Hilary sitting be given to the "General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom," to show cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not issue directed to the said Council, commanding such Council to restore the name of the said SAMUEL LEVENSTON to the *Register* mentioned in the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, chapter 90, pursuant

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to section 14 of the said statute, or to register the name of the said SAMUEL LEVENSTON *de novo*, pursuant to section 15 of the said statute.

Upon notice of this, rule to be given to the Registrar of the said Council on behalf of the said Council, in the meantime.

On the motion of Mr. Pope: By the Court.

Resolved:—That it be remitted to Mr. OUVRY, the Solicitor to the Medical Council, under direction of the PRESIDENT, to take the necessary proceedings to resist the issue of the Mandamus.

13. *Read*:—A communication from the Colonial Office, with a memorandum in regard to the case of Mr. JAMES PATRICK MURRAY. (See Resolution 7 of the Executive Committee's *Minutes* for October 26, 1877, Vol. XIV, p. 236.)

Resolved:—(1) That the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Colonial Office for the information thus afforded; (2) that the case be postponed for further consideration; and (3) that Mr. MURRAY be informed thereof.

14. *Read*:—An application (of date Nov. 13th, 1877) by Professor TURNER,—on behalf of Mr. ALFRED HYNAM SEVIER, "a Russian gentleman from St. Petersburgh," whose case had previously come before the Branch Medical Council for Scotland (see *Minutes*, Vol. XIV, S. Br. p. 6),—that the Russian "Examination for a Certificate of Maturity may be regarded as a 'Testimonial of Proficiency for puposes of Students' Registration.'"

Resolved:—That Professor TURNER'S request be acceded to.

15. *Read*:—A letter, dated October 3rd, 1877, from Dr. A. P. SHEPHERD, containing "a protest against the increased and useless labour thrown upon him, in his position as Dean of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, by the new Form of Application" for students' registration.

Resolved:—That the receipt of Dr. SHEPHERD'S letter be acknowledged.

16. *Read*:—Letters, dated December 3rd and 17th, 1877, from Mrs. LOUISE O'CONNOR, of Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, complaining of the conduct of a registered practitioner.

Resolved:—(1) That the letters be referred to Mr. OUVRY for his opinion thereon, as to whether an explanation should be asked from the parties concerned; and (2) that Mrs. O'CONNOR be informed accordingly.

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17. *Read*:—A letter, undated, but received on November 10th, 1877, from Mr. GEORGE GREWCOCK, of Ropsley, near Grantham, complaining that "in this remote village a man is practising as a Surgeon, conducting a branch practice, and holding a Union Appointment," which, though "legally held by a" certain registered practitioner "of Grantham, six miles out of this district," is in reality conducted for him by the aforesaid "unqualified Assistant," although there is "no reason assigned why" the said Complainant "should not himself hold the Union Appointment," while "living in the same village is a Dispensary Assistant conducting the same."

Resolved:—(1) That so much of Mr. GREWCOCK's letter as alleges the employment of an unqualified assistant in the Poor Law Medical Practice of "Ropsley, near Grantham," be brought under the notice of the Local Government Board; and (2) that Mr. GREWCOCK be informed accordingly.

18. *Considered*:—An application "that the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations be added to the list of the Examinations fulfilling the conditions of the Medical Council as regards General Education."

Resolved: That the further consideration of this Examination be deferred.

19. The General Index to Volumes I to X of the *Minutes* having been laid on the table, the Committee

Resolved:—That a copy of the *Index* be sent to each of the Members of the General Medical Council, and to each of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) of the *Medical Act*.

Confirmed—HENRY W. ACLAND, M.D.
President.

January 18th, 1877.

[End of Executive Committees *Minutes*.]

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(*No.* 49.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, APRIL 27th, 1877.

Dr. ACLAND, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. PITMAN.	Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. QUAIN.
Sir JAMES PAGET.	Dr. PYLE.	Sir WILLIAM GULL.
Mr. BRADFORD.	Dr. STORRAR.	Mr. TEALE.

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*.

1. The *Minutes* of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Resolved*:—That as no answer has yet been received from the University of Carácas, Venezuela, the consideration of CARLOS ARVELO'S request for registration be postponed; that the Registrar inform him of this; and that a second communication be sent to the University of Carácas through the Foreign Office.

3. The application from Mr. HENRY BIRD (*Minutes*, Vol. XIII, pp. 374—375) having been again considered, and a letter from the University of Giessen having been read, the Council

Resolved:—That Mr. BIRD'S request be not acceded to.

4. *Resolved*:—That the Treasurers be authorized to contribute, from the undermentioned amounts of Penalties sent to this Office, the annexed sums towards the expenses of prosecutions:—

Leeds, £14 18s. 4d., Expenses, £10 16s.; Preston, £9 9s. 5d., Expenses, £1 1s.; Wigan, £4 15s., Expenses, £4 15s.; Bolton, £17 18s. 3d., Expenses, £17 18s. 3d.; Nottingham, £1 10s. net, the Expenses having been deducted at Nottingham.

5. Questions having arisen respecting the recovery of Penalties under Clause XLII of the *Medical Act*, the Council

Resolved:—That the subject be referred to the General Council.

6. *Resolved*:—That the following recommendation, made by Mr. OUVRY, concerning the cases comprised under Clause 6 of this day's *Agenda*, be adopted (see *Medical Act*, Section XXVI):—

"That the three persons in the cases referred to in the said Clause be summoned to appear before the General Medical Council, on the 15th day of May, 1877, at the hour of half-past 2 in the afternoon, to show cause why the entry of their names in the *Medical Register* should not be erased, on the ground that such entries were 'fraudulently or incorrectly made.'"

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(*No.* 82.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

33 ALBANY STREET, EDINBURGH,
16*th January* 1877.

Sederunt—

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*

Dr. HALDANE. PROFESSOR TURNER.

Dr. FLEMING. PROFESSOR ALLEN THOMSON.

ARCHIBALD INGLIS, M.D., *Registrar.*

---

1. The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The Registrar laid before the Meeting an "Account of Charge and Discharge of the Treasurers' Intromissions with the Funds of the Branch Council from the 1st January 1876 to 1st January 1877," as audited by Mr. THOMAS G. DICKSON, C.A.

Ordered—That the Account be printed with the present Minutes.

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3. The application of Mr. DONALD SIMPSON to have the commencement of his course of Medical Study reckoned from the date of his passing his Preliminary Examination at Madras in October 1873 was granted.

4. The application of Mr. LOUIS RALSTON HUXTABLE to have the commencement of his course of Medical Study reckoned from the date of his passing Preliminary Examinations at Melbourne and Hobart Town in September 1875 was granted.

5. The application of Mr. THOMAS ROBERT HORTON, who passed Preliminary Examinations by the Royal College of Preceptors, and at the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1863 and 1864, having been read, it was resolved that registration as a Medical Student was not required in his case, and that it was only necessary for him to comply with the other regulations of the Board by which he was to be professionally examined.

6. The application of Mr. J. H. ALLARD, who passed his Preliminary Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in December 1872, to have the commencement of his course of Medical Study reckoned from the above date, was granted.

7. The applications of Messrs. J. M'CALLUM CAMERON, WALTER STANLEY, CHARLES TEMPLEMAN, and ALFRED ERNEST SCANLAN to have the commencement of their course of Medical Study dated from October 1875, when they passed their Preliminary Examinations, were granted.

8. The consideration of the application of Mr. J. C. WILSON to have the classes which he is now attending included in his course of Medical Study was deferred until he should have completed his Preliminary Examination, which was still defective.

Confirmed—J. G. FLEMING, M.D.

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Account, Charge and Discharge, of the Treasurers' Intromissions with the Funds of the Scottish Branch of the General Medical Council, from 1st January 1876 to 1st January 1877.

CHARGE.

I. Balance on hand at 1st January 1876, per last account—			
Balance in hands of Registrar on 1st January 1876, . .		£63	10 2
Balance in Bank of Scotland on 1st January 1876, . .		700	15 11
In Consols, as formerly stated,		1907	10 0
		£2671	16 1
Less fees due to Branch Councillors for 1875, not paid until after 1st January 1876, . .	£21 0 0		
Account to T. & A. Constable for 1875, .	2 7 6		
Do., to Waterston and Son, Do.,	1 11 6		
		24	19 0
Remains,		£2646	17 1
II. Income received—			
Fees for 179 Registrations at £5, . . .	£895 0 0		
Do. 60 Do. at 5s.,	15 0 0		
Dividends on Consols, due January 1876, .	29 15 0		
Do., due July 1876,	29 12 6		
Interest on Bank Account for 1876,	6 9 6		
		975	17 0
		£3622	14 1

DISCHARGE.

I. Payments out of Income for 1876—			
Fees paid to Branch Councillors for 1876, ...		£30	9 0
Percentage rate remitted to General Council, . .		802	1 9
Auditor's Fee for auditing last year's Account, . . .		2	2 0
T. & A. Constable for Printing during 1876, . . .		2	15 0
Waterston and Son for Stationery, Do., ...		2	15 0
Churchill's Medical Directory,		0	9 0
Registrar's Salary and Office Rent, ...		210	0 0
Postage and Receipt Stamps and Bank Charges, . .		4	13 8
		£1055	5 5
II. Balance on hand at close of Account on 1st January 1877—			
In Consols, as formerly, .	£1907 10 0		
In Bank of Scotland per pass book, . .	603 10 8		
On Deposit Receipt in Royal Bank,	45 0 0		
Balance in Registrar's hands, .	14 11 0		
	£2570 11 8		
Cheque for Fee not drawn until 6th January 1877, deduct from Bank balance,	3 3 0		
Remains,		2567	8 8
		£3622	14 1

Edinburgh, 11*th January* 1877.—The undersigned having examined the above Account, finds it to be correctly stated, and duly vouched and instructed.

THOMAS G. DICKSON, C.A., *Auditor.*

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(*No.* 83.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

33 ALBANY STREET, EDINBURGH,

9th November 1877.

Sederunt—

Dr. FLEMING, *Chairman.*

Dr. HALDANE. PROFESSOR TURNER.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD. DR. ANDREW FERGUS.

ARCHIBALD INGLIS, M.D., *Registrar.*

---

1. The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*—The following official notification of the appointment of ANDREW FERGUS, M.D., as Crown Nominee for Scotland on the General Medical Council, in place of JOSEPH LISTER, M.B., resigned :—

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"GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
315 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W., *October* 29, 1877.

DEAR DR. INGLIS,—I have to inform you that Dr. ANDREW FERGUS has been appointed, for five years from October 23, 1877, as Crown Nominee for Scotland on the Medical Council, in place of JOSEPH LISTER, M.B., resigned.—Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar*."

Dr. FERGUS was received accordingly, and took his seat as a Member of the Branch Medical Council.

3. *Read*—An application from Mr. ALFRED HYNAM SEVIER, to be admitted to register as a Medical Student, he having passed at the University of St. Petersburg an examination including all the subjects in General Education required by the Regulations of the General Medical Council.

Resolved—That the Branch Medical Council has no power to grant Mr. SEVIER'S application, the examinations in General Education of the University of St. Petersburg not being in the list of those recognised by the General Medical Council, and that the case be referred to the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council.

4. The applications of Mr. JOHN A. BURTON and Mr. R. HARVEY WHITWELL to have the commencement of their course of Medical Study reckoned from the period of their passing the Matriculation Examination and commencing attendance on the Medical Classes at the University of Madras, in October 1874, were admitted.

5. Mr. H. B. SLATER, who arrived in this country from the Cape of Good Hope in 1874, but, from previous ignorance of the amount of General Education required, was unable to complete his Preliminary Examination and to register as a Medical Student until March 1875, was granted permission to date the commencement of his course of Medical Study from the period of his attendance on Medical Classes in 1874.

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6. Mr. LL. THELWALL, who passed a Preliminary Examination in July 1873, and commenced Medical Study in 1874, but from want of correct information did not register as a Medical Student until October 1875, was granted permission to date the commencement of his course of Medical Study from 1st November 1874.

7. The following gentlemen, who had passed their Preliminary Examination in or previous to October 1876, but, from ignorance of the Regulations, or incorrect information given to them, did not apply to be registered as Medical Students until April 1877, were permitted to date the commencement of their course of Medical Study from 1st November 1876, viz. :— Messrs. LUTHER COOKE, J. T. WINDLE, A. W. STIRLING, ALEXANDER D. MACKAY, W. H. DAVIES, D. G. GRANT, ROBERT W. SMITH, W. M'CAUL ALSTON.

8. The examination of Mr. J. FARNEYS BROWN for a Government appointment was agreed to be held as equivalent to the Preliminary Examination required by the Medical Council, provided it was found on inquiry that the nature and extent of the examination in Latin was satisfactory.

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(No. 97.)

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1877.

Present:

RAWDON MACNAMARA, Esq., in the Chair.

AQUILLA SMITH, M. D.
Sir D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart., M. D.
JAMES APJOHN, M. D.
CHARLES H. LEET, M. D.
WILLIAM STOKES, M. D.,

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition for convening the present Meeting was signed by DR. STOKES and DR. SMITH.

The Abstracts of the Accounts of the Branch Council for the half year ending 5th July, 1876, and for the year ending 5th Jan. 1877, were submitted and ordered to be appended to the Minutes of the present Meeting.

DR. SMITH and DR. LEET were appointed Auditors for the current year.

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Mr. Macnamara was appointed as one of the Treasurers along with Dr. Stokes.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee, dated 30th January last, were submitted, showing that a sum of £817 10*s.* 6*d.* is due to the General Council by this Branch Council for the expenses of the former during the past year.

Ordered,—That a draft be now drawn for £817 10*s.* 6*d.*, in favour of the Treasurers of the General Council, as payment of the sum so due.

A Letter from Henry B. Comyn, M. B., of Australia, complaining of certain legal transactions in which he became involved, and requesting the interference of this Council, was directed to be laid before the General Medical Council.

Resolved,—That the President be requested to summon the Meeting of the General Medical Council for or about the middle of March. A meeting of the Council in April or May would be extremely inconvenient to several Members of this Branch Council.

The Fees of the Members of this Council for their attendance at the present Meeting, amounting to £12 12*s.*, were paid.

(Signed),

AQUILLA SMITH,

Chairman.

12*th March*, 1877.

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SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Half Year ending the 5th July, 1876.

1876.	CHARGE.	£	s.	d.	1876.	DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5th.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Year's Account,..	486	8	9	Feb. 7th.	By Amount of Proportion of Expenses of General Medical Council for the Year ending 5th January, 1876, ...	698	10	10
Feb. 14th.	,, Sale of £159 10*s.* 9*d.*, New 3 per cent. Stock,	150	0	0	May 10th.	,, Half Year's Rent of Office, to date, ...	20	0	0
April 7th.	,, Dividends on £2245 1*s.* 11*d.*, Government New 3 per cent. stock (less Income Tax, 5*s.* 7*d.*), ..	33	7	11	,, 24th.	,, Half Year's Salary of Registrar, to date, ..	100	0	0
					June 30th.	,, Six Months' Salary of Clerk, to date, ...	25	0	0
	,, Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.:—					,, Councillors' Fees for Meetings of—			
July 5th.	93 Registrations, at £5 0 0, .. £465 0 0					8th February, 1876, .. £10 10 0			
	24 Do. at £0 5 0, .. 6 0 0					22nd February, 1876, .. 10 10 0			
		471	0	0		25th February, 1876, .. 10 10 0			
						28th February, 1876, .. 12 12 0			
						22nd March, 1876, .. 12 12 0			
							56	14	0
					July 5th	,, Postage, to date, ...	2	0	0
					,, ,,	,, Office Expenses, to date, ...	0	2	6
					,, ,,	,, Balance in Bank, ...	238	9	4
	Total, ...	£1140	16	8		Total, ...	£1140	16	8

have examined the Account of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct ıent of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth Day of July, 1876 (seventy-six), amounted to Two Hundred and Thirty-Pounds Nine Shillings and Four Pence.

)ated this 12th day of July, 1876—six.

(Signed), CHARLES HENRY LEET, M. D., *Auditor.*

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SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Year ending the 5th January, 1877.

1876.	CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5th.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Year's Account, ...	486	8	9
Feb. 14th.	„ Sale of £159 10*s.* 9*d.* New 3 per cent. Stock, producing, ...	150	0	0
April 6th.	„ Dividend on £2245 1*s.* 11*d.* New 3 per cent. Stock, less 5*s.* 7*d.* Income Tax, .. £33 7 11			
Oct. 6th.	„ Do. less 8*s.* 5*d.* do. .. 33 5 1			
		66	13	0
1877.				
Jan. 5th.	„ Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.:			
„ „	„ 222 Registrations at £5 0 0 .. £1110 0 0			
„ „	„ 68 do. at 0 5 0 .. 17 0 0			
		1127	0	0
	Total, ...	£1830	1	9

1876.	DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 7th.	By Amount paid Proportion of Expenses of the General Council for the Year ending 5th Jan. 1876,	693	10	10
Nov. 20th.	„ One Year's Rent of Office, to date, ...	40	0	0
Nov. 24th.	„ One Year's Salary of Registrar, to date, ...	200	0	0
Dec. 30th.	„ One Year's ditto of Clerk, to date, ...	50	0	0
„ „	„ Councillors' Fees for Meetings of—			
	8th February, 1876, .. £10 10 0			
	22nd February, 1876, .. 10 10 0			
	25th February, 1876, .. 10 10 0			
	28th February, 1876, .. 12 12 0			
	22nd March, 1876, .. 12 12 0			
		56	14	0
1877.				
Jan. 5th.	„ Postages, to date, ...	5	0	0
„ „	„ Incidental Office Expenses, to date, ...	2	3	6
„ „	„ Stationery, &c., &c., to date, ...	1	9	6
„ „	„ Printing, to date, ...	8	18	0
	Balance in Bank, ...	767	5	11
	Total, ...	£1830	1	9

I have examined the Account of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth Day of January, 1877 (seventy-seven), amounts to Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Pounds Five Shillings and Eleven Pence, Sterling.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1877—seven.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY LEET, M. D., *Auditor.*

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(No. 98.)

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1877.

Present:

AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., in the Chair.

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart., M. D.
JAMES APJOHN, M. D.
R. MACNAMARA, Esq.
WILLIAM STOKES, M. D.
CHARLES H. LEET, M. D.

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition for convening the present Meeting was signed by SIR D. J. CORRIGAN and MR. MACNAMARA.

READ,—A letter from the President, dated 24th Feb. 1877, in reply to a Resolution passed at the last Meeting of the Council, stating that the next Meeting of the General Medical Council would be about the 9th May next, as being the most convenient time to the majority of the Members.

Moved by MR. MACNAMARA, seconded by SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart.:—

"That this Branch Council beg leave to draw the attention of the President of the General Medical Council to the following pas-

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sage from a speech of Mr Bourke, in the House of Commons, as reported in the Parliamentary proceedings in the 'Lancet' of the 3rd inst. :—'And a suggestion for the settlement of the question has been made by the Medical Council of Education;' and would suggest to the President the propriety of informing Mr. Bourke, if that statement of his be correctly reported, that he labours under an erroneous impression, inasmuch as the question has not as yet come under the consideration of the General Medical Council."

The question having been put, the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Sir D. J. Corrigan,	Dr. Apjohn,
Mr. Macnamara,	Dr. Leet,
Dr. Stokes,	Dr. Smith,

whereupon the Chairman gave his casting vote against the Resolution, which was accordingly not agreed to.

The Fees of the Members of the Council for their attendance at the present Meeting, amounting to £12 12*s.*, were paid.

(Signed),

JAMES APJOHN, M. D.,

March 28th, 1877. *Chairman.*

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(No. 99.)

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1877.

Present:

JAMES APJOHN, M. D., in the Chair.

RAWDON MACNAMARA, Esq.
AQUILLA SMITH, M. D.
WILLIAM STOKES, M. D.,

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by MR. MACNAMARA and Sir D. J. CORRIGAN.

Moved by MR. MACNAMARA, seconded by DR. STOKES :—

"That the Members of this Branch Council have read with much surprise, in the Minutes of the Executive Committee, bearing date 9th March, 1877, the following statement with reference to Colonial Degrees and Qualifications, contained in a letter bearing date the 22nd February, 1877, addressed by Mr. Miller, Registrar of the General Medical Council, to the Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade :—'The subject is one of considerable difficulty. It is closely connected with the recognition of other Extra-British Diplomas, and is already under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Medical Council.'"

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"The Members of this Branch Council consider it due to themselves to state that, up to the present moment, this most important question has not been brought under the consideration of the General Medical Council, nor could it have been, inasmuch as there has not been a Meeting of that Body held since the date of the first communication on the subject from the Board of Trade, bearing date the 21st of February, 1877."

To which the following amendment was moved by DR. SMITH, seconded by DR. APJOHN:—

"The Letter addressed by Mr. Miller to the Assistant-Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade, bearing date February 22, 1877, and the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee on the 9th March, 1877, having been considered, the Council is of opinion that the convening of this Meeting was unnecessary."

The Amendment having been put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
DR. SMITH,	DR. MACNAMARA,
DR. APJOHN,	DR. STOKES.

The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the Amendment, which was accordingly carried, and when put as a substantive Resolution, was agreed to.

DR. SMITH gave the following notice of motion:—

"That the Standing Order of the Branch Council for Ireland, passed 13th of December, 1858 (see Minutes, Vol. I., p. 344), be amended by substituting the words 'three Councillors,' instead of 'two Councillors.'"

The Fees of the Members of the Council for their attendance at the present Meeting, amounting to £8 8*s*., were paid.

(Signed),

CHARLES H. LEET, M. D.,
Chairman.

July 25, 1877.

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(No. 100.)

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, 25TH JULY 1877.

Present:

CHARLES H. LEET, M. D., in the Chair.

RAWDON MACNAMARA, M. D.	SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart., M. D.
AQUILLA SMITH, M. D.	JAMES APJOHN, M. D.
ALFRED HUDSON, M. D.	

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by SIR D. J. CORRIGAN and Dr. SMITH.

READ,—A Letter from Mr. Miller, the Registrar of the General Medical Council, dated 28th May last, stating that DR. ALFRED HUDSON had been appointed as Crown Nominee on the Medical Council, for five years, from May 14, 1877.

The Summary of the Account of this Branch Council for the Half-year ending 5th July, instant, duly audited, having been submitted, the same was ORDERED to be appended to the Minutes of the present Meeting.

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The Registrar submitted an application from Mr. Arthur Vernon Macan to have the Degree of Master of the Obstetric Art, conferred upon him by the University of Dublin, entered in the Medical Register as an additional Qualification.

A Letter was read from the Rev. S. Haughton, M. D., claiming, on the part of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to have the Degree in question registered, submitting at the same time a Certified Copy of the Decree of the Senate of the University of Dublin, instituting such Degree.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,—That it does not appear from the wording of the Medical Act that this Council has any power to nterfere, in the first instance, with the registration of any License or Degree, Section XXVI. vesting the power of dealing with any application for Registration in the discretion of the Registrar of this Council; and that it is only as a case of Appeal that the question can come before this Branch Council.

DR. SMITH'S Notice of Motion for the amendment of the Standing Order of 13th Dec., 1858, was, with permission, withdrawn.

DR. HUDSON was appointed as one of the Treasurers of this Branch Council in the room of DR. STOKES, resigned.

RESOLVED,—That the amount of New 3 per cent. Stock, the property of the Branch Council, which stands in the names of DR. SMITH, SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart., DR. STOKES, and DR. WILLIAMS, deceased, be transferred into the names of SIR D. J. CORRIGAN and DR. AQUILLA SMITH; and that a power of attorney be executed in favour of the Stockbroker, in order that this transfer may be carried into effect.

The Fees of the Members of the Council for their attendance at the present Meeting, amounting to £12 12*s*., were paid.

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For the Year ending the 5th January, 1877.

1876.	CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5th.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Year's Account, ...	486	8	9
Feb. 14th.	„ Sale of £159 10*s.* 9*d.* New 3 per cent. Stock, producing, ...	150	0	0
April 6th.	„ Dividend on £2245 1*s.* 11*d.* New 3 per cent. Stock, less 5*s.* 7*d.* Income Tax, .. £33 7 11			
Oct. 6th.	„ Do. less 8*s.* 5*d.* do. .. 33 5 1	66	13	0
1877.				
Jan. 5th.	„ Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.:			
„ „	„ 222 Registrations at £5 0 0 .. £1110 0 0			
„ „	„ 68 do. at 0 5 0 .. 17 0 0	1127	0	0
	Total, ...	£1830	1	9

1876.	DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 7th.	By Amount paid Proportion of Expenses of the General Council for the Year ending 5th Jan. 1876,	698	10	10
Nov. 20th.	„ One Year's Rent of Office, to date, ...	40	0	0
Nov. 24th.	„ One Year's Salary of Registrar, to date, ...	200	0	0
Dec. 30th.	„ One Year's ditto of Clerk, to date, ...	50	0	0
„ „	„ Councillors' Fees for Meetings of—			
	8th February, 1876, .. £10 10 0			
	22nd February, 1876, .. 10 10 0			
	25th February, 1876, .. 10 10 0			
	28th February, 1876, .. 12 12 0			
	22nd March, 1876, .. 12 12 0	56	14	0
1877.				
Jan. 5th.	„ Postages, to date, ...	5	0	0
„ „	„ Incidental Office Expenses, to date, ...	2	3	6
„ „	„ Stationery, &c., &c., to date, ...	1	9	6
„ „	„ Printing, to date, ...	8	18	0
	Balance in Bank, ...	767	5	11
	Total, ...	£1830	1	9

I have examined the Account of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth Day of January, 1877 (seventy-seven), amounts to Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Pounds Five Shillings and Eleven Pence, Sterling.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1877—seven. (Signed) CHARLES HENRY LEET, M. D., *Auditor*.

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APPENDIX I.

STANDING ORDERS & REGULATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

1877.

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STANDING ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

I.—MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

1. The President, or any eight Members of the General Council, may summon a Meeting of the General Council at any time, by letter addressed to each Member.—(i. 21.)

2. Previously to any Session or Special Meeting of the General Council, the Registrar shall prepare a *Programme of Business*, and shall furnish two copies thereof to each Member of the Council, not less than three days before the day of Meeting.—(ii. 4.)

II.—APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. A book shall be kept, containing the names of the Members of the Council, the Bodies they represent, the date of Appointment of each Member, the term for which he was appointed, and the date of the death or retirement of each Member; and such book shall be regularly kept up, so as at once to show the period at which each of the Bodies that has power to appoint should proceed to a new

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Appointment, and the same particulars also with regard to Members appointed by the Crown.—(ii. 245.)

2. Two months before the expiration of the term of any existing Appointment, the Registrar shall draw the attention of the Appointing Authority to the vacancy that will arise, in order that such new Appointment may be made to take effect from the day on which the corresponding old Appointment will expire; and, in the case of the several Medical Authoritie forms according to the annexed form shall also be sent.

THE APPOINTMENT SHALL BE MADE IN THE FOLLOWING FORM:—

We, the _____, *in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do hereby appoint* _____ *to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom for the term of* ____ *years from the* ____ *day of* _____, 187 .—(ii. 245.)

III.—FORMS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. On receiving intimation of the resignation or death of any Member of the General Medical Council, the President shall cause notice thereof to be sent to the Registrar of each of the Branch Councils, and, in the case of Crown appointments, to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council.—(i. 154.)

2. On receiving an official notice of the election or nomination of a new Member or of new Members, the President shall announce the same to the Registrar of each Branch Council; whereupon the person so elected or nominated shall be summoned by the Registrar to the first Meeting of the Branch Council to be held after such announcement; and before the new Member presents himself at such Meeting, the notification

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of his election or nomination shall be read, and he shall then be introduced to the Meeting by some Member of the Branch Council.—(i. 154.)

3. The same forms shall be observed when Members take their seat for the first time in the General Council.—(i. 154.)

IV.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The Council shall meet each day at 2 o'clock p.m., and shall not sit after 6 p.m.—(i. 30.)

2. When the Meeting takes place on Saturday, the Council shall meet at 1 p.m., and shall not sit after 4 p.m.—(iv. 8.)

3. When the President has taken the Chair, the roll shall be called, and any Member not present before the *Minutes* of the previous day are confirmed, shall be deemed absent.—(ii. 8.)

4. No Member, after taking his place, shall leave the Meeting without the permission of the President.—(ii. 8.)

5. During the Sessions of the Council, a Programme of subjects to be brought forward, and of notices of Motions given by Members, shall be prepared, printed, and distributed from day to day, as may be required, and a Committee shall be annually appointed to aid the Registrar in this matter.—(ii. 5.)

6. Any Motion or Motions standing over from the previous day shall take precedence of new matter, except by permission of the Council.—(i. 43.)

7. No Motion or Amendment shall be withdrawn, after having been put from the Chair, except by permission of the Council.—(ii. 5.)

8. The Seconder of a Motion may reserve his Speech.—(iii. 17.)

9. If an Amendment be proposed on a Motion, the Amendment shall be disposed of before any other Amendment is moved. —(iii. 18.)

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10. The Amendment shall first be put to the vote; and if it be negatived, a second Amendment may be moved, and shall be disposed of in the same way as the first Amendment; and so on until no further Amendment is proposed.—(iii. 18.)

11. Should every Amendment be negatived, the original Motion shall then be put to the vote.—(iii. 18.)

12. If any Amendment be carried, it shall then be put as a substantive Motion, and treated, as to further Amendments and the right of speaking on it, in all respects as an original Motion.—(iii. 18.)

13. All Amendments shall be so framed that they may be read as independent Motions.—(ii. 6.)

14. In all cases where a division has taken place, any Member of the Council may require that the names or numbers of the majority and minority, and of those declining to vote, be entered in the *Minutes*.—(iii. 79.)

V.—MINUTES OF THE COUNCILS.

1. The proceedings of the Meetings of the General Council shall be preserved in the form of printed *Minutes*, authenticated by the signature of the President in the presence of the Council.—(vii. 11.)

2. The *Minutes* of each Meeting shall be printed in octavo (marked "*Confidential*" until confirmed), and shall be sent to each Member from day to day.—(i. 3.)

3. The *Minutes* of each Meeting shall contain such Motions and Amendments as have been proposed and adopted, or negatived, with the names of the Proposer and Seconder, but without any comment or observation of Members annexed.—(i. 6.)

4. The *Minutes* of the Meetings of the Branch Councils and of the Executive Committee shall be printed uniformly with those

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of the General Council, and copies of these (marked "*Confidential*" until confirmed) shall be sent to every Member of the General Council.—(i. 22.)

5. After the close of any Session or Special Meeting of the Councils, two copies of the confirmed *Minutes* shall be sent to each Member.—(i. 23.)

6. When Examination Questions, or the By-Laws and Regulations of Licensing Bodies, are contained in any Reports, they shall be omitted in the printing of *Minutes*, and the Licensing or Examining Bodies shall be requested to furnish copies of such Questions and Regulations for the use of the Council.—(vii. 10.)

7. All *Minutes* of the Executive Committee and of the several Branch Councils shall be set up in such size and type as will admit of their being bound up, when wanted, in the volume of *Minutes*; and each series of these *Minutes* shall have its distinctive number and heading, and be paged consecutively from number to number in each volume; the Index being arranged accordingly.—(vii. 11.)

8. While the General Council is sitting, the Business Committee shall give directions each day regarding the Programmes, so as to avoid unnecessary repetition of Reports, and other documents of considerable length, in more than one Programme. —(vii. 12.)

9. When printed matter contained in the Programme is likely to be required for the *Minutes*, the Business Committee shall order that in each case it be kept in type till it has been printed in the *Minutes*.—(vii. 12.)

10. The daily *Minutes* of Council, after final revision, shall be kept in type, in order that they may, as soon as convenient after the Session, be made up in sheets, and consecutively paged; the requisite number of copies being then printed off for insertion in the volume.—(vii. 12.)

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VI.—FINANCE.

1. The Annual Accounts shall be made up by the Executive Committee, who shall compute the per-centage rate chargeable against each Branch Council.—(i. 71.)

2. On or before the 5th of January in each year the Treasurers of the Branch Councils shall make their returns to the General Council; and, as soon as possible thereafter, the computation of the per-centage and amount of contributions of the Branch Councils shall be made, pursuant to Clause XIII of the *Medical Act* (lines 11 to 14 inclusive); and the Accounts of the General and Branch Councils shall be examined by the Executive Committee previously to their being laid before Parliament in the month of March, in accordance with Clause XLIV of the *Medical Act*.—(i. 17.)

3. In striking the annual per-centage rate, in accordance with Clause XIII of the *Medical Act*, the words "all moneys received" shall be understood to mean all moneys received by the respective Branch Councils, from whatever sources derived.—(i. 151.)

VII.—COMMITTEES.

1. The President shall be, *ex officio*, a Member of all Committees.—(ii. 7.)

2. No Report from any Committee of the Council shall appear in the *Minutes* until it has first been printed in the *Programme of Business*.—(iv. 299.)

VIII.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of six Members, exclusive of the President; and of the six Members to be elected

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four shall be chosen from the English, one from the Scottish, and one from the Irish Branch Council.—(iv. 302.)

2. The Members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by Ballot, by means of Marked Lists.—(iii. 19.)

3. Should any vacancy or vacancies occur during the recess in the Executive Committee, they shall be empowered to fill up such vacancy or vacancies.—(i. 156.)

4. The Executive Committee shall keep regular *Minutes* of their proceedings, and these *Minutes* shall be printed, and circulated among the Members of the Council.—(i. 72; vii. 11.)

5. In case of the death of the Registrar, or his incapacity from illness, when the General Council is not in Session, the Executive Committee shall appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of Registrar.—(iii. 307.)

6. The Executive Committee shall superintend the publication of the *Medical Register*, and shall print therein annually a statement of the distribution of the copies of the *Register*, as approved by the Government.—(i. 21; ii. 204.)

7. The Executive Committee shall prepare annually, and lay before the Council for recognition, a list of Examining Bodies whose Examinations shall fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education.—(iv. 145-6.)

8. The Executive Committee shall consider and prepare Reports upon any subjects that may seem to require the attention of the General Council; and such Reports shall be printed and circulated among the Members of the General Council, at least one fortnight before its meeting.—(v. 179.)

9. The Executive Committee shall meet before the annual

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Meeting of the General Council, in order to prepare and arrange the business for the consideration of the Council.—(v. 180.)

10. The Executive Committee shall be authorized to apply to the Medical Licensing Bodies for such information as may be necessary for the due execution by the Committee of such business as may be delegated to them.—(v. 256.)

11. The Returns of Professional Examinations and their Results shall be confided to the care of the Executive Committee, who shall prepare annually a *Table of Results*, to be laid before the General Council.—(x. 63.)

12. The printing of the volumes of *Minutes* shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee.—(viii. 17, 18.)

13. Power shall be delegated to the Executive Committee to restore to the *Medical Register*, if they see fit, the name of any person which may have been erased from the Register under Clause XIV of the *Medical Act*.—(x. 201.)

IX.—FEES FOR ATTENDING COUNCILS.

1. For attendance on the General Council, the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, and for travelling and hotel expenses, the scale of fees adopted on the 3rd of August, 1859, and approved of by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be adhered to until altered by the Council.—(i. 151.)

2. The rate of payment for attendance on the General Council shall be the same for all Members of the Council.—(i. 29.)

3. The fees for attendance on the General Council shall be Five Guineas a day for each Member attending.—(i. 29.)

4. Members of the General Council who reside more than two hundred miles from London, shall receive Five Guineas a day for the day of their coming and the day of their return.—(i. 29.)

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5. To Members who do not reside in London, a Guinea a day shall be allowed for hotel expenses; and the travelling expenses of all the Members shall be on the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Scotland . . .	9	9	0	Southampton . .	2	2	0
Ireland . . .	8	8	0	Cambridge . .	2	2	0
Sunderland . .	6	6	0	Oxford . . .	2	2	0
Leeds	4	4	0				

(i. 29.)

6. The fees for attendance at the Meetings of the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, shall be Two Guineas to each Member attending, his travelling expenses being also paid.—(i. 29.)

7. Members of the General Medical Council who do not reside in London shall be paid hotel expenses for every Sunday while they are in London on the business of the Council.—(i. 151.)

X.—FEES FOR REGISTRATION.

The scale of fees payable for Registration, shall be as follows:—

1. For persons Qualified after January 1st, 1859, Five Pounds.
2. For persons Qualified before January 1st, 1859, Two Pounds.
3. For the insertion of additional Qualifications, Five Shillings.

—(i. 7.)

XI.—PENAL MEASURES.

1. The deliberation of the Council, between the completion of evidence and the decision on a case submitted to it for judicial investigation, shall be held in private.—(x. 65.)

2. The question as to whether the person charged is guilty or not guilty shall be put from the Chair, and not in the form of Resolution by mover and seconder.—(x. 65.)

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XII.—PENALTIES.

1. The Treasurer of the General Council may, under the direction of the Branch Councils, contribute any portion, or the whole, of any money penalty that may accrue to the Council from prosecutions under the *Medical Act*, towards defraying the expenses of such prosecutions.—(i. 53.)

XIII.—REGISTRATION.

1. The *Medical Register* shall be made out in strict conformity with Schedule (D) to the *Medical Act*, setting forth the Name in the first column, the Residence in the second, and the Qualification in the third.—(i. 19.)

2. The words "or any Qualification," in the second line of Clause XXX of the *Medical Act*, shall be held to mean any of the "Qualifications" mentioned in Schedule (A), but no others.—(i. 21.)

3. A Foreign Degree conferred without Examination at the seat of the University or College granting such Degree, shall not furnish sufficient reason for Registration."—(i. 34.)

4. In every instance wherein application shall have been made to register a Foreign or Colonial Degree under Clause XLVI of the *Medical Act*, the Registrar of the General Council shall inquire, by letter addressed to the University or College that is represented to have conferred it, whether the name of the person making the application is really on its list, whether the Degree or Diploma has been conferred after Examination by, and at the seat of, the University or College, and the date thereof. Also, when communicating with Foreign or Colonial Universities and Colleges, the Registrar shall endeavour to ascertain, in the case of each University or College, what Examinations and conditions have been held by it to be indispensable for the admission of persons to Degrees or Diplomas in Medicine; and how far such Examinations or conditions have

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been at any time, or under any circumstances, dispensed with or modified in favour of persons who have not studied in the University or College in question.—(i. 25.)

5. The General Registrar shall forward to each Branch Registrar the returns received from the Foreign and Colonial Universities and Colleges, in answer to the circulars regarding applicants residing in his district; and the Branch Registrars, under direction of the Branch Councils, shall enter on the *Register* the names of those Foreign and Colonial Graduates who appear from the Returns to have taken their Degrees after regular Examination.—(i. 26.)

6. The Branch Councils of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, shall be empowered under Clauses VI and XVI of the *Medical Act* to direct the Registration, of any persons who have held appointments as Surgeons or Assistant-Surgeons in the Army, Navy, or Militia, or in the service of the East India Company, or who were acting as Surgeons in the Public Service, or in the service of any Charitable Institution, on or before the 1st of October, 1858, provided that evidence be produced satisfactory to the Branch Council to which such applications may be made, that there is sufficient ground for directing such Registration to be made.—(i. 26.)

7. When any person entitled to be registered under the *Medical Act* applies for that purpose to the Registrar of any of the Branch Councils, such Registrar shall forthwith enter in a *Local Register* in the form set forth in Schedule (D) to the Act, or to the like effect, to be kept by him for that purpose, the name and place of residence, and the Qualification or several Qualifications in respect of which the person is so entitled, and affix to such entry in the Register the date at which it was made.—(i. 63.)

8. The Registrar of each Branch Council, within two clear days (Sundays excepted) after he has received notice of any alteration in the Addresses or Qualifications, or legal evidence of the death, of any person registered under the Act, shall cause

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corresponding alterations to be made in the *Register*, and the name of such deceased person to be erased from the *Register*.—(i. 64.)

9. The Registrars of the Branch Councils for Scotland and Ireland shall keep an alphabetical list of persons registered; and, after entering a name in the *Local Register*, shall forthwith enter it also in its own place in the alphabetical list.—(i. 64.)

10. In accordance with the provisions of Clause XXV of the *Medical Act*, the Registrar for Scotland or Ireland shall, with all convenient speed, send to the Registrar of the General Council a copy, certified under his hand, of all the changes so made in the *Local Register*.—(i. 64.)

11. The General Registrar shall forthwith cause such changes in the *Branch Registers* to be made in the *General Register*.—(i. 64.)

12. In accordance with the provisions of Clause XXVII of the *Medical Act*, the General Registrar shall keep the *General Register* in alphabetical order, and on receiving any additional name, shall forthwith enter it in such *General Register*.—(i. 64.)

13. Each page of these *Registers*,—with its entries, alterations, and erasures,—shall be verified by the Registrar's signature.—(i. 64; xiii. 193.)

14. One Supplementary List of Entries in the *Medical Register* shall be published at Midsummer in each year.—(viii. 17.)

15. There shall be made, every year, an exact enumeration of (1) the total number of names in the published *Register*; (2) the number added during the year; (3) the number restored; (4) the number erased under Clauses XIV, XXVIII, and XXIX of the *Medical Act*; (5) the number removed by death; and these numbers shall be printed in each successive volume of the *Register*.—(xiii. 363.)

XIV.—REMOVAL OF A NAME FROM THE *Medical Register*.

1. Any application for the removal of a name from the *Register* shall be investigated, in the first instance, by the Branch Council

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of that part of the Kingdom in which the person whose name is proposed to be removed may reside.—(ii. 54.)

2. Should such an application be made to the Registrar of the General Council, he shall refer the question to the Branch Council by whom it should, under the preceding Regulation, be primarily investigated.—(ii. 54.)

3. The Branch Council, having investigated the case, and collected the evidence, shall send a statement of the case, and the evidence in support of it, to the Registrar of the General Council, at least one calendar month before the probable time of the meeting of the General Council.—(ii. 54.)

4. The Registrar of the General Council shall, under the direction of the President, consult the Solicitors of the General Council, and, if necessary, take Counsel's opinion on the case; and, if so directed, shall summon before the General Council the person against whom the proceedings have been instituted.—(ii. 54.)

5. If the Solicitors or Counsel shall advise that the application is not tenable, or that the evidence is insufficient, the application shall be referred back to the Branch Council with whom the proceedings originated.—(ii. 54.)

6. Should the Council remove the name of any person from the *Register*, under Clauses XXVIII or XXIX of the *Medical Act*, due intimation thereof shall be made to all the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the *Act*.—(ii. 54; iii. 80.)

7. The Registrar shall, every year, within one month after the meeting of the Council, send to the various Bodies in Schedule (A), the names of those who have been struck off the *Register* by order of the Council, and shall request the attention of each Body to the following *Standing Order* of the Council:—The Council recommend that no person whose name has been once removed from the *Register* shall, without the consent of the General Medical Council, be admitted to Examination for any new Qualification.—(ii. 239, 240.)

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8. A List of all Registered Practitioners, whose names at any time have been removed from the *Register* and not reinstated, shall be printed annually, and sent to the Registrars of the various Bodies in Schedule (A) to the *Medical Act*, and to each Member of the Medical Council.—(x. 200.)

XV.—RESTORATION OF A NAME TO THE *Medical Register*.

1. No application for restoration to the *Register* shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by a Certificate of identity from a Clergyman, a Magistrate, or a Registered Practitioner, or by such evidence of identity as the Council or the Executive Committee may find sufficient.—(xi. 126).

XVI.—TREASURERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

1. Two Members of the Council who are resident in London shall be Treasurers, and all cheques on the Bank shall be signed by one of the Treasurers and, in addition, by the Registrar.—(i. 15.)

XVII.—REGISTRAR OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

1. The salary of the General Registrar shall be £500 per annum; of which sum £200 shall be charged against the funds of the Branch Council for England.—(i. 14; ii. 251.)

2. The Registrar shall not be Treasurer.—(i. 10.)

3. The Registrar shall not retain in his hands more than £100 of the funds of the Council, but shall lodge all moneys, as they accumulate, in the Bank of England, to the credit of "The Branch Council of Medical Education and Registration of England."—(xiii. 198.)

4. The Registrar of the General Medical Council shall keep his *Registers* in accordance with the provisions of the *Medical Act*, and the *Standing Orders* of the General Council.—(xiii. 197.)

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5. The Registrar shall be present at every Meeting of the General Council, and of the Branch Council for England, and at other Meetings where his presence is required, and shall take *Minutes* of the proceedings at such Meetings.—(xiii. 197.)

6. The Registrar, as Secretary, shall conduct and have charge of the correspondence on the part of the General Council, and of the Branch Council for England, and shall issue all requisite notices.—(xiii. 198.)

7. The Registrar shall fulfil all the duties that are now required, or may hereafter be required of him, by the *Standing Orders* of the General Council.—(xiii. 197.)

8. The Registrar shall attend at the office from 12 to 4 o'Clock daily, and at other times when necessary, and shall not be absent from his duties unless by permission of the President, or the Treasurers.—(xiii. 198.)

9. The Registrar shall have the general control of the management of the office, authority over the clerks and servants, and superintendence of the building.—(xiii. 198.)

XVIII.—RETURNS FROM MEDICAL LICENSING BODIES.

1. In all cases where Returns are required by the Council from the Bodies in Schedule (A) to the Act, the General Registrar shall give notice to the several Bodies at least one month before such Returns have to be rendered.—(ii. 105.)

2. On the 1st of January in each year, Returns from the Medical Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) shall be made to the General Medical Council, according to a prescribed form, stating the number of the Candidates who have passed their first and second Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the first and second Examinations respectively; and the Registrar shall forward a sufficient number of forms, with a notice of their being returned in due time.—(iii. 250.)

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XIX.—CORPORATE SEAL.

1. The Corporate Seal shall be kept in a box having two different locks, of which the key of one lock shall be in the custody of the President, and that of the other in the custody of the Registrar.—(ii. 242.)

2. The Seal shall be affixed only by order of the General Council, or, when the General Council is not sitting, by order of the Executive Committee of the General Council; and its use by such Committee shall be limited to such acts as may be necessary to effectuate the powers delegated to it by the General Council.—(ii. 243.)

3. Any order for affixing the Seal shall state the object of its use, and shall be entered on the *Minutes* of the General Council, or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.—(ii. 243.)

XX.—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. When the Council shall at any time decide to resume the Visitation of Examinations, arrangements shall be so made that the series shall be completed within a period of five years; but such arrangement shall not interfere with any Special Visitations that the Council may think fit to direct to be made.—(xiii. 224.)

2. The arrangements for the Visitations, the appointment of the Visitors, and all the details thereof, not otherwise provided for by the Council, shall be entrusted to the Executive Committee.—(xiii. 224.)

3. The various Examining Bodies shall be requested to forward annually, to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, a statement, showing the subjects of Examination, as well as the days and hours at which the several Examinations will be held by them during the ensuing year.—(xiii. 224.)

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4. The Visitations shall be conducted by Members of the Council jointly with others not Members of the Council.—(xiii. 225.)

5. The President shall give a formal appointment in writing, with the Seal of the Council attached, to each Visitor who is not a Member of the Council.—(xiii. 225.)

6. The Visitors shall be paid for the discharge of the duties of Visitation, and for their travelling expenses and maintenance, at the same rate as that fixed by the General Council, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for attendance at the Meetings of the Council.—(xiii. 225.)

7. The Visitors shall, so far as possible, be made acquainted with previous Reports of the Examinations they are about to inspect, and also with the Remarks of the Licensing Bodies on those Reports.—(xiii. 225.)

8. The duties of the Visitors shall be to inquire into the sufficiency of the Examinations, conducted by the several Licensing Bodies, as tests of the Candidates' fitness to obtain the respective Qualifications, and report thereon to the Council; and the Executive Committee shall frame rules to guide the Visitors in forming a judgment on such sufficiency.—(xiii. 225.)

9. The Reports of the Visitors shall, with as little delay as possible, be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall lay them before the Executive Committee, or, in the intervals of the Meetings of the Committee, before the President.—(xiii. 225.)

10. The Executive Committee, or the President, shall forward the Reports of the Visitors to the several Licensing Bodies to which such Reports refer, for their consideration, with a request that the several Bodies will make such observations and remarks

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thereon as they may think necessary, and forward the same, with as little delay as possible, to the Registrar.—(xiii. 225.)

11. The Reports of the Visitors, and the remarks and observations thereupon, shall not be made public until after they have been submitted to a Meeting of the General Medical Council.—(xiii. 226.)

12. A Special Minute Book, in respect to the Visitations of the Examinations, shall be kept by the Registrar of the General Medical Council.—(xiii. 226.)

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APPENDIX II.

PAPERS SUBMITTED TO THE MEDICAL ACTS' COMMITTEE.

A.—PAPERS RELATING TO THE STATUS, UNDER THE *MEDICAL ACT*, OF INDIAN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRACTITIONERS, AND TO THE STATUS OF BRITISH PRACTITIONERS WHEN IN FRANCE.

B.—PAPERS FROM MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS, WITH DRAFT OF DR. LUSH'S BILL FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE *MEDICAL ACT*.

C.—PAPERS RELATING TO MIDWIVES.

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I. REGISTRAR'S Abstract of Documents relating to British and other Foreign Medical Practitioners in France.

II. PRESIDENT'S *Memorandum* on the State of the Law and Custom as regards Foreign Medical Practitioners in England, and as to Foreign Medical and Surgical Degrees and Diplomas.

III. REGISTRAR'S Abstract of Answers from Medical Licensing Bodies, with respect to the Exemptions granted to Foreign Graduates.

IV. Application from Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, in regard to the Universities in India.

V. Correspondence communicated by the LORD PRESIDENT of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with reference to Canadian Surgeons.

VI. Correspondence transmitted by the Board of Trade, with reference to Canadian Surgeons.

VII. Letter from Mr. J. R. PAGET, in regard to Canadian Surgeons and the *Medical Act*.

VIII. Letter from Dr. BILLINGS, with respect to Foreign Medical Practitioners in the United States.

IX. Memorial, received in 1876, from English Practitioners possessing Foreign University Degrees.

I.—REGISTRAR'S ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN FRANCE.

At the PRESIDENT'S request, the REGISTRAR has drawn up the following abstract of certain Documents, relating to Foreign Medical men practising in France, which were forwarded to the President from the Privy Council

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Office, by Mr. C. LENNOX PEEL, under dates November 28th, 1876, and January 19th, 1877.

In these Documents, a question of International importance is raised, seriously affecting the conditions under which Foreign Medical Men have hitherto been allowed to practise in France. Up to the present time the French Government has possessed the power of granting to Foreign Physicians, Surgeons, and Graduates in Medicine, the right to practise in French territories without previously undergoing the probationary Examinations prescribed by the Law of France. Of this power, however, a Bill presented by M. ROGER MARVAISE to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th of last May, seeks utterly to deprive them; and proposes, instead of the present law on the subject, to substitute the following stringent regulations, under penalties which may, at the maximum, be 1000 francs and six months' imprisonment:—

1. Un étranger ne peut être autorisé à exercer la Médecine ou la Chirurgie sur le territoire de la Republique qu'après avoir subi les Examens Probatoires prescrits par la loi Française.

2. Nul dans l'exercice de la Profession Médicale ne peut prendre le titre de docteur, s'il n'a obtenu ce titre devant une Faculté Française.

The "Roger Marvaise" Bill was referred to a "Commission d'initiative Parlementaire," who first obtained, through the Department of Foreign Affairs, detailed information respecting the state of the law and custom in other countries with regard to the admission of Foreign Physicians and Surgeons to practise, and other matters relating to the Bill, and then, on November 13th, 1876, reported thereupon to the Chamber of Deputies.

In this *Report* it is set forth at great length that the existing law has led to many and grave abuses, which have been repeatedly complained of by French Medical men; that, under cover thereof, unqualified and incapable practitioners have assumed and borne the title of Doctor; that even able Physicians have come to live in France, not to cultivate science, but "pour cultiver la clientèle ou, pour appeler les choses par leur nom, pour gagner de l'argent;" and that the Bill duly and properly protects sundry national interests, such as the interest of their higher Medical Studies and, above all, "l'intérêt de nos médecins nationaux, a qui nous devons maintener la pre-éminence qu'ils se sont justement acquise par des travaux perseverants et des épreuves multipliées et difficiles." Admitting that it would be a hardship if Foreign Medical men of recognized standing, who wished to practise in France, had to go over the whole course of their studies anew, the *Report* goes on to say that the Bill considerately provides that such men should be granted a dispensation from "scolarité," that is to say, from "inscriptions, stages, durée des études," &c.; and adds, in conclusion, that, except in the United States, in Spain, in the Spanish Republics of South America, and in three or four Cantons of Switzerland, Foreigners are everywhere required to pass an Examination before they are allowed to practise as Physicians or Surgeons.

On November 18th, 1876, the forty Senators and Deputies who belong to the Medical Profession in France, held a Meeting, at which they not only approved of, and adopted, the provisions of M. MARVAISE'S Bill, but, moreover, unanimously agreed to a proposal by M. LIOUVILLE, their

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Secretary, to include therein Pharmaceutical Chemists ("Pharmaciens") as well as Surgeons and Physicians.

Meantime, before the issue of the *Report*, M. WADDINGTON, the Minister of Public Instruction, had refused to grant leave to practise in France to EDWARD SPARKS, M.B., alleging, in a letter to Lord LYONS, dated July 26th, 1876, that the Chamber of Deputies had under consideration a Bill that would *absolutely interdict Foreign Medical men from practising in France*. Hereupon Dr. WILSON FOX, F.R.S., addressed to the Earl of DERBY a letter, bearing date October 28th, 1876, enclosing the before-mentioned letter of M. WADDINGTON'S; wherein he points out the obvious and serious ill effects which such a measure, if it became law, would have upon the interests of English Medical men; states, moreover, that it would tend to affect prejudicially a large number of English invalids who resort to various places in France, and have hitherto counted upon the assistance of English Medical men resident there; adds that it could not fail to prejudice the interests of such winter resorts as Pau, Nice, Cannes, Mentone, Hyères, and Algiers; and concludes by expressing a hope that Her Majesty's Government would make a representation on the subject to the French Government.

This Lord LYONS accordingly does,—after the appearance of the French *Report* on M. MARVAISE'S Bill, in a *Memorandum* ("Note-Verbale"), addressed on November 18th to the Duc DECAZES, which places before the French Government the arguments against the Bill likely to have most weight with them, taken almost entirely from those that had been urged in Dr. FOX'S letter. Furthermore, two days later, Lord LYONS *spoke* to M. WADDINGTON about the Bill, remarking on its illiberal character, and on the alarm which the announcement of its provisions had produced amongst both English Physicians and English invalids.

To the arguments and representations thus brought under their notice by Lord LYONS, the French Government seemed,—as stated in a letter, under date November 24th, from Her Majesty's Foreign Office to the General Medical Council,—well disposed to pay due attention, but added that they were desirous of being furnished with full and accurate information as to the actual law and custom with regard to allowing Foreign Medical men to practise in England. The required information was duly supplied by the President of the Medical Council, in the following *Memorandum* (No. II. of these *Papers*), which sets forth the collateral relations in fuller detail.

On January 11th, 1877, the Chamber of Deputies decided that the "Roger Marvaise" Bill should be taken into consideration. In the despatch that informs Lord DERBY of this decision, Lord LYONS states that he had called the attention of the French Government to the suggestion that the Bill should be arrested until an International Committee could consider the position of Foreign Medical men in England and France respectively. His Excellency had long been earnest in pressing upon the consideration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and for Public Instruction the many objections to the illiberal restrictions contemplated by the Bill.

The Duc DECAZES thereupon informed Lord LYONS that the Minister of Public Instruction had thought it inexpedient to take in this instance the somewhat unusual course of resisting the simple consideration of a Bill, in opposition to the Report of the Initiative Committee; but that the

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Government had determined to offer a strenuous opposition to the Bill in its future stages.

Lord LYONS further communicated to His Excellency, both on his own account and by order of Her Majesty's Government, that there was no possible doubt as to the very serious objections entertained in Great Britain to this Bill.

II.—PRESIDENT'S *Memorandum* ON THE STATE OF THE LAW AND CUSTOM AS REGARDS FOREIGN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN ENGLAND, AND AS TO FOREIGN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

December 1*st*, 1876.

The letter from Mr. C. LENNOX PEEL and that from the Foreign Office, with its several enclosures, including those from Her Majesty's Ambasssador in Paris (in all twelve in number), raise two questions:—

(1). The position of English and other Foreign Medical Practitioners practising in France.

(2). The position of Foreign Medical Practitioners practising in England.

As to the first. The French Government has the power of granting leave to persons (foreigners) who have not passed the regular Examinations, to practise as Medical men in France; and a Bill proposes to deprive the Government of that power.

As to the Second. The French Government desire to be furnished with "full and accurate information as to the actual Law and Custom with regard to allowing Foreign Medical men to practise" in England.

The following *Memorandum* sketches the state of the Law and Custom as regards Foreign Medical Practitioners in England. It incidentally only touches the first point, which is fully set forth in Lord LYONS' letters to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in his Excellency's *Note-Verbale* enclosed in those letters.

The law as to the registration of Medical Practitioners in England is regulated by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1858, entitled "An Act to regulate the qualification of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery," 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 96.

No person who is not "Registered" has the rights of a Medical Practitioner.

By the 15th Section of the *Act*, the persons mentioned in Schedule (A) to the *Act* are alone entitled to be Registered, subject to the following qualifications:—

a. Persons in actual practice before August 1815.

b. Persons practising in England at the date of the *Act* on Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees obtained before the passing of the *Act* (Clause XLVI).

c. Persons who have Foreign Diplomas or Degrees which entitle them to

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practise in their own country, may act as Resident Physician or Surgeon to any Hospital for relief of foreigners in sickness, provided always that they are engaged in no other Medical Practice.

The Registration of foreign Diplomas, and the conditions under which they could be properly Registered, have been the subject of frequent discussion by the General Medical Council ever since its first Meeting in 1859, and repeated reference to the question will be found in the several volumes of *Minutes* published since that date.

Various communications have passed between the Government and the Medical Council on this matter; and at the time when the Marquis of RIPON passed a Bill for the Amendment of the *Medical Acts* through the House of Lords (in 1870), one of the clauses had special reference to this question. By Clause XXII of that Bill it was enacted to be as follows:—

Foreign and Colonial Practitioners.

"Where any person proves to the General Medical Council that he holds a Medical Diploma granted in a British possession or in any foreign country, and that such Diploma represents the like degree of knowledge, as tested by Examination, to that which is required for obtaining a license under this *Act*, and entitles the holder thereof to practice Medicine and Surgery in the British or foreign country where the same was granted, and that he is more than forty years of age and has practised Medicine and Surgery for not less than ten years out of the United Kingdom, or in the case of persons practising in the United Kingdom at the time of the passing of this Act, for not less than ten years in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, it shall be lawful for the General Medical Council to direct such person to be Registered under the principal Act without Examination, but upon reasonable proof of character and upon payment of such fee not exceeding the ordinary fee for Registration as the General Medical Council may from time to time prescribe.

"The term 'Medical Diploma' for the purposes of this section, includes every degree or title or license or authority to practise granted by any University, College or Body or granted by any department or persons acting under the authority of the Government of the British possession or foreign country.

"Where the General Medical Council are satisfied of the eminent professional acquirements and character of any person who for more than ten years has been practising Medicine and Surgery in any British possession or foreign state, they may by a special order direct such person to be Registered under the principal Act, and such person may be Registered accordingly."

The Bill was, on account of matters wholly unconnected with this portion of it, withdrawn in the House of Commons by Mr. FORSTER, then Vice-President of the Council.

Also at the time of the first discussion of an Amended *Medical Act* with Lord RIPON, in 1869, a Committee of the Medical Council prepared a *Report*, wherein the subject is generally discussed.

This *Report* was considered at a Meeting of the whole Council held on July 12, 1869. On this point it was resolved as follows:—

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"That Clause XI in the proposed Medical Amendment Act shall stand as follows:—

"It shall be lawful for the General Council, by special orders, to dispense with such provisions of the *Medical Acts*, or with such parts of any regulations made by the authority of the said *Acts*, as to them shall seem fit, in favour of persons applying to have their names entered on the *Medical Register*, in virtue of Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees."

But, as has been before remarked, the Bill to which this discussion had reference was subsequently withdrawn; and the Law therefore remained the same as before.

Again in Session for 1876, the General Council adopted a Report of their Committee on Parliamentary Bills, wherein the portion of Mr COWPER-TEMPLE'S Bill which related to Foreign Graduates was fully considered.

In the same Session of the Council a *Memorial* from Foreign Graduates was received and considered, and the following was passed regarding it:—

"With respect to the Communication from Graduates holding Foreign Degrees, suggesting that these Degrees should be admitted to the *Medical Register*, the Committee recommend that In acknowledging these Communications the Council should express their opinion that no qualifications should be entered in the *Register*, over the Education and Examination for which the Council cannot exercise the same supervision and control as they do under Sections XVIII and XX of the *Medical Act* in regard to the Qualifications granted by the British Licensing Bodies, mentioned in Schedule (A) to that Act."

The PRESIDENT has no power to commit the Medical Council further on this question. He is however sure that any suggestion as to the amendment of the *Medical Act* with reference to properly conferred Degrees or Diplomas by Foreign Bodies of established reputation would receive the serious attention of the Council, and would be welcomed by them.

That the question is one of International importance is obvious from the repeated deliberations of the Council thereon. It is rendered more markedly so by the communications from His Excellency Lord LYONS and the Foreign Office, which have led to the present *Memorandum*.

The PRESIDENT of the Medical Council ventures to suggest that if it be possible, the course of M. ROGER MARVAISE'S Bill be arrested until a joint Committee of Foreign and English representatives can be convened to consider the matter. It might be possible to bring about reciprocal action which would be equally just and beneficial to all parties interested. Such action would tend to secure a wise and uniform standard of Medical Education, whether practical or scientific, in all civilized communities. At all events it would probably end in checking the evils set forth by Lord LYONS in his Excellency's *Note-Verbale*.

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III.—Registrar's Abstract of Answers from Medical Licensing Bodies, with respect to the Exemptions granted to Foreign Graduates.

In accordance with the Resolution embodied in Section 6 of the Executive Committee's *Minutes* for December 22nd, 1876 (Vol. XIII, p. 360), a letter was, on the 1st of January, 1877, sent to all the Medical Licensing Bodies, "to ascertain whether, and under what conditions as to exemption, they would admit to their Examinations Graduates of Foreign Universities."

The Answers received,—summarized pursuant to the Resolution in Section 22 of the Executive Committee's *Minutes* for January 30th, 1877,—were read before the Executive Committee at its meeting on March 9th, 1877, and in accordance with a Resolution passed thereupon (*see* Section 4 of the Executive Committee's *Minutes* for March 9th), the following condensed Abstract has been drawn up to be submitted, with other Documents, to the General Medical Council at its next Meeting.

1. The Royal College of Physicians of London at present exempts from re-examination on the subjects of its Primary Examination,—namely, Anatomy and Physiology,—any Candidate for its License who has, at one of the forty-three Foreign Universities recognized by the College, obtained a Degree in Medicine after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College.

Since the subject has been brought under its notice by the Medical Council, the College has passed the following by-law:—

"Any Candidate for the College License who shall have obtained a Degree in Medicine or Surgery at a British, Colonial, or Foreign University recognized by the College, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on such subjects as shall in each case be considered unnecessary."

2. The Royal College of Surgeons of England admits to the Professional Examinations for its Diplomas, Graduates in Medicine of recognized Colleges and Universities, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign,

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provided such Candidates can adduce, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of being twenty-one years of age, a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, after passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of Professional knowledge.

The recognized Institutions include the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Melbourne, Sydney, and the Cape of Good Hope; McGill College, Montreal; Queen's College, Kingston, Canada; Christ's College, New Zealand; certain other Colonial Colleges; the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, New York; and a Foreign University, on recommendation, approved by the Council, from the Court of Examiners.

In carrying out these regulations it is remarked that, in regard to Foreign Universities, more especially those of America, a difficulty arises from the fact that Candidates for *their* Degrees are not necessarily required to undergo any Preliminary Examination, so that, in certain exceptional cases, Candidates have been admitted to the Professional Examinations for the Diploma of Member of the College of Surgeons of England on condition of their passing, before such admission, a recognized Preliminary Examination; and in those cases they were allowed to count their previous Professional Studies.

3. The Court of Examiners of the APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY OF LONDON is, on account of the great inequalities in the requirements as to Examinations in Foreign Universities, quite unable to specify any selections or exemptions that can be *universally* applicable, but the Court has been hitherto guided by taking into consideration the merits of each individual application, and forming its decision accordingly.

4. The Statutes of the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD do not at present allow of any such admission of Foreign Graduates, nor is it at all likely that this deviation from the existing system would be readily made by the Universities for one Faculty only; though the proposal, if put in a very definite form, might, it is thought, be considered, provided that special reasons of a public nature, satisfactory to the University, were shown to exist in the case of Medicine.

At present all Candidates for Medical Degrees are required (1) to have taken the Degree of B.A., for which three years of residence are necessary; (2) to study afterwards for four complete years; (3) to produce satisfactory Certificates of attendance at some Hospital "melioris notæ."

Except in the cases of "Incorporation," which are very rare, and subject to strict conditions, the University confers Medical Degrees upon its own Students only, and can, therefore, hardly be expected to grant to Foreign Graduates privileges not conceded to the Students of other Universities in the United Kingdom.

5. The admission of Foreign Graduates to the UNIVERSITY OF

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CAMBRIDGE would be useless to such Graduates, unless followed by their admission to a Medical Degree, which, under the Statutes of the University, would not be practicable.

6. Since the subject has been thus brought under its notice, the UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM has resolved to admit to Examination, for its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, Graduates in Medicine and Surgery of any Foreign University whose Course of Study and Examinations qualifying for Degrees may be approved of by the General Medical Council.

7. The ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, before the passing of the *Medical Act* of 1858, recognized the Degrees in Medicine of various Foreign Universities, and admitted the holders thereof to Examination for the Fellowship of the College; but, since the *Act* came into force, on account of the provision of the 11th Section of Schedule (A) therein,—that Graduates of Foreign Universities should not be entitled to Registration, as such, unless they had been practising as Physicians in the United Kingdom before October 1st, 1858,—the foregoing Regulation of the College has been repealed; and thus no facilities are now afforded to Foreign Graduates for obtaining the License, Membership, or Fellowship of the College of Physicians.

The College still entertains the views expressed in its petition of last year,—against the Bill to amend the *Medical Act* of 1858 so far as it relates to Women holding Foreign Degrees of M.D.,—and is, therefore, not at present prepared to offer any suggestions as to granting exemptions to Foreign Graduates. Should it, however, be considered desirable that any Amendment should be made in the *Medical Act*, with reference to the recognition of Degrees or Diplomas from Foreign Bodies of established reputation, the College would be prepared to give the subject a careful consideration.

8. The present practice of the FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW is to admit Graduates of Foreign Universities on the same terms of exemption as those holding degrees from the Universities of this country, provided,—(1) that the University is one of repute; (2) that the Course of Study attended by the said Graduates is not less extensive in regard to time, nor less inclusive in regard to subjects, than that prescribed by the Faculty, and that the attendance is verified by the production of proper vouchers; and (3) that the Candidate has, before entering on his Professional Course, undergone an Examination equal in tests to the Preliminary Examination of the Faculty.

It is remarked that, through inability to satisfy these conditions, very few Candidates with Foreign Degrees, who apply for the License of the Faculty, are ever admitted to Examination.

9. The UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH is, by statute, precluded from conferring a Degree in Medicine or Surgery except after a residence of at least one academic year at the University; but, of the four years of

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Medical Study required prior to graduation, three may be spent at other Universities; since the Medical Faculty recognizes the Courses of Lectures at such Universities as those of France, Berlin, and Vienna, as equivalent to similar Courses of Lectures in the University of Edinburgh.

10. The UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, by an ordination of the Scottish University Commissioners,—dated March 16, 1861, and approved of by Her Majesty in Council,—has no power to make any exemptions in regard to Graduates of Foreign Universities. All Candidates for Graduation must, therefore, undergo the series of Examinations prescribed by Statute for the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

11. The Medical Faculty of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW is, by Statute, precluded from granting a Degree in Medicine unless after an attendance of at least one Academic year at the University; but the courses of instruction given in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other regular graduating continental Universities, are recognized as equivalent, for purposes of graduation, to the corresponding courses in the University of Glasgow. The Medical Faculty does not, it is added, see its way to recommending any departure from the beforementioned rule, until a well-organized system of reciprocity is established between this country and Foreign States.

A former Answer from the UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW enters so fully into subjects connected with that embodied in the Resolution,—though referring more especially to the REGISTRAR'S *Abstract of Documents relating to British and other Foreign Medical Practitioners in France* (No. I of these *Papers*, see also *Minutes*, Vol. XIII, p. 359, Section 3),—that it has been considered desirable to print this Answer in full. It is dated March 9th, 1877, signed by Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, "For the Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow," and is as follows:—

"The Medical Faculty of Glasgow University,—having had before it the *Registrar's Abstract of Documents relating to British and other Foreign Medical Practitioners in France*,—desires to express the diffidence with which it offers an opinion on a question with which it is less directly brought in contact than is the case with English Licensing Boards and Practitioners. As English law at present stands, a Foreign Physician or Surgeon may practise in this country, though unregistered, but has not the legal status or rights of a registered Medical Practitioner. But such unregistered Practitioner, if prosecuted for *malpraxis*, is liable to increased penalties in the event of conviction. A graduate of such a University as that of Paris would probably run no risk on this score, but, at present, the law affords him no security against it.

The *Medical Act* takes direct cognizance of Foreign Practitioners practising even on behalf of their fellow countrymen resident in this country, in so far as it grants them registration as Resident Hospital Physicians or Surgeons only, provided that they are engaged in no other medical practice.

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The proposed clause in Mr. FORSTER's Bill would have rendered the registration of Foreign Practitioners honorary, in so far as it fixed forty years of age as its lowest limit, and required ten years of previous practice abroad. The resolution of the General Medical Council of 1876, anent the Memorial of the Foreign Practitioners, narrows the issue still further, by making control over the Examination of the Body for whose Degrees recognition was asked a condition of recognition.

With the exception of the difference, previously referred to, that in Britain, practice without legal status is not interfered with, M. ROGER MARVAISE'S Bill seems to this Faculty to ask, on behalf of the French Authorities, a power not greatly different from that assumed in British legislation for British Medical Authorities. The Medical Faculty cannot therefore see anything inequitable in the first clause of the Bill cited in the Communication of the Executive Council. As regards the second, it is in form aggressive, but in reality reduces the Foreign Practitioner in France to the same status as is held by the Foreign Practitioners in England. In France he is forbidden to use the title of Doctor, in England he may use it at his own risk. It is obviously impossible to restrict the Practitioner to practise only among his compatriots. Such restrictions might involve the absurd, possibly vexatious, anomaly of a Practitioner of repute being fined for treating a Frenchman, though he is allowed to treat an Englishman.

This Faculty therefore sees nothing inequitable in a reciprocal right of granting permission to practise after the Candidate has passed a satisfactory Examination. But it would be a more satisfactory solution of the difficulty if, by conference, the Medical Authorities of France and England should come to an understanding as to the Degrees or Licenses to practise, which might be accepted in either country without further test.

If it is desired in France simply to guard against that which the General Medical Council has throughout had in view, not the exercise of their profession by senior Practitioners, but the making of a practice by junior Practitioners, then a regulation such as that inserted in Mr. FORSTER'S Bill might be made International. Meanwhile this Faculty deem it inexpedient to ask France to exercise a greater amount of liberality than England at present shows to Foreign Graduates."

12. The UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S, while indisposed to give a separate deliverance as to whether Foreign Graduates ought or ought not to be admitted to Examination by British Universities and other Licensing Bodies, is quite prepared to take, in this matter, joint action with the other Scottish Universities.

13. The KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND exempts from the First Professional Examination for its License to Practise Medicine, all Graduates of Trinity College, Toronto, and the Universities of Paris, Zurich, Melbourne, Harvard, New York, and Pennsylvania.

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14. The ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND accepts *certificates of attendance* from the same Foreign Universities that are recognized by the College of Surgeons of England; but, whilst holding out some exemptions to Licentiates of a College of Physicians, or Graduate in Medicine of a University recognized by the College, does not allow the holders of Foreign Degrees any exemptions from the subjects specified in the Regulations for the Examinations for Letters Testimonial or Fellowships of the College.

15. The Council of the APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND is of opinion that the possessor of *any* Foreign Degree or Diploma in Medicine or Surgery should be entitled to be registered under the *Medical Act*, provided he can produce satisfactory evidence of having received a Literary and Professional Education equivalent to those required by the *Recommendations* of the General Medical Council.

16. The UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN does not admit to its Medical Degrees any Candidates who are not Graduates in Arts, and,—to use Dr. HAUGHTON's words,—"does not mean to change its practice in this respect."

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IV.—Application from Sir Joseph Fayrer, in regard to the Universities in India.

16, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.,

Sir, *January 11th*, 1877.

I have the honour to request that you will submit, to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, this my application on behalf of the Licentiates and Graduates of the Universities of India (Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) that they may be admitted to the privilege of Registration as Qualified Medical Practitioners.

I make this application on the ground that I believe them to be fully qualified by Education for the advantage I seek for them.

The course of Education enforced by the Indian Universities very closely resembles that of the University of London; it embraces all the subjects contained in a full Medical Curriculum, and it extends over a period of at least four years for Licentiates, who are not allowed to commence their Medical Education until they have passed the First Examination in Arts; whilst Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine are required to be also Bachelors or Masters of Arts.

The Clinical and Practical teaching is full and elaborate. The Examinations are strictly conducted by University Examiners on the same principles as those of the London University. The Education and Examinations, I may add, are conducted, with one or two exceptions, in English by European Professors or by native gentlemen who have graduated in Europe, and hold commissions in Her Majesty's service.

I hope shortly to submit, if you do not already possess them, copies of the Rules of the Medical Faculties of the Indian Universities.

In the meantime I venture to request that you will submit this proposition to the Council for consideration.

(Signed) J. FAYRER, M.D., F.R.C.P. London,
Surgeon-General; President of the Medical Board at the India Office; Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Late Member of the Senate and Syndicate, and President of the Faculty of Medicine, Calcutta University.

To the Registrar *of the General Medical Council.*

V.—Correspondence Communicated by the Lord President of H.M. Council, with Reference to Canadian Surgeons.

(A). Council Office, *April 23rd*, 1877.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to acquaint you, for the information of the General Medical Council, that a question has arisen on the subject of the operation of the *Medical Act*, 1858, with reference to the employment of Canadian Surgeons on board Ships clearing from this country.

The Lord President instructs me to transmit to you the enclosed Copy

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of Correspondence which has taken place on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, together with Copies of the Documents referred to.

I am also to transmit a Copy of a Letter,—of date April 20th, 1877,—which has been received from the Local Government Board in reply to a communication which had been addressed to that Board by the LORD PRESIDENT'S instructions; and I am to request that you will lay these Documents before the General Medical Council, with a view to their furnishing His Grace with any observations they may desire to offer in the matter.

It is requested that the Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, and also the Documents referred to therein, may be returned, with your reply, to this Office.

The REGISTRAR *of the General Medical Council.* (Signed) C. L. PEEL.

(B). Local Government Board, *April 20th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th instant, in which, referring to your communication of the 13th of March last, you transmit, by direction of the LORD PRESIDENT of the Council, for the consideration of the Board, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, and enclosures on the subject of the operation of the *Medical Act*, 1858, in respect of the Qualifications of Medical Practitioners employed under the *Merchant Shipping Acts*, more especially in regard to the employment of Canadian Surgeons on board ships clearing from the Ports of the United Kingdom.

In reply, I am to state that the Board are disposed to think that the complaint to which the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada calls attention is well founded, and that the exclusion from employment as Medical Practitioners, under the *Merchant Shipping Acts*, of all Medical Practitioners who are not Registered in the United Kingdom under the *Medical Act*, 1858, cannot, except of course in the case of practitioners whose Diplomas were obtained in the United Kingdom, be properly maintained.

The *Passengers' Act*, 1855, which is expressly excluded from the operation of the *Medical Act*, 1858, defines a qualified Medical Practitioner for the purposes of that Act to be "a practitioner authorized by the law to practise in some part of Her Majesty's Dominions as a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary;" and the Board can see no reason why this definition should not be extended to practitioners under the *Merchant Shipping Act*.

The Board are further of opinion that the necessary alterations in the law should be made as early as practicable, so that a state of things under which, as it would appear, an important department of the Government feels itself unable to assist in giving the law effect, should be put an end to.

If the LORD PRESIDENT of the Council should approve the view that the law in the above respect requires early amendment, the course which the Board would submit for His Grace's consideration would be to forward this correspondence to the Medical Council (which will meet in May) with an expression of his opinion to that effect, and with a request for their

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observations on the particular amendment proposed. The attention of the Medical Council should also be called to the remarks contained in the letter of the Board of Trade of the 21st of February last, as to the alleged incorrectness of the *Medical Register*, and their observations requested.

On the general question incidentally raised in the letter of the Board of Trade, as to the validity to be given to Colonial Diplomas for other purposes, the Board do not think that any observations of theirs are at present called for.

The documents which accompanied your letters are herewith returned.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

CHARLES LENNOX PEEL, Esq.

(C). Ottawa, Canada, *January 29th*, 1877.

MY LORD,

In my Despatch No. 24, of the 26th instant, I transmitted to your Lordship extracts from Canadian newspapers commenting upon an Order affecting Canadian Steamships, alleged to have been recently issued by the Board of Trade, in regard to the qualifications of Surgeons carried by Passenger Vessels, and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a Minute (January 26th, 1877) of my Privy Council upon the subject.

The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CARNARVON. (Signed) DUFFERIN.

(D).

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ON THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877.

The Committee of Council have had before them a Memorandum, dated 25th January, 1877, from the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that he has had under consideration a Memorial from the Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, submitting a copy of a letter from Sir HUGH ALLAN, in reference to a recent regulation of the Board of Trade, seriously affecting the interests of Graduates in Medicine of Canadian Colleges, by refusing to allow Steamships to clear at the Custom House in England, unless the Surgeons on board are provided with *Diplomas* from some College in England, Ireland, or Scotland.

The Minister states that he concurs in the views of the Memorialists that the regulation in question would affect injuriously the interests of Canadian Graduates, who have passed through an Educational Curriculum and a Professional Examination equal to those required in Colleges of the mother country, and he recommends that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be drawn to the matter, with a view of having the obnoxious regulation of the Board of Trade rescinded, if such an Order has really been issued.

The Minister observes that the 42nd Section of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., chap. 119, only requires that Medical men on board Passenger Vessels should be duly qualified to practise in any part of Her Majesty's possessions.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's consideration.

(Certified) W. A. HUNSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

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(E). Downing Street, *March 20th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Earl of CARNARVON to transmit to you, for the consideration of Mr. Secretary CROSS, copies of two Despatches received from the Governor-General of Canada, and of a Correspondence which has ensued with the Board of Trade relating to the effect of the provisions of the "*Medical Act*, 1858," requiring Medical Practitioners employed under the *Merchant Shipping Acts* to be duly qualified under the *Medical Act*.

Lord CARNARVON is of opinion that the operation of the Law inflicts, perhaps unintentionally, a hardship upon Colonial Practitioners who may in every way be duly qualified in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and his Lordship would be glad to learn that steps will be taken for the amendment of the Law with the object of removing the grievances complained of.

His Lordship desires me to request that he may be favoured with the views of Mr. Secretary CROSS upon this question.

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE. (Signed) R. H. MEADE.

(F). Downing Street, *February 10th*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Earl of CARNARVON to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, enclosing extracts from three Canadian newspapers expressing dissatisfaction at a notice, alleged to have been issued by the Board of Trade, requiring that Surgeons on board Canadian Steamers clearing from this country should be provided with British Diplomas.

The SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE. (Signed) R. H. MEADE.

(G). Downing Street, *February 15th*, 1877.

SIR,

With reference to the letter from this department of the 10th instant, respecting a notice, alleged to have been issued by the Board of Trade, requiring that Surgeons on board Canadian Steamers clearing from this country should be provided with British Diplomas, I am directed by the Earl of CARNARVON to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a copy of a further Despatch (27th and 29th of January, 1877) from the Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by a Minute of the Government of Canada upon the subject.

The SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE. (Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

(H). Board of Trade, *February 21st*, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting a Despatch and Enclosures from the Governor-General of Canada, expressing dissatisfaction at a Notice alleged to have been issued by this Department, requiring that Surgeons on board Canadian Steamers clearing from this country should be provided with

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British Diplomas, and, in reply, to state, for the information of the Earl of CARNARVON, that as regards ships coming under the *Passengers' Act*, no such notice has been issued by this department.

As regards other ships, no step prohibiting the employment of properly Licensed Canadian Practitioners has originated with the Board of Trade.

Attention was, however, in Parliament and elsewhere, called to the 34th and 38th Sections of the *Medical Act*, 1858, and the Board were advised that the effect of these Sections was to require Medical Practitioners employed under the *Merchant Shipping Acts* to be duly qualified under the *Medical Act*, 1858.

The attention of the Superintendent at Liverpool was accordingly drawn to this Act, and it is apparently his action in the matter which is now complained of.

Under these circumstances the Secretary of State will observe that it is the effect of the *Medical Act*, 1858, and not of any action of the Board of Trade, which has given rise to the difficulty, and it is that Act, and not the *Merchant Shipping Acts*, which ought to be altered.

So far as the action of the Board of Trade is concerned, they are, and have been anxious not to exclude any properly qualified persons. Further, since the question was first raised, they have found that in addition to the very serious questions raised by Canada, there are other great practical difficulties in taking any steps to enforce the provisions of the *Medical Act*. It has been found, for instance, that the *Medical Register* is, in many respects, erroneous, and that persons who are really duly qualified under the Act are omitted from that *Register*.

Under these circumstances they have determined to leave the *Medical Act* to be enforced by those who are concerned in its administration, and not to attempt to enforce it through the medium of their own Superintendents.

The important question whether that Act should be amended so as to include within its provisions persons properly qualified out of the United Kingdom, is one for the Home Office, and not for the Board of Trade; and it is one to which the attention of that Office ought, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, to be at once directed. It would, of course, be easy to extend the definition placed by the *Medical Act* on the expression "duly authorized person" contained in the *Merchant Shipping Acts* so as to include persons possessing a Colonial Qualification: but there remains a larger question, *viz.*, whether arrangements should not be made for giving validity to Colonial Diplomas for other purposes.

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE. (Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

(I). Board of Trade, *March 5th*, 1877.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, transmitting by direction of the Earl of CARNARVON, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada accompanied by a Minute of the Government of Canada on the subject of the Qualifications of Colonial Surgeons, I am directed by the Board of Trade to forward, herewith, a copy extract of a letter addressed

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to this department by the REGISTRAR of the General Medical Council, and to suggest that, should Lord CARNARVON see no objection, it may be transmitted to the Governor-General of Canada for his information.

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE. (Signed) J. G. SWANSTON.

(J).

SIR, Medical Council Office, *February 22nd*, 1877.

I am directed by the PRESIDENT of the Medical Council to acknowledge his receipt of your letter (No. M. 2301, February 21st, 1877) together with an enclosure addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. (See *Minutes*, Vol. XIV, pp. 224-225.)

I am to thank you for forwarding to the PRESIDENT that important enclosure, and to inform you that immediate steps will be taken to consider the whole question of Colonial Degrees and Qualifications in Medicine, in their relation to Great Britain.

The subject is one of considerable difficulty. It is closely connected with the recognition of other extra-British Diplomas, and is already under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government and of the Medical Council.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, (Signed) W. J. C. MILLER,
Marine Department, Board of Trade. *Registrar.*

(K). Ottawa, Canada, *January 26th*, 1877.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, extracts from three Canadian newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Gazette* of Montreal, and the *Mail* of Toronto, expressing dissatisfaction at a notice concerning shipping, alleged to have been recently issued by the Board of Trade.

The EARL OF CARNARVON. (Signed) DUFFERIN.

(L). From the *Montreal Herald* of January 23rd, 1877.

"CANADIAN SURGEONS.—The spirit of trades-unionism is not confined to mechanics. Unfortunately men who ought, from their education, to be above a disposition to secure other advantages than those which they acquire by their own merits, often show themselves only too glad to shut out outsiders from competition with them. Of all the professions, hardly excepting that of the clergyman,—though the clergyman gives, perhaps, more in another way in renouncing the worldly advancement which his talents would procure in other careers,—the Medical Profession is the most liberal in the way of charity. But it has always seemed to us to have a tendency to illiberality in the way of exclusiveness. We think it might afford to let alone even the Quacks. However that may be, we notice two recent examples of this defect displayed by the Medical Authorities of two European countries, whose Physicians and Surgeons are certainly sufficiently able to stand upon their own merits. In France they have, as we see by newspaper correspondence, refused to permit of English Medical Men practicising even among English visitors, unless they shall first have taken a French Degree after an Examination, which must be looked upon as in insult by gentlemen already furnished with ample Credentials from the British Colleges. Now,

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we have a Letter from Sir HUGH ALLAN to Dr. CAMPBELL, informing him that the British Custom House will no longer be allowed to clear Canadian steamers, unless the Surgeons on board of them are provided with British Diplomas. This is, of course, the result of a Regulation by a Department of the Government; but we can scarcely be mistaken in supposing that it was instigated by some professional jealousy of a very low order. Sir HUGH says:—'We have for the last twenty years carried Canadian Surgeons on board of our steamers, as well as English ones, and the result of our experience is, that the Canadian Surgeons are quite equal, both in Professional acquirements and gentlemanly bearing, to those we receive from the Colleges in England. I, therefore, am not disposed to submit to this requirement, inasmuch as I think it a great injustice to the institutions of this country, as well as to the young men who study therein; and in point of fact it is a slight upon the Dominion itself. I have written to the Government, urging them to take action in the matter without delay, and I write this letter to you with the view that you should bring it before the Authorities of the University of McGill College, or in any other way that you think most likely to attain the object I have in view; and that is, a full and perfect recognition of our own Medical men as being equal to any others.' We have no doubt that the Government will make a warm and immediate remonstrance against this outrageous regulation, and there is no doubt that any efforts at resistance will meet with a firm, and unanimous support from the Legislature and people of the Dominion."

(M). From the *Montreal Gazette*, January 23rd, 1877.

"AN INSULT TO CANADA.—Our readers have not to be informed that, for years past, there has been a party in Great Britain whose aim it is to alienate the colonies, by all possible means, from the mother country. Among the persons who compose this party are found men who hold high office in the state, who have distinguished themselves in literature, who occupy high places in the commercial world, who direct large and powerful corporations. It is also aided by a considerable portion of the Press, including a journal to which has been traditionally ascribed a large influence over the minds of the British public. To what length these foes of the colonies have gone in their bitter hostility, and to what means they have not hesitated to resort in the carrying out of their schemes, we have frequently had occasion to point out. They have condescended to make use of any agency, however unworthy, that might serve as an apple of discord between the two great sections of the Empire. More than once they have resorted to sophistry, or what is deserving of even a worse name, to serve their ignoble purpose. In discussing the commercial relations between the old country and those which, with reference to it, are called new, they have distorted facts in such a way as to make the latter appear disadvantageous, if not burdensome, to the former. Some members of the party have thought fit to openly advise a severance of the tie which binds them to each other. And, in the arguments which have been adopted for the furtherance of this object, Canada has always been represented as the least profitable, if not the most objectionable of all Britain's Colonial possessions. Her resources

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have been undervalued, her people vilified, the annexationist proclivities of a small and constantly decreasing minority are set forth as an indication of the sentiments of the entire people; in fact, everything that petty malice could suggest has been done to lower Canada in England's estimation, and to make her inhabitants feel that they are thought little of by their friends at home. These efforts at mischief-making may be said to have assumed a definite form and aim during Mr. GLADSTONE'S tenure of power. Had his rule lasted, it is not easy to say in what they might have eventuated. But, happily, the Government that displaced his, adopted a more generous and a thoroughly Imperial policy. The Separatists were driven from power and lost, to a great extent, the opportunity of doing us harm. They became scattered and incoherent, both materially and morally. With this defeat, however, the desire to accomplish their evil designs did not cease to animate them. It remained as strong as ever, after the basis of operations had been changed, and the standing point removed. It no longer waged war from a centre of strength, surrounded by the seeming force and sympathy of the nation. It was confined to petty and comparatively feeble guerilla movements, and in this state it has continued till the present.

"We must not, however, underestimate the power of this anti-colonial party to work us evil. The serpent has been scotched, not killed. Its might may have been cabined, cribbed, confined, but its virulence is as strong as ever. If it can no longer injure us, it loses no chance of insulting and annoying us. If shows its hatred of Colonial people, of Colonial institutions, and snobbishly assumes our inferiority, so as to belittle us in the eyes of the world, and to lessen, if possible, our self-respect. An instance of this snobbishness has just come under our notice, and it is of a kind to arouse indignation in the breast of even the most apathetic Canadian in whose composition the least spark of patriotism lies dormant. The English agents of a Canadian line of steamships recently received notice from the Board of Trade in London that henceforth none of its ships would be allowed to clear at the Custom House, *unless the Surgeons on board are provided with Diplomas from some College in England, Ireland, or Scotland.* If we had not the most unassailable testimony that this insult has been really cast in the teeth of the Medical Graduates of our Canadian Universities, we should hardly credit it. But the evidence which we append to this article leaves no doubt whatever as to fact. Sir HUGH ALLAN is our authority. After informing Dr. G. W. CAMPBELL, the learned and reverend Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, of the notification in question, Sir HUGH adds—

"'I am totally ignorant of the reason why this regulation is proposed, or of any good to be attained by it.

"'We have for the last twenty years carried Canadian Surgeons on board of our steamers, as well as English ones, and the result of our experience is, that the Canadian Surgeons are quite equal, both in professional acquirements, and gentlemanly bearing, to those we receive from the Colleges in England.'

"This testimony to the Qualifications of our Canadian Physicians and Surgeons, as well social as professional, will express, we are certain, what the country at large with good reason thinks of them. Nor can we

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imagine any reason why they should be thus ostracised, except that which we have already given, 'snobbishness.' It is intended by this means to insult the people of Canada by conveying to them a false impression of the estimation in which their men of learning and science are held in England. But it will fail to effect this, for the esteem in which the Medical Graduates of McGill College alone, not to mention other Institutions in this and other provinces, are held by the highest Medical Authorities in Great Britain makes them proof against any attempt to detract from their merits. Besides if they are unworthy of confidence or inferior to British Graduates, how is it that the fact has only been discovered at this late day? The whole proceedings are simply outrageous, and Sir HUGH ALLAN is quite right in taking the stand which is thus described in his own words in the document from which we have already quoted: 'I therefore am not disposed to submit to this requirement, inasmuch as I think it a great injustice to the institutions of this country, as well as to the young men who study therein, and in point of fact it is a slight upon the Dominion itself. I have written to the Government urging them to take action in this matter without delay, and I write this letter to you with the view that you should bring it before the authorities of the University of McGill College, or in any other way that you think most likely to attain the object I have in view, and that is a full and perfect recognition of our own Medical men as being equal to any others.' We hope the Government will do as Sir HUGH has here suggested, and we have no doubt they will. Their honour is at stake in this insult which has been cast upon our institutions of learning, and we are sure they will lose no time in not only remonstrating against it, but in taking such measures as will nullify its effects, and make any similar manifestos impossible in the future."

(N). From the *Toronto Mail* of January 25th, 1877.

"A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—Sir HUGH ALLAN, by means of a letter which has appeared in the Montreal papers, calls the attention of the Government, and of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, to a recent order of the British Board of Trade, that it will no longer clear Canadian steamers at the Custom House unless their Surgeons are provided with Diplomas from some College in England, Ireland, or Scotland. Sir HUGH very properly says:—'We have for the last twenty years carried Canadian Surgeons on board of our steamers, as well as English ones, and the result of our experience is, that the Canadian Surgeons are quite equal, both in professional acquirements and gentlemanly bearing, to those we receive from the Colleges in England. I therefore, am not disposed to submit to this requirement, inasmuch as I think it a great injustice to the institutions of this country, as well as to the young men who study therein, and in point of fact it is a slight upon the Dominion itself.'

"We entirely agree with Sir HUGH ALLAN. The order *is* an insult, not simply to the Medical Profession of Canada, but to the Dominion itself. Of the *motif* of the order we are ignorant. That a Free Trade country should make it would be surprising if we did not know that what is called Free Trade *in* England is very largely Protection *for* England. The most probable

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supposition, however, is that it is the outcome of professional jealousy, pique, or exclusiveness, and that the Board of Trade has been got at without proper consideration of the matter. Of course our Government and the Senate of McGill will at once unite in an emphatic protest against the insult to Canada, and firmly, though respectfully, ask for the instant withdrawal of the order. We are so firmly convinced that it is the stupid blunder of some officer for whose act they are not responsible (that is, so far as its proclamation is concerned) that the Imperial Government only require to be appealed to in order that speedy justice shall be done to Canada. Apart from the insult to the country at large which the order contains, it cannot be tolerated that our Medical men should be allowed for one day longer than is absolutely necessary to rest under the imputation of incompetence and inferiority which it conveys. From every point of view action by the Government and McGill College is necessary; and we trust nothing of a red-tape character will interfere to prevent its being taken at once."

VI.—Correspondence transmitted by the Board of Trade, with reference to Canadian Surgeons.

This Correspondence is printed *in extenso* in Section 3 of the Executive Committee's *Minutes* for March 9th, 1877, with a *Resolution* thereupon, referring the whole subject to the consideration of the General Medical Council. It is not, therefore, here repeated; nor, in fact, is there any need that it should be, inasmuch as four of the Communications from the Board of Trade,—which include all save the two merely formal letters of transmission,—are identical with those marked (C), (D), (H), (J), in the foregoing Chapter (V) of these *Papers*.

VII.—Letter from Mr. J. R. Paget, in regard to Canadian Surgeons and the *Medical Act*.

[Private.]

3, Elm Court, Temple, *February 23rd*, 1877.

Dear Dr. Acland,

I have been looking into the *Acts* regulating Registration, &c., and am able to send you one or two references which may be useful.

First—with regard to the question of Medical Officers on board Emigrant Ships, of which you spoke last night.

The *Medical Act*, 1858, clearly says (Sec. 36),—"After the 31st day of January, 1859, no person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer, either in the Military or Naval Services, or in Emigrant or other Vessels . . . . . unless he be Registered under this *Act*." But the very same Section goes straight on with—"Provided always that nothing in this *Act* contained shall extend to repeal or alter any of the provisions of the *Passengers' Act*, 1855."

On referring to the *Passengers' Act*, 1855, we find (Sec. 41):—

"Every" Passenger "Ship shall, in the following cases, carry *a duly Qualified Medical Practitioner*, who shall be rated on the Ship's Articles."

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First—when the duration of the intended voyage, as hereinbefore computed, exceeds eighty days in the case of Ships propelled by sails, and forty-five days in the case of Ships propelled by steam, and the number of passengers on board exceeds fifty.

Second—whenever the number of persons on board (including cabin passengers, officers, and crew,) exceeds 300,—Penalty £20 to £100.

Sec. 42.—No Medical Practitioner shall be considered to be duly Qualified for the purposes of this *Act, unless authorized by law to practise in some part of Her Majesty's Dominions*, or, in the case of a foreign Ship, in the country to which she belong, as a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, nor unless his name shall have been notified to the Emigration Officer at the Port of Clearance, and shall not be objected to by him.

A note in MAUDE *v.* POLLOCK on Merchant Shipping, quoting this Section, states that the Qualification must be to Practise in the United Kingdom; but this is clearly an error. The interpretation Clause of the Statute giving us no such meaning to the words, Her Majesty's Dominions.

Amending Acts to the *Medical Act* do not seem to have touched the point, except that Statute 22 Vic., Chapter 21, Section 2, postpones the coming into effect of Section 26 of the *Medical Act* until July 1st, 1859. The result would seem to be that the saving clause in Section 36 of the *Medical Act* admits of the engagement as Medical Officer on board ship of any duly qualified Medical Practitioner under the *Passengers' Act*, 1855, that is to say a Medical Practitioner authorized to practise in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, which would, of course, include Canada. It is necessary, however, to give some force to the provisions of Section 36 of the *Medical Act*, and this may be done by holding that if the Medical Practitioner's qualification is a Registrable one, he shall not be eligible for such appointment unless Registered; such being, in fact, an essential to the legal authorization to practise in such cases.

But I think it clear that if in Canada a man may legally practise without Registration, as I take it is the case, as the *Medical Act* does not apply to Canada, he may lawfully be appointed in such Qualification as Medical Officer to an English emigrant ship either leaving or sailing for Canada.

As to the other point, the false assumption of a Registrable title, the *Medical Act*, Section 40, says:—"Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take the name or title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Medicine, Surgeon, General Practitioner or Apothecary, or any Name, Title, Addition, or Description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognized by law as a Physician, or as Surgeon or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or a Practitioner in Medicine, or an Apothecary, shall, upon a summary conviction, for such offence pay a sum not exceeding £20."

I am inclined to think on this that the assumption of any title which is either one of the so specified, or which fitly describes a Registrable title, unless some addition be made showing that such title is not so claimed, may constitute an offence under the Section. This is the case I showed you this morning. I think a conviction will be obtained on the ground that the man describes himself as *Dr.* Thomson, and that the addition "Member of the Eclectic College, Pennsylvania," might be taken merely to import an

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additional Foreign status or distinction, and was, therefore, insufficient to counteract the impression the word *Dr.* might produce.

But it must be borne in mind that the assumption of such titles must be "false and wilful" in the terms of the law, and it was laid down in the case of ELLIS *v.* KELLEY, in 1860, that the offence was not established by the mere fact of the wrongful assumption of the titles, if it appears to have been done under a bonâ fide belief of right. The supposed right in that case was based on the possession of a German University Diploma, and this might introduce an element of difficulty in prosecutions of this nature.

Still it must be remembered that the case to which I allude occurred only two years after the passing of the *Medical Act*, and that the defence of a bonâ fide supposed right would, of course, be a much weaker one, now 20 years have passed since the law. In fact, the point does not seem to have been taken in THORNTON'S case.

I may mention that, in the same case, it was held that an offence was committed within this Section of the *Medical Act*, where a person Registered under one title or qualification, falsely and wilfully assumed another Registrable Title, *e.g.* where a Surgeon, Registered as such only, knowingly assumes the Title of *Dr.*

I have also been looking into the question as to who is the proper person to prosecute for such offences, but that is too long for this letter. If, however, I can help you at all on this or any other point, I shall be only too happy.

Dr. H. W. ACLAND. (Signed) J. R. PAGET.

VIII.—LETTER FROM DR. BILLINGS, WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Surgeon-General's Office,

DEAR SIR, Washington, *January* 3, 1877.

I take the first spare moment to fulfil my promise of writing to you, with regard to the subject of Medical Degrees in the United States.

By the constitution of this country, and by the common law as expounded in judicial decisions, the entire subject of Police, which includes the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine, is exclusively under the control of the individual States.

The General Government at Washington can pass no laws with regard to the Registration or Licensing of Physicians, except as affecting the District of Columbia, which is entirely under the jurisdiction of Congress.

It is, therefore, impossible, for example, that any Agreement should be made between Great Britain and the United States as to the conditions upon which Physicians of either country shall be admitted to the privileges of Registration in the other. Practically, though perhaps not theoretically, it is also impossible that any such Agreement should be made by the Authorities of the individual States.

It appears to me, moreover, that such an Agreement would be not expedient even were it possible.

Each country should test the fitness of those desiring to practise Medicine

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within its boundaries, and must fix its own standard of qualifications. This standard once fixed, it seems to me that it is not only equitable, but good policy that the standard for, and the qualifications required of Foreign Physicians, should be the same as for natives. Nor does it seem to me that reciprocity or international courtesies have anything to do with the question. Whether, for instance, the State of New York does, or does not require the passing of a Special Examination by Graduates of English Medical Schools, before it permits them to practise Medicine within its limits, with the privilege of collecting their fees by legal process, should not at all influence the decision of the English Government as to whether an Examination shall be required of New York Graduates before they are put on a par with regularly qualified English Physicians, any more than the action of New York as to the importation of unwholesome food, or adulterated drugs, should influence the action of England on the same subject.

Dr. H. W. ACLAND,
President of the General Medical Council.

(Signed) JOHN S. BILLINGS,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

IX.—MEMORIAL, RECEIVED IN 1876, FROM ENGLISH PRACTITIONERS POSSESSING FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

[Reprinted from *Minutes*, Vol. XIII, pp. 31-32.]

To the President and Members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom:—

GENTLEMEN,

We the undersigned Registered Practitioners, being also Graduates in Medicine of Foreign Universities, beg to bring under the notice of the Medical Council the following facts:—

That British Physicians have from the earliest period of our Medical history been in the habit of Graduating at Foreign Universities, their Degrees so obtained having been recognized, according to immemorial custom, both by the Profession and by the Public.

That at the present time, with the exception of St. Andrew's, there is no British University at which a Practitioner of age and experience can become a Candidate for a Degree in Medicine without attending new courses of Lectures, and in most cases, going into residence.

That the University of St. Andrew's can by law admit only ten such candidates to the Degree of M.D. in each year.

That to comply with regulations, demanding fresh courses of Lectures and renewed residence, is for the most part an impossibility to those busily engaged in the practice of their profession.

That in consequence, practitioners desirous of possessing a University Degree have been induced to submit themselves for Examination in various Foreign Universities of repute, and having thus become Doctors of Medicine they consider they have just claim to official recognition.

That such Foreign Graduates have essentially complied with the condition demanding Academical residence, since each one has, without exception, pursued a course of study at some recognized School of Medicine, equivalent

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and in many cases more than equivalent, to the Medical Curriculum of the various British Universities.

That there is a large and gradually increasing number of members of the profession, many of whom hold important public appointments, who have, since the passing of the *Medical Act* of 1858, graduated in Foreign Universities of repute.

For the reasons above we respectfully pray—

That the Medical Council will obtain power to insert in the *Medical Register*, as *additional* Qualifications, Foreign Degrees conferred, by Examination, upon duly qualified registered practitioners.

B.—PAPERS FROM MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS.

I.—From the East London Medical Defence Association.

Sir, Offices:—6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

On the next page you will find, with a few explanatory memoranda, a draft of a proposed Bill for the amendment of the *Medical Act*, 1858. It is wished *merely* to have the means of carrying out effectively the spirit of the Act as intended by the Legislature when the Act was passed, whilst, at the same time, a provision is desired to be made for the recognition and registration of respectable foreign diplomas.

Probably you will have noticed frequently, in newspaper reports, the large number of conflicting constructions put upon the penal clause of the *Medical Act* by some magistrates when dismissing, and others when convicting in the *same class* of cases brought before them under that clause,—a clause which experience in the Law Courts has proved to be useless in suppressing illegal practice, however degrading to the profession it may be, however injurious and demoralizing to the public, *especially the youthful public.*

May we venture to hope that the measure will receive your interest and support?

(Signed) R. H. S. CARPENTER,
Hon. Secretary.

P.S.—This Bill was, on May 2nd, introduced into the House of Commons by Dr. Lush, Mr. Grantham, Q.C., Sir Trevor Lawrence, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Ritchie.

DRAFT of a Proposed Bill (usually cited as Dr. Lush's) for the Amendment of the Medical Act, 1858.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her Majesty, "to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery," and commonly known as the Medical Act, 1858.

21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 90.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her Majesty, "to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery;" and whereas it is expedient to

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amend the said Act; Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Section 40 of recited *Act* repealed, and Penalties stated for falsely pretending to be either a Registered Person or a Person entitled to Practise Medicine or Surgery for gain.

I.—Section XL of the said recited Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted: Any person who for the purpose of any Act of Parliament, or for the purpose of gain, shall take or use any Medical or Surgical name, title, or description, unless such person's qualification or qualifications entitle such person to take or use such name, title, or description, and such qualification or qualifications be also registered, shall, upon summary conviction for either or any such offence, pay a sum of twenty pounds. And it is further enacted, That any person not already registered, or not qualified at the time of the passing of this Act to be registered under the said recited Act, who shall make, fill up, or sign any Medical certificate for the purpose of any Act of Parliament, or who shall practice Medicine or Surgery for gain, unless such person holds a duly registered qualification or qualifications in both Medicine and Surgery, shall, likewise, upon summary conviction for either or any such offence, pay a sum of twenty pounds.

Application of Penalties, Section 42 repealed, and the following Section enacted in lieu thereof.

II.—Section XLII of the said recited Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted: Any sum or sums of money arising from conviction and recovery of penalties as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the General Medical Council, anything to the contrary contained in any Act passed before the passing of this Act notwithstanding.

This Section to be added to Schedule (A) of the said recited *Act*.

III.—To Schedule (A) of the said recited Act it is enacted that this Section shall be added:—Doctor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Medicine, of any Foreign or Colonial University whose examination is proved to the satisfaction of the General Medical Council by such University to be equal to that required, for the time being, by the College of Physicians of London for their qualification of membership, or to such other examination as may be fixed upon for the purpose by the said Council.

Act to be read with above recited *Act*.

IV.—This Act to be read with and form part of the said recited Act.

Short title.

V.—This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Medical Acts' Amendment Act, 1877.

MEMORANDA.

SECTION I Proposes—

First—That no person shall take a Medical Title for the purpose of gain, unless entitled to do so by a qualification, which must also be Registered.

This would simply carry out the spirit of the present Medical Act of 1858. *It would prevent persons taking Medical Titles* only *when practising* for gain, *so that any person, just as now, would be free to use his Medical Title without Registration, when practising for charitable purposes, or when not practising at all.*

The present *Medical Act*, 1858, permits persons who have received no Medical Education, to purchase "Bogus" diplomas, to assume Foreign Medical titles, to attach these titles to their residences, and to indecent pamphlets, which they may distribute by thousands through the post and by hand. It permits them to charge for the advice given in their pamphlets in filthy

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language, in language suggesting filthy ideas. Illustrative case:—A man calling himself "Dr. HARRISON, F.S.A., Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.Y., U.S.A.; de la Société de Médicin de Rouen; National Academy of Sciences; Fellow Institute of France, of England, &c., &c.," was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court, in July last, under Lord Campbell's Act, with distributing through the post, and otherwise, indecent pamphlets. Five bags full of these papers had been seized by the police, and in one bag were 1,670 pamphlets, in envelopes, already directed and ready for posting. Notwithstanding that the contents of the five bags were ordered to be destroyed by the magistrate, this man cannot be convicted under the *Medical Act*, for the reason that he is not assuming Medical titles *recognised* by that Act. The consequence is that he is left, as are all like him, to prey upon the public under cover of his long string of spurious Medical qualifications, without having any cause to fear a prosecution under the *Medical Act*.

Second—It proposes also, that no person shall be allowed to practise for gain before he becomes properly qualified to do so.

This, unlike the present mode of Registration, *would guarantee to the public that Registered Medical men were those who had received a complete Medical Education. But it would allow non-Medical persons, as the Act does now, to practise as freely as they pleased for charitable purposes. It would not affect persons who are now Registered under but one Medical or Surgical qualification, or who at the date of the passing of this Act may hold an unregistered but registrable qualification.*

The present Act, to the prejudice of the public, permits persons whose names have been removed from the *Register* for misconduct in their professional capacity, still to continue their practice *for gain*, and to use their Medical Titles whilst so doing. Such persons are now practising under such circumstances, and cannot be molested under the *Medical Act*.

SECTION II.

Merely carries out the intention of the 42nd Section of the *Medical Act*, 1858, which says—"Any sum or sums of money arising from conviction and recovery of Penalties as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Medical Council."

The penalties that have been recovered in the Metropolitan Police District, under the 40th clause of the Medical Act, 1858, *have been claimed and retained by the Metropolitan Police Receiver, under the provisions of an old Act of Parliament, which the 42nd clause of the Medical Act was intended to override.*

SECTION III.

Proposes the recognition of Foreign respectable Diplomas.

Many kinds of Foreign Diplomas may be and are purchased in England, without examination, for sums of money varying from £3 to £13. The proposed regulation for Registration would be a sufficient, and not a too stringent guarantee to the public, that persons holding Registered Foreign qualifications had received a proper Medical Education.

The examination of the London College of Physicians has been selected as a standard for comparison, for the reason that it includes a complete examination in the three branches of the profession, *viz.*, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

II.—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

Your Committee report that in their opinion it is desirable that the *Act* be amended as follows, *viz.* :—

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That Section 31 be as follows :—

Every person Registered under this *Act* shall be entitled, according to his Qualification or Qualifications, to practise Medicial Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and to demand and recover in any Court of Law, with full costs of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice, visits, and medicines, or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients, any other Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding : Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any College of Physicians to pass a by-law to the effect that no one of their Fellows or Members shall be entitled to sue in manner aforesaid in any Court of Law, and thereupon such by-law may be pleaded in bar to any action for the purposes aforesaid, commenced by any Fellow or Member of such College.

That Section 34 be expunged.

That Section 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 be re-numbered, by reason of the omission of Section 34, as follows, *viz.* :—34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

That Section 36, read as Section 35, be as follows :—

No person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer either in the Military or Naval Service, or in Emigrant or other Vessels, or in any Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, or Lying-in Hospital, not supported wholly by voluntary contributions, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, Penitentiary, House of Correction, House of Industry, Parochial or Union Workhouse, or Poor-house, Parish Union or other Public Establishment, Body, or Institution, or to any Friendly or other Society for affording mutual relief in sickness, infirmity, or old age, or as a Medical Officer of Health, unless he be Registered under this *Act*, and any person so acting shall, upon summary conviction, pay a sum not exceeding £20 for every such offence: Provided always, that nothing in this *Act* contained shall extend to repeal or alter any of the provisions of the *Passengers' Act*, 1855.

That Section 39 in the Amended Act be as follows :—

No person shall practise Medicine or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, in the United Kingdom, unless he be Registered under this *Act*, or hold a Qualification Registrable under this *Act* (entitling him so to practise) And any person so practising, shall, on summary conviction, pay a sum not exceeding £20 for every such offence :—But nothing herein contained, shall prevent any Registered Medical Practitioner from employing any pupil, or apprentice, or Registered Student of Medicine, attending, or having attended, the lectures and practice of a School of Medicine recognized by the General Medical Council, as an assistant under his own supervision.

That Section 40 read as follows :—

If any person, who for gain, either practises Medicine or Surgery, or any branch of Medicine or Surgery, or is engaged in the cure or treatment of diseases or injuries, and is not Registered under the *Medical Act*, 1858, as amended, takes or uses any of the designations, enumerated in Schedule (A) of the *Act* of 1858, as amended, or the designation of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or Licentiate in Medicine, or in Surgery, or in any branch of Medicine or Surgery, Professor of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, Physician, Surgeon, Doctor, or any designation used to distinguish duly Qualified

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Practitioners of Medicine, or Surgery, or any branch of Medicine, or Surgery, he shall for every such offence, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, not exceeding £20.

If any person shows that he is not a British subject, and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and holds a Medical Diploma, Degree or Title, from some University, College, or Body, in any British possession, or Foreign Country, entitled to grant the same, such person shall not be liable to any penalty under this Section.

Nothing in this Section shall impose any penalty on any person engaged solely in the cure or treatment of the diseases or injuries of animals, and not of human beings.

That Section 42 be as follows :—

Any sum or sums of money arising from conviction and recovery of penalties, as aforesaid, whether recovered within the Metropolitan Police District or elsewhere, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the General Medical Council, or to the person or persons prosecuting, pursuant to the provisions of this *Act ;* any other Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

That Section 43 be as follows :—

All monies received by any Treasurer, arising from fees to be paid on Registration, from the sale of *Registers*, or otherwise, shall be applied for expenses of Registration, and of the execution of this Act.

That Section 46 be as follows :—

It shall be lawful for the General Medical Council, by special orders, to dispense with such provisions of this *Act*, or with such part of any regulations made by its authority, as to them shall seem fit, in favour of persons now practising Medicine or Surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Great Britain and Ireland, by virtue of any of the qualifications described in Schedule (A) ; and also in favour of persons desirous of practising Medicine or Surgery within the United Kingdom, on Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees.

That Schedule (A), Section 11, be as follows :—

Doctor of Medicine of any Foreign or Colonial University, desirous of practising as a Physician or General Practitioner in the United Kingdom, who shall produce certificates to the satisfaction of the Council, of his having taken his degree of Doctor of Medicine after a course of study and examination, approved by the General Medical Council, or who shall satisfy the Council that there is sufficient reason for admitting him to be registered.

W. SPENCER WATSON, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Chairman.*
GEORGE BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
W. H. DREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed.
G. DANFORD THOMAS, M.D., M.R.C.S.
N. C. MACLEAN, M.D., M.R.C.P. Ed., M.R.C.S., *Hon. Sec.*

The following gentlemen were also on the Committee, but were not present at the final Meeting :—

F. G. AUBIN, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
J. E. BROOKS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed.
R. H. S. CARPENTER, L.R.C.P., L.S.A.
J. WALLIS MASON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
JAMES STEVENSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.

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C.—PAPERS RELATING TO MIDWIVES.

I.—The Obstetrical Society's Proposals for Registration and Examination of Midwives in England.

I.—*Registration Compulsory.*

No woman, unless her name is placed on the *Register*, shall hereafter be allowed to call herself a Midwife; or to attend women in labour for gain, or hire: and every woman so doing, whose name is not on the *Register*, shall be liable to a fine of (?) to be recovered on information to (?)

II.—*Provision for Registration of all at present practising.*

All women at present practising as Midwives may be placed on the *Register* on production of a Certificate of moral character from some Magistrate, Clergyman, or other Minister of religion in the town, parish, or hamlet in which she lives, and of a Certificate of competence from some Registered Medical Practitioner, personally acquainted with her, on payment of one shilling for the expenses of Registration.

III.—*Certificate of Registration.*

All women placed on the *Register* shall receive a numbered Certificate, corresponding to the number on the *Register;* the possession of which shall render them eligible for holding any public appointment as Midwives.

IV.—*Register: its nature and by whom kept; and provision for removal from one Registration District to another.*

A *Register*, containing particulars of name, age, civil state, and residence of each Midwife, with a number corresponding to that on each Certificate, shall be kept by the Senior Medical Officer of Health in each Assize Town throughout England and Wales; and every woman moving out of her Registration district must give notice of such removal to the Registrar of such district, who shall then send to her a Certificate which shall enable her to place her name, on payment of One Shilling, on the *Register* of the district to which she removes, and every woman not furnished with the Certificate of the Registration district in which she lives, and practising as a Midwife, shall be punishable as provided in Section I.

V.—*Annual Return from each Registration District to Medical Council.*

Each District Registrar shall make an annual return to the Secretary of Medical Council of the names and addresses of Registered Midwives in his district, and also of the names and addresses of those Registered each year.

VI.—*Assize Towns to be Registration and Examination Towns.*

The Registration Towns in each district shall also be the towns at which Examinations of Midwives shall be held at least twice in the year.

VII.—*Removal of Midwife for Malpraxis, or immorality in exercise of her calling.*

All complaints of Malpraxis, or of immorality in the exercise of her calling, shall be made to the Registrar of the Town in which the Midwife is

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Registered; and he shall thereupon summon the Members of the Examining Board to consider such complaint; and it shall be competent for them to send a report on the subject to the Medical Council, with their recommendation; who may, if they think fit, suspend her for a time, or remove her name from the *Register*.

Any Midwife continuing to exercise her calling during the time of her suspension, or after her name has been removed from the *Register*, shall be liable to on information to .

VIII.—*Certificate conveys no right to practise except as a Midwife.*

The Certificate conveys no right to the Midwife to practise Medicine or Surgery, or to be Registered as a Medical Practitioner, and every Midwife, so practising, is liable to all pains and penalties to which other unlicensed Practitioners are subject.

QUALIFICATION OF MIDWIVES.

IX.—*Limits of Age and Certificates of Character.*

Every woman applying for admission to Examination in order to be placed on the *Register* as a Midwife, must bring proof of being not less than 21 years of age, and of good moral character, as certified by some Magistrate, Clergyman, or other Minister of religion, in the town, parish, or hamlet in which she lives.

X.—*General Education.*

She must satisfy the Examiners that she can read writing as well as printing easily; that she can write legibly; and that she can do easy sums in the first four simple rules of Arithmetic.

XI.—*Special Education.*

She must bring written proof from the Medical Officer or Officers of some Hospital or Workhouse Infirmary of having acted as a nurse there to their satisfaction for a period of three months, or of having been engaged for six months under proper Medical supervision in attendance on the sick at their own homes.

She must bring proof of having been a Midwifery pupil for three months in some Lying-in Hospital, where instruction is given by the Medical Officers or in the Lying-in Ward of a Workhouse, for six months, or of having attended under the supervision of some Medical Practitioner or Registered Midwife at least twenty-five labours.

XII.—*Approved on Examination.*

She must pass the required Examinations.

XIII.—*Examining Boards.*

An Examining Board for Midwives shall be appointed in each Assize Town throughout England and Wales.

XIV.—*Constitution of Board.*

This Board shall consist of the Senior Medical Officer of Health for the Town or District, *ex officio*, and of four other Medical Practitioners, of whom two shall be the two Senior Medical Officers of the Lying-in Hospital, Hospital, Infirmary, or Dispensary in the Town, and the other two the two

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Senior Practitioners of Medicine in the Town or Registration District. If any of these four decline to serve, the remaining Members of the Board shall fill up the vacancies from the Practitioners in the Town or Registration District; and if all four so decline, the vacancies shall be filled up by the Senior Medical Officer of Health.

XV.—*Numbers to form a Quorum.*

Three must be present to form a quorum, the senior Medical man present to take the chair.

XVI.—*Nature of Examination.*

The Examination shall be partly written, partly oral.

The object of the Written Examination shall be to ascertain that the Candidate is possessed of a moderate elementary education.

The Oral Examination shall be the *test* of professional knowledge, but it shall be in the power of the examiners when they see fit to propose questions to be replied to in writing.

XVII.—*Control of Medical Council.*

This Examination shall test the Candidate's knowledge on the subjects mentioned below, but the exact nature of this examination shall be submitted to the Medical Council for their approval, and no alteration shall be made, nor any more stringent examination instituted without the previous approval of the Medical Council.

XVIII.—*Nature of Examination.*

The subjects of Examination shall be as follows:—

(*a*). The symptoms, course and management of Natural Labour.

(*b*). The ways in which Labour may differ from its natural course; the signs of such difference; the duties of the Midwife in the management of such Labours, how she is to act herself, and when she must send for Medical assistance.

(*c*). A general knowledge of the condition and management of the Lying-in Woman. Under this head the Midwife will be required to be acquainted with the use of the catheter, and the manner of administering clysters, and of washing out the vagina.

(*d*). The Management and Feeding of New-born Children and Infants.

(*e*). The conditions as to air, food, state of lying-in room, &c., necessary for health.

(*f*). The duties of the Midwife with regard to the Patient in all respects; and with regard to seeking Medical advice.

XIX.—*Fee for Examination.*

The fee for the Examination shall be 25*s*., to be paid before the Examination, of which sum 2*s*. 6*d*. shall be retained for expenses; 2*s*. 6*d*. shall be paid as a Registration fee to the Registrar; and the remainder shall be divided among the Examiners present.

Rejected Candidates shall have 20*s*. of their fee returned, the sum of 5*s*. only being retained, half for expenses, and half to be paid to the Registrar.

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XX.—*Duties of Midwives.*

The duties of Midwives shall consist in the attendance on women in natural labour, and in the care of them and of their infants during the first week after child-birth.

XXI.—*Limits to their Action.*

No Midwife is authorized to apply instruments, or to perform operations or to prescribe medicines, and she is bound to conform herself in all respects to the Regulations laid down by the Medical Council, a copy of which is given to each Midwife on receipt of her Certificate.

XXII.—*Positive Duties.*

1.—The Midwife is not to leave any Patient until at least one hour after the expulsion of the After-birth; and she must not during child-bed administer any other Medicine than a simple aperient.

XXIII.—*Conditions requiring Midwife to send for help;—In Labour.*

2.—She shall send for the help of some Registered Medical Practitioner in all cases of Presentation of the After-birth, Face, Arm, Shoulder, and Navel String; and in all cases of Flooding and Convulsions; and also wherever there appears to be any want of room for the passage of the child or where any Tumour is felt in any part of the passages.

3. She must send for help in all cases of Labour lasting more than six hours after the waters have escaped, and sooner if the woman has been delivered by instruments in any former Labour; and likewise in every other case where any symptom appears indicating exhaustion or threatening danger either to mother or child; and specially in every instance in which the After-birth is not expelled within half-an-hour after the birth of the child.

XXIV.—*After Delivery.*

4. She must further send in every instance where, after delivery, the progress of the woman or child is not satisfactory.

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II.—DUBLIN SCHOOL FOR ARMY MIDWIVES.

45 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin: *May 19th*, 1877.

MY DEAR MACNAMARA,

As well as I can recollect, I entered fully into my views regarding the education of Midwives in my letter to Dr. STOKES of March 1873.

One matter I would especially urge, and that is, a preliminary education, embracing "*the three R's.*" Every pupil should be tested in reading, writing, and the four simple rules of arithmetic *before* being ALLOWED to attend lectures, &c.

I forward the prospectus of my Army Midwives' Class, which was printed for the orderly rooms of our regiments, and which may be of some little use to you.

You also have, attached, a list of the women I have trained for service in the Army as Midwives and Ladies' Nursetenders.

By a perusal of the last document you shall be shown how these women have been disposed of: viz., 8 to 4 Battalions of Household Troops, 32 to 13 Regiments of Cavalry, 31 to the Royal Artillery, 1 to Engineer Corps, 192 to Regiments of the Line, 29 to Staff Corps, 1 to Militia Barrack Staff; total, 294.

I have added those sent for service since the 8th of June 1876, up to the present date, which makes the grand total 311 educated by me, *free of expense to the country*, for the benefit of the soldiers' wives and their children.

I have not included a very large Civilian Class which has been dispersed throughout the country (some having situations in England), as these pay for their education.

My School for the Education of Midwives for the Army, at my request, was, by Major-General FREDERICK PONSONBY, her secretary, brought under the notice of Her Majesty the Queen, who most graciously consented to become its Patroness some two or three years ago.

It continues to work in full vigour, and at present there is a class of over 20 training for the Army.

I should like the General Council to know that since 1869 there has been a School for the Education of Midwives in active work here in Dublin—not for the teaching of mere howdies of the old school, but for the education of a BOIVIN or a LA CHAPPELLE.

My letter to Dr. STOKES contains a statement of the extent to which I carry my instruction. He spent at least two hours one day listening to our proceedings in the Theatre of Dun's Hospital, and expressed himself as having been delighted and surprised.

(Signed) EDWARD B. SINCLAIR,
King's Professor.

Dr. RAWDON MACNAMARA,
General Medical Council.

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UNDER THE DIRECT PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY: SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN TO SERVE AS MIDWIVES IN THE ARMY, AT SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL, GRAND CANAL STREET, DUBLIN, AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOSPITAL MATERNITY.

Dr. E. B. SINCLAIR, King's Professor of Midwifery in the "School of Physic in Ireland, Trinity College, Dublin"—with the sanction and co-operation of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the then head of the Army Medical Department, and the Board of Sir P. DUN'S Hospital—established this School in 1869, since which, up to the present date (July 1876), he has sent 295 well-trained Midwives and Ladies' Nursetenders for service in the Army.

Two or three of the wives of non-commissioned officers or soldiers from any regiment serving in Ireland may be sent to this Institution for training and tuition.

The King's Professor, Dr. SINCLAIR, educates them free of any charge whatever; and the Board of Sir P. DUN'S Hospital affords them every facility for acquiring a perfect knowledge of their business, gratis.

The women are sent to and from Dublin—accompanied by their husbands, when practicable—at the charge of the State (the only expense incurred), and are quartered in the Linen Hall Barracks.

Candidates for instruction should be recommended by the Commanding Officer or Surgeon of their respective regiments.

It is necessary that a certificate of good character should accompany each woman, and that she be able to read and write.

It is also advisable that the candidate's husband should not be too near to the expiration of his term of service, in order that the regiment may have the benefit of her services for as long a period as possible.

The period of service required for the completion of training and for obtaining the diploma of the Hospital is six months.

The duties during term are as follows:—The attendance on lectures upon Midwifery and Nursetending, delivered by the King's Professor in the Theatre of the Hospital, for at least three days in each week. These lectures are illustrated by the drawings, diagrams, and preparations used in the University School of Medicine, by permission of the Board of that body.

The attendance, at their own dwellings, upon women in labour, under the superintendence of the King's Professor and the two Head Midwives, the latter being permanent and paid officers of the Institution.

Each pupil must nursetend her case till the establishment of perfect convalescence, under similar supervision.

Periodical examinations are held by the King's Professor.

When the period of tuition has been completed, the pupils are publicly examined, and such as are pronounced deserving receive the diploma of the Hospital.

PRIZES.—The Rev. Professor HOUGHTON has established a silver and four or five bronze medals to be competed for.

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The Army Midwives are educated along with the Civilian Class. The latter pay fees; but the wives of soldiers and non-commissioned officers obtain their education and diploma free of any expense.

With respect to the transit of pupils to Dublin, Commanding Officers will please apply to the Surgeon-General, Army Medical Office, Dublin Castle, and for other particulars to Dr. SINCLAIR, 45 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

ANALYSIS OF A LIST OF 311 ARMY MIDWIVES who have been instructed by Dr. SINCLAIR, King's Professor of Midwifery in the School of Physic in Ireland, T.C.D., passed their Examinations, and received Diplomas in Midwifery from Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Maternity, from April 1st, 1869, to May 19th, 1877:—

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.

1st Batt. Grenadier Guards	2
1st Batt. Scots Fusilier Guards	2
2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards	2
2nd Batt. Scots Fusilier Guards	2

CAVALRY.

1st King's Dragoon Guards	2
3rd Dragoon Guards	3
6th Dragoon Guards	1
7th Dragoon Guards	1
1st Royal Dragoons	6
2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys)	2
6th Enniskilling Dragoons	2
8th Hussars	4
12th Lancers	2
12th Hussars	1
14th Hussars	6
17th Lancers	6
18th Hussars	2

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Royal Artillery	36

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Royal Engineers	1

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LINE.

2nd Regiment	2	55th Regiment	1
4th „	2	56th „	2
5th „	7	57th „	1
6th „	3	60th „	1
8th „	4	61st „	1
9th „	4	63rd „	1
11th „	6	64th „	4
12th „	5	65th „	2
13th „	3	66th „	4
15th „	4	68th „	5
16th „	9	70th „	3
17th „	7	72nd „	3
18th „	7	77th „	2
20th „	3	78th „	1
22nd „	8	80th „	5
23rd „	3	81st „	2
25th „	2	84th „	4
27th „	1	86th „	1
29th „	1	87th „	1
30th „	4	88th „	2
33rd „	1	89th „	5
34th „	2	90th „	4
36th „	1	91st „	1
40th „	2	93rd „	1
43rd „	8	94th „	1
44th „	7	95th „	2
45th „	3	96th „	1
46th „	3	97th „	2
47th „	2	98th „	2
50th „	3	99th „	1
51st „	3	100th „	1
53rd „	1	108th „	1
54th „	4	Rifle Brigade	7

STAFF.

General Staff	1
Barrack Staff	1
A. H. C.	11
A. S. C.	14
Military Train	4

MILITIA.

Barrack Staff	1
Grand total to the present date	311

(*Signed*) EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, A.M., M.D. Univ. Dub.
King's Professor.

Dublin, *May 19th*, 1877.

Spottiswoode & Co., Printers, New-street Square, London.

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TO

VOLUME XIV.

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LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
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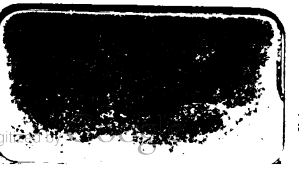
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